

REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR
1881-82.

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CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Observations by the Agent to the Governor General.

General Remarks.—Before reviewing the reports of Political Agencies, or of Departments, for the past year, it seems desirable to briefly notice a few of those questions connected with the development of Central India which concern all States included in the Agency to a greater or less degree; and which, unless treated in a preliminary sketch, would necessitate unprofitable repetition when treating of the Agencies separately.

2. Although the political division of India, which is known under the name of the Central India Agency, is entirely composed of Native States of different degrees of dependence on the Imperial Government; and although the British Officers officially connected with these have no direct concern with their internal administration, yet it must not be supposed that this great tract of country, comprising, in round numbers, 75,000 square miles, with a population of about $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions, can be unaffected by the changes which are so rapidly taking place in British India, or can maintain, for ever, the isolation which, until the last few years, it had successfully preserved. In spite of the strong conservatism of many of the Princes and Chiefs, and that many States are far removed from the main lines on which progress and civilization advance, yet all are being drawn, year by year, more within the ever-widening circle of progress; and States, like Rewah, more primitive in their social customs and ideas, and more backward in their development than can be easily imagined by Europeans whose official life has been spent entirely in British territory, are beginning to respond to some outside and liberal influences.

3. Central India is divided into 70 chiefships of greater or less importance, the ruling power being—in four Maratha; in seven Muham-madan; in seventeen Bundela; in thirty-three Rajput and Bhilala; and in nine Brahmin and other clans. Situated in the very heart of India, through which the most important lines of trade to the sea from the rich provinces of Upper India must pass; possessing rich and abundant mines of iron and coal in close juxtaposition; an unequalled climate; and a soil so fertile that in Malwa famine is historically unknown, the future of Central India must be a brilliant one, and although the direct advantages of the development of the country will accrue to the Native Princes who virtually own the soil, yet to the Imperial Government, with its external commerce and its railway systems, the progress and prosperity of Central India will be of hardly secondary importance.

4. *Transit duties.*—Nothing retards the progress of Central India so much as the system of transit duties which are everywhere in force, except in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies. Here they have been gradually abolished by the patient and long-continued labours of Dr. Stratton, who, for many years, was in charge of the Bundelkhand Agency, and during the year I had the satisfaction of reporting to Government the removal of the last remaining restriction. From Jhansi in the west, to the eastern boundary of Rewah, goods can now pass on

* 418 miles.

the main lines of road* free of tax or toll. But

the relation of the States of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand to the Imperial Government is different from that of the remainder of Central India. Their subordination is more complete, and the interference of Political Officers with their concerns, is, under treaty or engagement, more intimate. The influence which could be justly applied in Bundelkhand to advance a measure of Imperial policy or public importance and advantage, such as the abolition of transit duties, would be out of place with the great States of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal, which can only be induced to accept measures of reform by such persuasion as the circumstances of the case will allow, from a conviction of the advantages which would follow to themselves, or from a desire to earn the approbation of the Imperial Government.

5. With regard to the abolition of transit dues in the southern and western portion of Central India, the three States above-named are the only ones that need be considered. Should they be willing to accept the immediate loss of revenue which would result from the loss of transit duties, the smaller States would very speedily follow their example. But it would be manifestly inequitable for the Government to press upon the petty States a reform which the greater Princes altogether refuse to accept, and I regret to have to record that, although the subject of transit duties has, during the past year, received my most anxious attention, and although the Government of India have, on more than one

occasion, expressed their strong desire to see these duties modified, regulated, and ultimately abolished, little or no progress has as yet been made in this direction. So far as their immediate advantage is concerned, there is much to be said on the chiefs' side of the question. The transit duty, which falls upon through traffic, appears to Native Princes the least objectionable way of adding to their revenue, by taxing other than their own subjects, who have probably been already burdened to the full extent of their powers of endurance. The abolition of transit duties they consequently believe to be a direct injury to themselves; a direct gain to the subjects of the British Government or of other Native States; and a loss which is in no way recouped by any development of commerce in the distant future. The question is an exceedingly difficult one to deal with, but there can be little doubt that in some way or another, by equitable arrangement with the British Government, or by a liberal modification of their own financial system, transit duties on trade must, before long, cease. It is impossible that the important tract of Central India, through which so many of the main trade-routes proceed, can remain shut up in the commercial isolation which heavy and often prohibitive transit dues create. Until their abolition there can be little real progress. The railways pay no dividend, and roads made by the Imperial Government, and maintained at great annual cost, are left without traffic.

6. As an example of the vicious system which prevails, the following statement, will show the dues levied on a cart, with the carrying capacity of 18 maunds, laden with sugar, English cloth, or ghee, passing the short distance of some 90 miles, between Neemuch and Jhalrapatan :—

*Statement showing the Rate of Duty levied on different Stations from
Neemuch to Jhalrapatan.*

NAMES OF THINGS.	Duty levied at Neemuch (Gwalior).	Duty levied at Mahanassa (Holkar).	Duty levied at Kukresar (Holkar).	Duty levied at Chowkie of Kukresar (Holkar).	Duty levied at Rampura (Holkar).	Duty levied at Chowkie of Rampura (Holkar).	Duty levied at Gola (Holkar).	Duty levied at Bhanpura (Holkar).	Duty levied at Chuttri (Holkar).	Duty levied at Usura (Holkar).	TOTAL OF LEVIES
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Sugar . . .	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 1 6	2 10 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	2 10 0	0 3 0	2 10 0	18 11 0
English Cloth .	10 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 1 6	2 10 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	2 10 0	0 3 0	2 10 0	24 3 0
Ghee . . .	2 1 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	0 1 6	2 10 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	2 10 0	0 3 0	2 10 0	15 12 0

7. From the railway terminus at Ujjain to Jhalrapatan the duties are equally onerous. Before a cart-load of cloth can leave Ujjain station Rs. 12-8 has to be paid to the Gwalior State. Indore then levies Rs. 2-8. The Agar district of Gwalior then intervenes, where no further duty is taken, unless the cloth be sold, when, of course, duty is levied. The road then passes through Tonk, and an outlying pargana of Indore,

in each of which it again pays toll, and then enters the Jhalrapatan district, where it pays for the last time.

8. The system pursued in the Gwalior State is far more liberal and advantageous to traders than Indore. In the former, one payment at the border customs station frees the goods from further demand throughout the entire territories of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia.

In Indore, on the other hand, a fresh charge is made at every place where the territory of another State may happen to cross the road.

9. The petty Chiefs and Thakurs follow the example of their superiors. Illegal and irregular exactions are added to those known and notified, and the disastrous effects on trade and on the railway traffic may be, without difficulty, imagined.

10. The abolition of transit duties is a matter of difficulty, and can probably be only effected by the acceptance by the States of those principles of political economy which would teach them to accept a temporary loss in the hope of a large eventual benefit.

Although, in some cases, compensation has been paid by the Government for the abolition of these dues, and especially in the past year for the surrender of the salt transit duties in Malwa, yet the Government does not generally allow that compensation can equitably be demanded, especially as none of the Bundelkhand or Bagelkhand States have received compensation; although the policy adopted there has in many cases caused a considerable decrease in their revenues.

11. *Railways.*—The Holkar and Sindia State Railway has, within the year, been completed to Nasirabad, and connected with the Rajputana system.

The traffic of this line is much affected by the transit duty system. The Gwalior and Indore States, which advanced money for its construction, are annually paid by Government a rate of interest which is higher than the rate at which money, for railway construction, can be obtained in the open market, and double that of the working profits of the line.

The political advantage of the great Chiefs associating themselves with the Imperial Government in railway enterprise is undoubted; but it is purchased by the Government at a very considerable loss; for, a reasonable interest being secured to them, the States make little or no endeavour to develop the local traffic, or to construct feeder roads. These latter, indeed, are either constructed and maintained at Imperial expense, or are not made at all; and no sooner are they constructed than the State places upon them a customs post, thus diverting from the railway, and neutralizing the advantage which the Imperial Government had been at great cost to obtain. The line of trunk road, free of duty, runs

parallel to the railway, and at a short distance from it, from the Narbada to Indore, Rutlam, and Neemuch. The feeder roads which connect it with the railway are exceedingly short, and could be made without difficulty to every station on the line; but the advantage of this expenditure is doubtful, if the only reply to the Government effort to develop railway traffic is by the imposition of a new customs post. At the same time, the most certain means of destroying the evil effect of transit duties are by the construction of new lines of railway, which will allow through traffic to escape local taxation. The appreciation of this is the chief reason which induces opposition to the construction of new railways; and the objection of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia to the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bhopal to Bhilsa, through Lalitpur and Jhansi to Cawnpur, was due to the belief that he would lose customs duties on goods conveyed by rail through his territories, which before, passing along unfreed roads, were subject to taxation. There can, however, be no doubt that, in course of time, the revenues of the Gwalior State will be infinitely benefited by the proposed line. The price of land in the immediate vicinity of the railway will rise, the revenue demand upon it will increase, and the crops which now, in years of plenty, can hardly find a purchaser at any rate, however low, will find a profitable outlet, to the great advantage and prosperity of the people, whose power to pay more direct or indirect taxation will proportionally increase.

12. The proposed line, which is to be broad-gauge, was strongly advocated by the late Agent to the Governor General, Sir Henry Daly, and there appears to be hardly any among the lines now proposed in India which has greater promise. The country through which it passes is rich and well populated, and the engineering difficulties are unusually few; the passage of the Betwa river at Bhilsa, and again 20 miles south of Jhansi, being the only works of any importance.

The extension from Jhansi to Cawnpur will bring the latter city, which is rapidly becoming the commercial and manufacturing capital of Northern India, into closer connection with Bombay, which is the natural goal of its traffic.

13. A metre-gauge railway is proposed from Jhansi, passing through Nowgong and Banda, to the Bargarh station, on the East Indian Railway. But regarding this and alternative schemes submitted for the consideration of the Government of India from this office no such decision has been reached as to justify further reference in this place.

14. During the past year full and decisive experiments have been conducted by Mr. Stuart of the East Indian Railway, and directed by Mr. Hughes, an accomplished officer of the Geological Survey of India, with the result that the coal mines in the Rewah State, in the neighbour-

hood of Umaria and Sohagpur, are found to be practically exhaustless in extent, and of such excellent quality as will materially affect the working and profits of the railways of Western and Northern India. The cost of haulage on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is now principally due to the high charge for fuel. When the Rewah coal is extracted and brought into the market at a reasonable rate, the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay and Baroda Railway, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system will be largely diminished. To effect this, a line is proposed from Umaria, and later from Sohagpur, which will join the East Indian Railway at some convenient point, Katni, Maihar, or Unchera. A line on which are few engineering difficulties of magnitude will then join the line, proceeding through Central India by a route as yet undetermined, but which would probably include Panna, the Maharaja of which State is most anxious for railway extension, and, passing the iron mines of Bijawar, which contain ore of remarkable purity, would join the broad-gauge extension of the Great Indian Peninsula at Lalitpur, Saugor, or Jhansi. On this question no decision has yet been passed by the Government, and allusion is only made as showing the direction which it is hoped that the development of the immense mineral resources of Central India may hereafter take. In the Rewah State, on the banks of the Mahanadi river, and in immediate proximity to the coal-fields, are iron mines, as rich in ore as those of Bijawar; and private enterprise or the exertions of the Rewah State may, it is hoped utilize these.

15. With reference to the Great Indian Peninsula extension, it only remains to notice that Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, who is one of the few rulers in Central India who has so thoroughly accepted the ideas of Western civilization as to appreciate the advantages which railways must confer upon her State, has freely granted the land required for the new line. His Highness Maharaja Sindia, who does not acknowledge that railways directly benefit his treasury, has, nevertheless, with the loyal and friendly spirit which he has ever manifested towards the British Government, done as much, and has promised a free grant of land both in his Bhilsa pargana and through his territory from Gwalior to Jhansi. Those who are connected with the Central India Agency cannot but rejoice that the projected line is not one of those the advantages of which are hypothetical or speculative, but that its construction will be of undoubted and speedy benefit to all States through which it may run.

16. A line of railway has been projected by the Bombay and Baroda Company from their present terminus at Godra to Rutlam, and thence to Gwalior. My opinion of this line having been asked by the Government of India, I have reported that it is not one which promises such

good results as to warrant its being recommended to the favorable consideration of the Native States through which it would run. The country between Rutlam and Gwalior is exceedingly difficult, and the population scanty, and the estimated cost of the line would probably require to be doubled. Nor will commercial advantage be apparent, when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system shall have been supplemented by the direct line of the Great Indian Peninsula from Cawnpur to Jhansi, through Bhopal to Bhilsa. The Bombay and Baroda Railway Company might, however, adopt a less difficult and costly route through Dhar, Indore, Bhopal, and Saugor, which would catch the large traffic both in pilgrims and in goods which passes westwards from Central India to Guzerat. This is the scheme in favor of which Lord Dalhousie pronounced strongly in 1856: and its advantages are now as obvious as they were then.

17. A proposal which I submitted to Government for continuing the Holkar-Sindia Railway from its present terminus, across the Sipra river, into the city of Ujjain, has been favorably considered by the Government. This work would immensely increase the value of the railway which is now for some months in the year cut off from this important commercial city by a difficult river, impracticable for long periods together for wheeled traffic of any description.

18. *Telegraphs.*—A few months will see completed all that is absolutely essential in the telegraphic communication of Central India. A line has been extended from Mhow to Dhar, only 20 miles from the cantonment of Sirdarpur, and the head-quarters of the Bhil Agency and the Malwa-Bhil Corps. The Government have sanctioned not only an immediate extension of telegraphic communication between Hoshangabad and Bhopal in advance of the railway now being there constructed, but also from the city of Bhopal to the head-quarters of the Political Agency, Sehore, which is also the cantonment of the Bhopal Battalion. The difficulty and delay in communication by letter with this important Agency has in the rainy season been much felt, and the line now sanctioned will be of great political and commercial advantage. Of even greater importance is the new line, recently sanctioned by Government, from Gwalior to Jhansi, Nowgong, and Banda. This will not only bring the Political Agency at Nowgong, now separated by nearly a week's post in despatch and reply from Indore, into immediate communication with head-quarters, but will also place the cantonments of Jhansi and Nowgong, at both which places British troops are stationed, in direct communication with Gwalior. No line which could be suggested will be more valuable on military and political grounds, and there is every hope that, as a commercial speculation, it will be fairly remunerative.

19. *Roads*.—In the progress of Central India or, indeed, of any other country, the question of roads should, ordinarily, take precedence of that of railways; and it is only after metalled trunk roads and unmetalled country roads have created and developed the traffic of the country that the need of railway communication is felt, but, owing to the effect of the transit duties before described, roads seem, in Central India, to take almost a secondary place; and it is to railways that we chiefly look to break down this obnoxious system, and pass goods through Central India without vexatious or prohibitive duties.

20. Every effort has, during the past year, been made to press forward those roads which are most necessary on commercial and military grounds. The first of these is a metalled bridged road, which will shortly be completed, between the city of Ujjain and the head-quarters of the Central India Horse at Agar. This road is one of great commercial importance, and has justified the expenditure upon it of those savings from the excise duty at Mhow and Neemuch which were proposed to have been spent upon the water-supply there, but which were allowed as an alternative to be employed on the construction of feeder roads.

21. A new line of metalled road has been surveyed and commenced between Dhar and Sirdarpur, the head-quarters of the Malwa-Bhil Corps. This station has hitherto, owing to the nature of the soil, been almost cut off from communication with Indore during the rainy months, wheeled traffic being impossible, and that by horses, almost so. An officer who might be compelled to leave Sirdarpur for Dhar during the rainy season had to traverse the greater portion of the road on an elephant. This road will be completed during the present year.

22. The third important line, being pushed to completion, is that connecting Bhopal with Indore from Dewas to Ashta and Sehore. The 20 miles from Sehore to Bhopal is also being constructed under officials of Her Highness the Begam. From Dewas to Sehore is $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the greater portion of the road will be finished this year, and the portion between Bhopal and Sehore this season. The Begam of Bhopal has, with her usual liberality and public spirit, given a lakh of rupees for the road from Dewas to Ashta; between that point and Sehore it will be constructed by Imperial funds. The Rajas of Rajgarh and Narsingarh have also most liberally subscribed a lakh for a road, 65 miles in length, from Sehore to Beora on the Agra and Bombay road. This, which will be a valuable feeder to the Bhopal Railway, and will also bring the opium of several States to the scales at Bhopal, is now being surveyed, and will be commenced this year.

23. With the full concurrence of the Commandants of the Bhopal Battalion and the Malwa-Bhil Corps, I have proposed to utilize the

services of those regiments in road-making. A continuous supply of labour is, in Central India, at all times difficult to procure, and the employment of these local corps on public works can only benefit themselves and the Government. Several miles of the Ujjain and Agar road nearest to the cantonment were made with the consent of Colonel Martin, C.B., Commandant, Central India Horse, under the superintendence of the native officers of that regiment, and the work was admirably and cheaply done.

24. The question of the provision of funds for the construction and maintenance of metalled roads, in Central India, is one of considerable difficulty. In former days, when money was plentiful in proportion to the annual requirements, roads were made with a width of metal of 15, and even 18 feet. Gradually this has been reduced, as the extent of road to maintain has increased, while the funds available have diminished; till, at the present time, the normal metalled road in Central India is no more than 8 feet in width. This is altogether insufficient in a country of black cotton soil, which, in the rainy season, becomes a quagmire, into which heavy traffic presses through so narrow a line of metal, the soil swelling over its sides and eventually swamping it. The consequence is, that, although the metalled roads of Central India are fairly good in the dry season, they become little better than the morass of the surrounding country in the rains, and the complaints from all sides of the difficulty of locomotion are loud and general. It will be absolutely necessary to increase the width and the thickness of metal on these roads, and, if additional funds cannot be found, we must consider the abandonment of some of these which it is impossible to maintain efficiently.

25. The number of miles of metalled road in Central India, constructed and under construction, is no less than 1,616, of which all but some 29 miles, in the various cantonments, are in Native territory. No less than 592 miles are within the Gwalior State, 176 in those of the Maharaja Holkar, 145 in Rewah, 90 in Dhar, and 68 in Bhopal. The contribution of Native States for construction or for the continual maintenance of these roads, which are of far greater direct advantage to them than to the Imperial Government, is insignificant in the extreme.

The Maharaja Sindia, it is true, paid a large proportion of the cost of construction of certain roads in his territory—that from Gwalior to Jhansi, from Jhansi to Sipri, from Gwalior to Etawah, and short roads in the neighbourhood of his capital. Although these are not yet completed as first-class bridged roads, yet they are sufficient for the requirements of the country, and the contribution received from His Highness for their construction has ceased. Unfortunately no arrangement was made, as should have been done, when these roads were originally designed, for the

Gwalior State to pay the same share of their annual maintenance as had been asked for the original work; and consequently, for nearly 600 miles of road within his territory, the Maharaja now only pays a sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum for repairs of the Agra and Bombay road, although 247 miles of this important trunk line of communication are within Gwalior territory.

26. The only other States which contribute anything for road-making are Bhopal, which, as before noted, is bearing the cost of the Ashta and Dewas road, and the Maharaja of Dhar, who annually contributes Rs. 4,000 to road maintenance. The Rewah State has been required to maintain the metalled roads constructed within it, and although this is at present more than we can ask from other States, yet the demand is a perfectly equitable one, seeing that the road in question is the main artery of Rewah, and that its advantages fall or will fall almost entirely to the state. Since the construction of the East Indian Railway, very little through traffic passes along the Deccan road, nor, indeed, is its maintenance of any military importance, which is still the case with the Agra and Bombay road, which is a useful alternative route, and which the Government will always wish to maintain.

27. The cost of maintenance of a metalled road, in Central India, was estimated by Colonel Cadell, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Indore, at not less than Rs. 407 per mile. Considering the exceedingly difficult and treacherous nature of the soil, to which I have before alluded, this estimate is, perhaps, not unduly high, but in the face of the impossibility of obtaining so large a sum for the maintenance of roads, the rate may, with great care and economy, be lowered to Rs. 300 per mile.

This would necessitate a grant for the total mileage in Central India of no less a sum than Rs. 4,84,725 per annum. At the present time, the Government contribution is but Rs. 2,52,000; and, the whole sum available with Native State contributions being no more than Rs. 2,85,600, it is not a matter for wonder that complaints are frequent of the collapse of traffic during the rainy season, and that many important lines of communication remain in a constant state of disrepair.

28. If the States to which I have made special allusion above were to pay for the maintenance of their roads, at the rate of Rs. 300 per mile, Maharaja Sindia would annually contribute no less a sum than Rs. 1,77,600, Maharaja Holkar Rs. 52,800, the Begam of Bhopal Rs. 20,400, and the Maharaja of Dhar Rs. 27,000. So large a contribution as this it would be hopeless to expect; nor would it be equitable to do so, seeing that these roads are constructed with the initiative of the British Government and often against the wish of the States; while they benefit the general commerce of Hindustan, as well as that of individual States; but it does not appear inequitable that the larger

States whose finances are able to afford the burden should contribute one-half of the cost of maintenance; and on this calculation, the Imperial contribution remaining at its present figure, the metalled roads of Central India could be maintained in an efficient condition.

29. Those Departments of the Government of India which are concerned with the distribution of funds, the Public Works and Financial Departments, when asked for additional grants, reply that the States for whose benefit these roads are made should pay for them; and the reply is just and unanswerable; further than that, the fact remains that, unless the British Government constructs and maintains the roads, they are not made at all.

30. *Education*.—On the subject of education, which is the last directly connected with the general development of Central India, a few words only are needed.

We are not concerned, except in the way of encouragement, with education within Native States, in the internal affairs of which our interference is intentionally limited, as much as it is possible to make it. The schools in cantonments and within the limits of Agencies and Residencies are of small importance, and the British Government cannot, in these small islets, surrounded by foreign territories, be asked to spend large sums on the high education of the sons of officials, or of traders who, for their own advantage, choose to settle within them. The only point which concerns us in Central India is the efficient training of those young Chiefs who, as minors, come into our hands, and whom it is our duty and profit to so educate that they may hereafter fulfil their important duties with loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and for the advantage of their people.

31. The death of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay was, for Central India, an almost irreparable loss. The patience, tact and enthusiasm, which he brought to his responsible educational duties, were worthy of all admiration, and those young Chiefs who had the benefit of his guidance will compare most favorably both in acquirements and manners with any students trained under the most favorable conditions in the colleges of British India. It so happened that at the time Mr. Mackay was in charge of the Rajkumar College, a large number of important Chiefs were minors, including the Raja of Rutlam, the junior Chief of Dewas, the Nawab of Jaora, and the two sons of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. At present there are no Chiefs of the first rank in the Residency College. It will be well if the earnestness and devotion which animated the work of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay will be felt by those who succeed him.

32. The only other important college in Central India engaged in the training of Chiefs is at Nowgong, the head-quarters of the Bundel-

khand Agency, which is chiefly maintained by contributions from all the Bundelkhand States, proportional to their respective revenues. With this institution, at its inspection in March last, I was much disappointed, and the principle on which it had been conducted appeared to me erroneous. No fees were taken; a State which had boys at the school paid no more than its monthly quatum, and the great majority of the scholars were the sons of officials with good salaries, who paid nothing at all. The institution seemed to be little more than a high class charity school, in which boys, who could well afford to pay for their education, received a training up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; while the young Chiefs, or the sons of Chiefs, who, with the Government, provided the whole cost of the institution, were neglected.

33. An extract from my note on the inspection of this important institution will show the points to which attention should in such colleges be directed—

“The Principal personally instructs only the higher classes, and unless a Chief happens to be in one of these, he receives no instruction from an English teacher, but is left to the care of the subordinate teaching establishment. At the present time no Chief is in the higher classes; only one, the Raja of Chhatarpur, in the third; the others are all in the lower classes; and this is what any experienced person would have predicted. The sons of Maratha, Rajput or Muhammadan Chiefs cannot be expected to hold their own, in the competitions of the school-room and the college, with the sons of men of those races or castes who have from time immemorial devoted themselves to literary or scientific study; who have been accustomed to the conduct of affairs, and who, as State officials, or representing, in the persons of Syads, Brahmins, or Mullahs, the State religion and learning, have inherited those qualifications which enable them to stand first in examinations.

“The education of the Chiefs has, for generations, been as much neglected as that of the official classes has been encouraged, and it will be many years before they will be able to compete, on equal terms, with the children of their ministers and servants. The consideration of this fact has been neglected in the curriculum of the Nowgong College; and it has further been forgotten that the Chiefs are the only boys for whom the Government is anxious to provide education at all.

“In British territory, doubtless, an obligation rests upon the Government to give primary and elementary education to all its subjects; for this is one of the first duties of a Government which professes to be civilized. But no such obligation exists on the part of the British Government in Native States. All that the Government requires, for which it provides the Principal of the college, and for which, moreover, the Native States proportionally subscribe, is that those minor Chiefs, who

will some day rule, with more or less independence, large tracts of country and a numerous population, shall be trained and educated in such a manner as to give fair promise and assurance of enlightened administration.

“ I am informed by Captain Cooke, Political Agent, and the Principal, that the college is unpopular with the Chiefs. I do not understand how it could be otherwise than unpopular when the Chiefs are neglected ; not a single one of them has any instruction from an English gentleman, and the teaching they receive could as well be given by their parents or relations in their own home. I heard all the Chiefs read, and there was not one whose pronunciation and style was not lamentably bad.

“ I desire that for the future the Principal shall devote the greater portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the Chiefs, all of whom, whatever their age, should receive some daily instruction from him. It is a matter of comparative unimportance whether the sons of Nowgong Munshis take a respectable position in the examinations of Calcutta.

“ I would further desire that some special instruction be given to the Chiefs above and apart from the dry, barren curriculum of the Calcutta University.

“ No teaching is now given to them having special reference to the parts which they will hereafter have to fill in real life. They should, both by lecture and example, be thoroughly grounded in those elementary principles of political economy which are undisputed and indisputable ; which may, in after years, allow them to see the advantages of encouraging trade, of constructing roads and railways, of limiting taxation within reasonable bounds, and of avoiding interference with trade and prices in time of famine. They should further be taught history, not in the uninteresting and valueless manner which makes it a mere lifeless catalogue of names and dates, but with special reference to their duties and responsibilities. The difference between good and bad rulers, and in what the difference consists, should be pointed out and illustrated, and they should be instructed what examples to follow and which to avoid.

“ The whole object of these remarks is to impress upon the Principal that the education of Chiefs is, in the future, to be the first consideration, instead of remaining, as it has been in the past, the second.”

34. *Census*.—The census returns of Central India show for the several States the following results :—

Indore	1,054,237	Panth Piplauda	4,086
Dewas, Senior Branch	73,940	Piplauda	11,543
” Junior ”	68,222	Sailana	29,723
Bagli	14,645	Sitamau	30,839
Rutlam	87,314	Bhopal	954,901
Jaora	108,434	Narsingarh	112,427

Rajgarh	117,533	Sohawal	37,747
Khilchipur	36,125	Koti	18,386
Pindari Jagir	12,358	Nagode	79,629
Maksudangarh	13,921	Charkhari	143,015
Pathari	6,393	Orchha	311,514
Muhammadgarh	5,317	Datia	182,598
Basoda	7,722	Panna	227,306
Kurwai	21,631	Chhatarpur	164,369
Sutalia	5,108	Baraunda	17,283
Dhar	149,211	Ajaigarh	81,454
Ali-Rajpur	56,827	Bijawar	113,285
Jobat	9,387	Jaso	8,050
Guaranteed Bhumis	36,336	Alipura	14,891
Ratanmal	468	Logasi	6,159
Kathiawara	2,376	Gaurihar	10,691
Mathwar	2,630	Belhari	3,331
Jhabua	92,938	Rebai	3,365
Barwani	56,415	Garanli	4,976
Rajgarh	706	Bihat	4,704
Kothedi	494	Beri	4,985
Garhi	980	Bijna	2,084
Chiktiabar	415	Tori Fatehpur	10,631
Bharudpura	1,721	Bankapahari	1,094
Jamnia	3,205	Dhurwai	1,598
Manpur	5,239	Pahra	4,016
Raghogarh	16,920	Paldeo	8,824
Paron	7,323	Taraon	3,163
Gurha	9,544	Kamtaraajaula	1,543
Umri	2,740	Bhaisauda	4,073
Sirsi	4,026	Samptar	38,633
Dharnaoda	4,196	Baoni	17,055
Bhadora	3,365	Khaniadhana	13,494
Khiaoda	1,184	Sarila	5,014
Rewah	1,305,124	Jigni	3,427
Maihar	71,709	Gwalior	2,963,952

35. For reasons which I gave in the report of last year, these figures can only be considered as approximate, having in many States been taken with little care and the enumeration spread over long periods of time, instead of being, as in British Provinces, completed in one day. The error due to this is probably far less than would be the case in British India, where the movement of the population is much greater than in the Central India States.

A brief census report is being submitted for the Agency, but it is useless to attempt any exact deductions from facts and figures which are known to be misleading and inaccurate.

36. *Archæology and the conservation of ancient monuments.*—This subject, in which the Government are much interested, has received some attention during the year.

The most important monuments of Central India are situated, first, in the Gwalior Fortress; secondly, at Bharhat in the Nagode State on the borders of Rewah; thirdly, at Sanchi in Bhopal; and fourthly, at Mandu, in the Dhar State. All these, with the exception of Bharhat, which has been practically ruined as a local monument of interest by

the removal by the Archæological Department of its most valuable portion to Calcutta, I was able to visit during the year. The Gwalior restorations have made excellent progress under the superintendence of Major Keith, whose services, it is hoped, the Government of India may be able to retain. The Topes at Sanchi, probably the finest Buddhistic monuments in India, and which had been exceedingly injured by the reckless search of the archæologists for coins or inscriptions, have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000, and proposals are now before the Supreme Government for restoring the carved gates and enclosures, and replacing them in their original position. Her Highness the Begam has promised assistance.

The ancient Muhammadan capital of Mandu, which, although not so interesting historically as many other ruins in India, is yet almost unsurpassed in picturesqueness and extent, is receiving attention, and the Maharaja of Dhar is carefully restoring the more important buildings, or rather taking such action as to prevent them falling into further disrepair. More than this cannot be done, for to restore Mandu, the circuit of which may be some 30 miles, would be a work beyond the resources of even the Imperial Treasury.

37. Tour of Agent, Governor General.—During the past year I was able to visit the head-quarters of all the Central India Agencies, at Gwalior, Nowgong, Sutha, Sehore, Agar and Sirdarpur, and the States of Jaora, Dewas, Rutlam, Gwalior, Bhopal, Rewah, Chhatarpur, Panna, Char-khari and Dhar. The extent of Central India is so great, and communication in some places is so imperfect, that it is impossible to make a complete tour of the Agency in the course of one year.

Native States.

38. Gwalior.—The population of the Gwalior State, the largest in Central India, and hardly second in political importance to any in Hindustan, is shown by the census report to have risen to nearly three millions of inhabitants, and this is probably an under-estimate. The area of the State would, however, support a much larger population if an enlightened administration should ever attempt to discover and utilize its now neglected wealth and resources. The northern districts of Gwalior have suffered for many years past from drought, and a good harvest is unusual, and difficulties in the way of irrigation are considerable, seeing that Central India rivers flow in deep channels far below the surface of the country. But, difficult irrigation works are by no means impossible, and the Chambal river, which forms the northern boundary of Gwalior for many miles, contains at all seasons of the year an ample supply of water, which should not be allowed to run, as at

present, to waste. No administration report is submitted by which the annual progress can be tested; but it must be obvious to all who visit the interior of Gwalior that beyond the money which has been paid by the Durbar to the British Government for road construction, little has been spent upon public works. The ancient roads and bridges are allowed to fall into disrepair, and even the historical and valuable monuments of other dynasties are unheeded for.

Gwalior possesses considerable mineral wealth, and is especially rich in iron mines; but beyond experiments which were undertaken by a German Engineer and now abandoned, no effort has been made to work them.

39. Maharaja Sindhia, as I have noted in speaking of railways and roads, has ever shown a desire to meet the wishes of the Imperial Government, and he has thus, in the way of railway and road construction, done far more than the majority of the Central India Princes, and he is understood to be willing to contribute an annual sum, which is now under discussion, for the partial maintenance of the important roads which the Government has made within his territory. But far more than this is needed. The improvement of the administration and the advance of the poverty-stricken people of Gwalior can only be effected by the Maharaja himself. In the construction of village roads, bridges, schools, and dispensaries, and the other indispensable accessories of even a low civilization, the British Government can do little or nothing.

40. The Maharaja has shown a desire to improve the energy of his administration by the visit he paid this year to his Malwa districts. He was received with all honor at Indore by the political staff of the Agency and the divisional military staff, and, after staying a day or two at the Residency, proceeded to his Malwa capital of Ujjain, where he remained for several weeks, personally examining every detail of the administration, revising the land-revenue assessment just completed, and listening to the complaints and appeals of the cultivators and headmen. The visit of the Maharaja was productive of much good, and he spared no exertion to make it a success. Many inefficient and corrupt officials were removed or punished, and those who had done well rewarded, and the land-revenue assessment was reduced some Rs. 40,000 from the proposals which had been made by Santoba, the late Governor of Malwa.

The Maharaja proposes to again visit Malwa during the approaching cold weather, to complete his enquiries and make a tour through the whole of the districts. He has sanctioned the expenditure of a lakh of rupees on the ancient Muhammadan Water Palace at Ujjain, and speaks of building a modern palace for his own residence there for some months in the year. This will be of great advantage to the country, and mate-

rially promote the commercial prosperity of Ujjain. Maharaja Holkar was not at Indore during the visit of the Maharaja of Gwalior.

41. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior, contains little requiring notice. He only took charge of the Agency towards the close of the financial year, and, during 1881-82, the prolonged illness of the late Colonel Willoughby-Osborne, C.B., and the numerous changes which followed, prevented the disposal of many important cases which have since been satisfactorily settled. The relations of the Gwalior Durbar with the Government have been invariably cordial and harmonious, and there has been no case of importance in dispute. Certain regulations which had been passed regarding the Gwalior Fortress, forbidding the erection of any buildings within range of fire from the walls, have been, after full consideration by the Government of India and appreciation of the exceptional circumstances under which the Fortress is held by the British troops, rescinded, to the great satisfaction of His Highness, and no prohibition now exists to quarrying or building in the neighbourhood of the Fortress, further than such to which reasonable objection might be taken on military grounds.

42. An attack made on a Gwalior village by Agra Police, 200 in number, with the hope of capturing dacoits in a village where there appear to have been only harmless villagers, of whom three were killed and a portion of the village burned, has called forth strong remonstrances from the Durbar, and the circumstances of the case are now under the consideration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

43. *Indore*.—The Indore Durbar has submitted the customary administration report which bears testimony to the regularity and system which prevail throughout the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. The population, which was believed to be no more than 635,000, appears from the census reports to be upwards of a million, while the estimated receipts are Rs. 70,74,400. The revenue demand of the State for the past four years is as follows:—Rs. 57,67,000, Rs. 61,82,600, Rs. 66,33,300, Rs. 70,74,400, showing a large and rapid increase, and it is the expressed intention of the Maharaja to raise it to a hundred lakhs.

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45. The administration of criminal and civil justice in the Indore State is ordinarily good, and the procedure is in great part adopted from that in force in British India: where, however, the claims of the State are concerned, there is reason to believe that justice is not certain. In one important case, the direct interference of the Agency was necessary,—

the native representative of the Bombay house of Sassoon, himself a British subject, having been arrested and his property attached for debts alleged to be due to the Maharaja, when, many years ago, trading under another name in Bombay. This arbitrary procedure was adopted, and although the debt had long passed the period of limitation, was altogether denied, and a counter-claim against the Indore State for a large amount was asserted, and although the matter had already been referred to arbitration and withdrawn by the Maharaja. However, the release of this agent, and the restoration of his property, was demanded, and, after some hesitation on the part of the Durbar, was granted.

46. The chief case of importance decided during the year was the agreement with the Government of India for the abolition of transit duties on salt, by which the British Government, in consideration of the loss sustained by the Durbar, granted, annually, 45,000 maunds of salt, at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per maund. This agreement, though not considered sufficiently favorable by the Durbar, who desired to obtain, in addition to the compensation for loss of duty, a sufficient amount of duty-free salt, to establish a monopoly in the Indore State, was, nevertheless, extremely liberal; as the duty abolished did not amount to more than Rs. 16,000 per annum, and this, by the extension of railway communication, might be expected annually to decrease. The value of the salt given annually as the equivalent for Rs. 16,000 was no less than Rs. 61,875. A further concession has lately been made by the Government, which will necessitate the revision of the agreement; the Maharaja having represented that the value of the compensation had been diminished by the reduction during the present year in the salt duties, the Government, while not admitting the validity of the arguments of the Maharaja in favor of an increased concession, yet nevertheless granted it, in order that no cause of complaint, however trifling, should exist, and a sum of money equivalent to the full value of the original grant will in future be paid to the Durbar, instead of salt. This concession will necessitate the revision of the agreement with those other States who received salt, instead of money, in compensation, and they will be allowed the same consideration as has been shown to Indore, should they desire to avail themselves of the Government offer.

47. Another case of importance, which had been pending for many years, was decided, *viz.*, the amount of nazarana payable to Indore by the Nawab of Jaora on his accession. This was referred, for the final decision of the Agent to the Governor General, at the consent of both parties, and the decision having been in favor of Indore, the money due has been paid by Jaora.

48. Several other cases of considerable interest, but too technical in their nature to be discussed in an annual report, have been settled, and

notably that of the guaranteed estate of Dhabla Dhir, in which the Durbar, without communication with the Agency, and for failure in payment of a demand which they had no right to make, have stopped allowances which had been formally guaranteed by the British Government.

49. Maharaja Holkar was, this year, absent from his capital on a long tour in his northern districts, and has since performed the long and arduous pilgrimage to Badrinarain in the Himalayas. After this, he visited Simla, for an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, only returning to Indore in September 1882. During his absence the Administration was conducted by Prince Shivajie Rao Holkar, his eldest son, a young man of great intelligence and capacity, who takes a strong interest in public business.

50. *Bhopal*.—The population of the Bhopal State is nearly equal to that of Indore. Although the ruling family is Muhammadan, nine-tenths of the population of the State are Hindu; while in the capital, in the city of Bhopal itself, the proportion of Muhammadans and Hindus are nearly equal.

51. Of all the rulers of the different States connected with this Agency there is no one more fitted, by natural gifts and acquired accomplishments, to govern than Her Highness the Begam. There is, indeed, no better illustration of the advantages of female education in India than the fact that there is, so far as my experience goes, no Prince in Central India whose ideas are so liberal, or whose actions are so public-spirited and wise, as the accomplished lady who governs the Bhopal State.

52. The Kudsia Begam, the grandmother of Her Highness, and one of the most remarkable women in Indian history, died during the past year at the age of 81. She was a woman of commanding intellect, and of the utmost energy and courage, who had fought gallantly and been wounded at the head of her troops, and the history of whose life, from the time when her husband, the accomplished Nawab Nazr Muhammad Khan, died by an accident in 1820, when she was still a girl, is the history of the Bhopal State. Her charities were munificent, and her name was known and honored in distant parts of India and Arabia. To her native city she bequeathed a system of waterworks, constructed at great cost by English engineers, bringing water by high pressure to all parts of the city, and made this a free gift for ever to the citizens. The resumption of her large jagirs, in which she had exclusive jurisdiction, have much increased the revenue of the Bhopal State, and have rendered its administration more systematic and homogeneous; for

of late years the Kudsia Begam was too infirm in mind and body to manage them efficiently.

53. The Prime Minister of Bhopal, on whose advice the Begam placed the highest value, Jamaluddin Khan, died a few days after the Kudsia Begam. His post has been vacant until within the last month, when Syed Muhammad Mabin Khan, for long a servant of the British Government in the North-Western Provinces, has been nominated to it.

54. Complaints of the extreme severity of the new assessment of land revenue which has been undertaken in Bhopal were, at the beginning of the year, exceedingly common, and many cultivators were preparing to emigrate to other States. The Begam has, however, reported that she has herself made full investigation into the matter, and has reduced the assessment by nearly five lakhs of rupees. The full details of this measure are still awaited; but notice of it cannot be omitted here, as it furnishes an excellent illustration of the generous spirit of Her Highness when acknowledged grievances are brought before her.

55. Her Highness has willingly granted free—on the usual conditions—land necessary for the extension of the Bhopal Railway northward to Bhilsa. This will open up rich grain-producing districts.

She has, further, granted money for the construction of the Sehore and Bhopal road, and for that from Ashta to Dewas, and had agreed to pay for a temporary line of telegraph to Bhopal from Hoshangabad. The Government have, however, decided to construct the permanent line, which would in any case have been required on the opening of the railway. There are, however, many signs which meet the eye on a tour through the Bhopal State, showing that, however liberal may be the ideas of the ruler, it is impossible to dispense with her personal superintendence and inspection. The old roads, constructed by the munificence of the Begam's mother have fallen into disrepair. Bridges on the Ashta and Bhilsa roads have almost been worn through for want of the most simple annual repairs, and the orders issued from head-quarters are neglected by the local officials. Accompanied by her husband the Nawab, her daughter the Sultan Begam, with her husband, Her Highness visited Calcutta in the cold weather to have an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, and returned much pleased with her visit.

56. *Rewah*.—The administration of the Rewah State having come entirely into English hands, owing to the death of the Maharaja and the succession of his infant son, and the labor and responsibility resting upon the Political Agent, in charge of the Bagelkhand Agency having thus been largely increased, the Government have thought fit to accede to my recommendation to raise the status of the Agency to the 1st class, and to appoint the Political Agent as Superintendent of the State from

which the greater portion of his salary will be drawn. During the past year, and up to the date of this report the progress of Rewah has been satisfactory.

This ancient Rajput State is, however, one of the most backward in Hindustan, and any improvements to be permanent can only be made slowly, and after they have commended themselves to the Chiefs and people.

The inhabitants of Rewah are a singularly simple, pleasant, and well-disposed race; and their appreciation of the efforts of English Officers to benefit them and the State are cordial and sincere. In order to ensure the co-operation of the people in new measures, a consultative Council has been formed, including the principal nobles and officials, who meet monthly at the capital, and alone, or with the Superintendent, discuss all matters of importance and interest. Specially is their assistance valuable in the numerous questions which arise with regard to local custom, the management of land revenue, jagirs, local cesses, and all points connected with the dignity and management of the Maharaja and his household. The State army is being re-organized and rendered efficient; but every care is taken to respect those individual claims to military employment which grow up in all Native States, and specially in the cavalry service. Inefficient or worn-out soldiers are encouraged to bring their relations or sons to serve in their place, and new recruitment is ordered to be local, and not from without.

57. An Executive Engineer, Mr. Von Ahn, has been supplied to the State by the Government, and under his superintendence necessary public works are now being undertaken. Public buildings, as understood in British India, do not yet exist in Rewah, where the administration has been conducted in the most primitive manner. They are now being built of simple design, and thoroughly in sympathy with Native taste. A jail, much wanted, is laid out, as are lines for the Infantry and Cavalry. At present the troops at Rewah live each one in his own house, or in lodgings in the town, and discipline is consequently impossible. The lines to be constructed will be of the simplest kind, such as Native Regiments in British India construct at their own cost. A comfortable dwelling-house is being prepared for the Maharaja, outside the city, on the most healthy site procurable. It will be some time before metalled roads are required in Rewah. What at present, and for many years to come, are alone needed are unmetalled country roads over mountain ranges, or uniting the principal towns. These are being made quickly and cheaply. Rewah has been hitherto a roadless country, with the single exception of the great Deccan road, made by the British Government, which runs through it. Carts hardly exist, and traffic is carried by

means of pack animals, over difficult roads, through mountain and forest.

58. Allusion has already been made to the operations undertaken for determining the extent and value of the Rewah coal-fields. These experiments have been highly successful, and promise, not only an addition to the State revenues, but results of the greatest advantage to railway enterprise in India generally. The survey and assessment of the land revenue is, for the present, delayed. These operations are necessary before the revenue can be materially increased; but much caution is required, as the measure would be an unpopular one. A great portion of the lands of Rewah are in the possession of Chiefs and Jagirdars almost as powerful as the Maharaja himself, who claim independent jurisdiction, freedom from taxes, tolls and service, and have arbitrarily annexed large tracts to their original estates. Everywhere throughout Rewah the weakness of the central power has allowed encroachments; till the State, second in population and size in Central India, can only show 11 lakhs of revenue. The greater portion of its area is still covered with primeval forest; and of the cultivated portion the Maharaja obtains but a small share of the income. If the revenue of Indore, estimated at 70 lakhs, with an area of 8,000 square miles, and a population of a million, be compared with that of Rewah, amounting to 11 lakhs, while it possesses a population of 1,300,000 and an area of 10,000 square miles, and is, moreover, far richer in mineral wealth than Indore, it will be apparent that with careful and wise administration, for a series of years, the income of Rewah may be doubled, without unduly pressing upon the people, or raising the standard of taxation higher than prevails in British India. Much has already been done in restraining and defeating such claims and pretensions of the Rewah barons as were incompatible with their subordination to the Maharaja. Where their civil and criminal powers are exercised with propriety and justice, they have been allowed to retain them; but the right of the Durbar to withdraw such powers, wrongly used, has been insisted upon. Nor have the jagirdars been allowed to take transit duties on through traffic, or such other cesses as naturally belong to the State.

59. Several long-standing cases between the Durbar and great feudatories like the Chief of Nayagarhi and the Raja of Singroli, which have given infinite trouble to Political Agents and to the Government of India, have been satisfactorily settled during the year; and the only difficulty of any magnitude arose from the insistence of the principal widow of the late Maharaja to exercise civil and criminal powers within her estates, and to over-ride the course of law in the capital. In consequence of her taking violent action against one of her creditors in the city of Rewah, and sending her own sepoys to arrest him, although the case was under

disposal in the civil courts, processes were issued against the persons who acted thus illegally, but they took refuge in the Maharani's palace, who refused to surrender them. The demand was insisted upon, as it was impossible to permit the authority of the Maharaja to be openly defied. The lady maintained her position with great obstinacy and courage; until, seeing by the movement of a troop of Cavalry from Sutna to Rewah, and other preparations, that unless she surrendered the men they would be taken by force, she obeyed the directions which had been conveyed to her. A merely nominal punishment was inflicted upon the sepoys, who had merely obeyed orders. There has since been no further opposition to the law. It was found impracticable to concede to the widows of the late Maharaja criminal and civil powers over extended tracts of country, exercised by corrupt servants without any possibility of their personal control, in an arbitrary and oppressive manner, and bringing the whole machinery of the Administration into disorder and contempt. The exercise of such powers is in no way essential to the preservation of the dignity of these distinguished ladies, who have been treated throughout with the highest consideration.

60. His Highness the Maharaja is a bright and intelligent child of good promise. He is somewhat weak in constitution, but this delicacy may be lost as he grows older. An English Surgeon has special charge of his health; and, although the difficulties of insisting upon rational treatment in so priest-ridden a State as Rewah are great, Dr. Goldsmith has succeeded in obtaining a useful influence in the Palace. The administration and improvement of Rewah is perhaps the most interesting part of the duties falling to the Central India Agency, and there is every hope of the best results being obtained, if only the Chiefs and people are not asked to advance faster than is agreeable to them or than it is reasonable to expect.

61. These four States,—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah—contain two-thirds of the population of Central India. Regarding the numerous smaller States, there is little to record which is not sufficiently noted in the separate reports of the Agencies. That of the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, has not been received at the date of writing this note. That Agency has, however, been well-ordered and tranquil throughout the year. Formerly the chosen home of dacoits, these have been hunted down, and the last famous robber leader, whose exploits on the Gwalior and Bundelkhand border were numerous and bold, has been, within the last few months, arrested and his band broken up. One very serious mail robbery was committed in the neighbourhood of Chhatarpur; but this, as I informed the Chiefs in Durbar, was certainly due to private intrigue directed against the Superintendent of the State, and which, if

repeated, would merit the severe displeasure of the British Government. No similar offence has been since perpetrated.

62. In Bundelkhand the principal subjects of discord are long-pending boundary disputes, which cause the greatest ill-feeling between the States. Especially distinguished for their litigious character are the Durbars of Panna, Ajaigarh and Bijawar.

63. First in dignity of the Princes of Bundelkhand is the Maharaja of Tehri, and there is no Chief more loyal to the Government or more desirous to administer his State for the good of his people. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon the Maharaja a much-valued addition to his titles.

64. The Imperial Government have sanctioned a change of great importance to the State of Sampthar, accepting the proposals of the Maharaja to resume the district of Amra, which had been granted to his insane father, his mother, and his brother for their maintenance. The Rani having died, the insanity of the old Chief being incurable, and the mal-administration of the Amra district by the second son, Arjun Singh, having been extreme, the Government have approved the Maharaja's request to re-unite Amra with Sampthar, and grant his father and brother sufficient allowances, under the guarantee of the Political Agent. This arrangement will, I have little doubt, much strengthen the administration of the Sampthar State.

65. The Government of Panna, the Chief of which is a man of great enlightenment, and one of the few Princes of Central India who are anxious for roads and railways, has been well carried on.

66. No change has been made in Charkhari or Chhatarpur, the Chiefs of both of which are minors; the former under the superintendence of Major Maitland, the latter under a Native Superintendent. Their progress and their financial condition are satisfactory.

67. Proposals for relieving the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, of some of his duties, by placing the superintendence of eight or ten outlying petty States in the hands of the Superintendent of Charkhari, are before the Government of India, who have favorably considered them. There is no doubt that the duties which fall to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, are more than can be fairly asked of any one officer. The number of States is so large, they are so intermingled, their interests are so opposed, and their mutual disputes are so numerous, as to make the Bundelkhand charge far heavier than any other in Central India.

68. The young Raja of Sarila died during the year, only a few days after I had been able to inform him personally that, having reached his majority, he would be at once placed in charge of his State. The

Government of India have sanctioned the succession of his younger brother, who will be the most agreeable choice, to the young widow; while the inconvenience of prolonging the English superintendence will be obviated by appointing the father of the young Chief, who is a man of intelligence, Regent.

69. Of the States in the immediate neighbourhood of Indore, the first is Dewas, divided between two Rajas of the same stock, and inhabiting the same capital. Their disputes have been frequent and inevitable from the conditions of their position. The younger Raja has proposed an equitable division of the city, or to receive compensation for his share of it, when he would retire and fix his residence in another part of the State. This would be an excellent arrangement, but the difficulty of division or compensation, where the limits of the shares in the town are all under dispute, is so great that probably no settlement will be found practicable.

The younger Raja is a man of considerable intelligence and activity, and desires to rule well. The condition of the affairs of the senior Raja is not so satisfactory, and they have caused considerable trouble, both to his father-in-law Maharaja Sindia, and to the Agency. They are not, however, of such a nature as to require discussion in this place.

70. The State of Rutlam is well administered by the young Prince, who is perhaps the most accomplished of the students who received their training at the hands of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay. He is in every way a worthy representative of the Rajput ruling families, and his capital, which is a trade-centre, is superior in every respect, especially in its sanitary condition, to the city of Indore. In the State immediately adjoining the Nawab of Jaora is attempting, with much patience, to carry on affairs himself. The State had been too long left to the uncontrolled management of the Minister, Hazrat Nur Khan, and the difficulties of the Chief in regaining his hold on the administration were consequently great; but every encouragement has been given to him in his endeavours to master public business, and be ruler in his own State.

71. The administration of the Maharaja of Dhar, in the neighbouring Agency of Sirdarpur, is as good as can be found in Central India. A most loyal, generous, and public-spirited man, his assistance is always certain in any work of public improvement, and his people are thoroughly content with his rule.

72. The Bhil country, which lies beyond Dhar, has been, throughout the year, quiet; and the robberies and dacoities which two years ago were so common have ceased. The injurious effect upon the Bhil population of the proposed legislation of the Bombay Government in imposing restrictions upon the collection and possession of mowla flowers, which form an important part of the food of every Bhil household, and without

which, in years of scarcity, they could hardly subsist without crime, has been laid before the Government of India for their consideration.

73. The death of the Rana of Ali-Rajpur, a man entirely incompetent to govern, and the hope of whose improvement was but faint, has relieved the Agency of considerable embarrassment. The Supreme Government have sanctioned, in succession to him, a distant cousin, Waze Sing, who was, however, the nearest heir, and who has been entered as a student at the Indore Residency College.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The 23rd October 1882.

CHAPTER II.

Judicial.

Acts extended to Central India Agency.—The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended during the year :

Act 10 of 1877 (Criminal Procedure Code) and Act 11 of 1865 (The Small Cause Court Act), as amended by subsequent Acts, to the land forming the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch and Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railways.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow was appointed Judge of a Court of Small Causes, having jurisdiction in suits where the relief sought does not exceed Rs. 500, within the limits of the lands forming the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, from the north bank of the Nerbudda to and including the Rutlam station limits.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch was similarly appointed Judge of a Court of Small Causes within the lands of the Sindia-Neemuch and Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railways, from the northern limits of the Rutlam station to and including the Chitor station.

The 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the time being was invested with "the powers of a district court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter within such portions of the said railway lands as lie within the Central India Agency." *Vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 1037 G. G., dated the 19th August 1881.

Mr. C. Swappe and Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineers, Bhopal State Railway, were invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, and Mr. E. J. Thadbolt and Baboo Shib Dyal, Assistant Engineers, Bhopal State Railway, with powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Bhopal State Railway. *Vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 236 I. J., dated 2nd December 1881.

2. *Judicial Administration.*—During the year considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the system of administering justice in Central India.

In passing orders on an important dacoity case, in which a capital sentence was referred for confirmation, the Government of India invited any recommendations the Agent, Governor General, might wish to make

with a view to introducing a less irregular system of administering justice in Central India than then obtained. Subsequently a report was submitted, embodying recommendations whereby the anomalous position occupied by the Agent, Governor General, in being called upon, not only to pass final orders in the more important criminal cases, but also practically to hear appeals from such orders was to be remedied by appointing Political Agents Session Judges, and thereby abolishing the system in which, by a legal fiction, criminal cases were tried in the Court of the Agent, Governor General, by Political Officers. Various other recommendations, with a view to simplifying the procedure in Central India, were submitted, and the whole question is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Cantonment Magistrates in Central India, three of whom are Magistrates of the district with powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, exercise considerably larger powers than those officers holding similar appointments in British territory, and, in the exercise of such abnormally large powers, it is not unreasonable to expect that cases shall be tried with such a regard to law and procedure as shall ensure uniformity in the disposal of criminal cases. With this view attempts have been made gradually to raise the character of the judicial work in cantonments to the standard which prevails in British territory, and it is believed that the supervision exercised has resulted in a considerable improvement in procedure, monthly statements have been prescribed, from which the amount and nature of judicial work performed by each officer can be ascertained, and circular orders have been issued in various cases when either faulty procedure or conflicting practice rendered the issue of some instructions necessary.

The statements submitted with this report probably contain more exact information regarding the conduct of judicial business than it has hitherto been found practicable to obtain; they show, as was mentioned in last year's report, that the work of Judicial Officers in Central India, compared with other parts of India, is as light as it is simple in character.

It has not been found practicable to require from Political Officers such a strict regard to procedure as was expected from the Cantonment Magistrates, but the powers and jurisdiction of the former were, in cases in which this was necessary, clearly defined and adjusted.

In the matter of civil procedure there is still room for considerable improvement in the courts of Central India; but the Civil Procedure Code is now a formidable compilation of 652 sections, and it is not to be expected that Military Officers, with no previous civil training, who are probably for the first time entrusted with duties which are for the most part foreign to their former experience, can readily acquire such a knowledge of the Civil Procedure Code as shall enable them to try civil cases

with the exactness which is obtained in British territory. The population of Central India have not, however, as yet become unduly litigious, and the civil judicial work is both small in amount and simple in character.

SECTION I.—

COURTS OF	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1890-91.		INSTITUTED DURING 1891-92.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS- FERRED.		DIS- CHARGED.		CONVICTED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Political Agent, Gwalior . . .	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
2. Political Agent, Bhopal . . .	8	5	342	263	350	268	...	...	1	...	22	8	143	118	182	140
3. Political Agent, Bundelkhand . .	3	3	102	60	105	63	...	...	...	...	33	31	37	14	16	11
4. Political Agent, Bagelkhand . . .	1	1	16	11	17	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	11	8
5. Political Agent, Western Malwa .	2	2	17	16	19	18	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	11	10
6. Political Agent, Bhopawar . . .	3	1	85	14	39	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	15
7. Deputy Phil Agent, Manpur . .	1	1	166	106	167	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	132	93
8. Political Assist- ant, Coona . . .	37	13	109	23	146	41	...	...	...	...	6	2	70	14	53	20
2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, Indore Residency .	...	...	119	79	119	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20	81	59
2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, Thuggee and Dacoity .	2	2	18	18	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	5	5
1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India (Sessions Judge) . . .	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1
Total . . .	57	28	923	601	980	629	...	...	1	...	65	45	340	204	533	364
Cantonment Magis- trate, Mhow . . .	...	...	777	493	777	493	...	...	...	...	3	3	148	89	576	389
Cantonment Magis- trate, Morar . . .	...	...	641	366	641	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	618	318
Cantonment Magis- trate, Neemuch . .	...	...	371	162	371	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	19	297	143
Cantonment Magis- trate, Nowgong . .	2	1	592	461	594	462	1	1	...	...	...	...	111	48	432	413
Total . . .	2	1	2,381	1,492	2,383	1,483	1	1	...	...	3	3	356	174	1,973	1,293
Assistant Superin- tendent Rail- way Police . . .	2	2	56	51	58	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	46	41
GRAND TOTAL	61	31	3,360	2,134	3,421	2,165	1	1	1	...	68	48	708	390	2,552	1,698

Criminal Justice.

PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1881-82.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSPORT- ED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLA- NEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLECTED.		TOTAL		Averaged duration of Cases.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	10'6
2	2	350	268	5	4	2	2	...	...	124	93	51	41	182	140	3'93
19	7	105	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	11	8	16	11	6'31
...	...	17	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	5	11	8	24'90
...	...	19	18	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	8	11	10	21'15
1	...	38	15	...	...	19	3	1	...	2	1	15	11	37	15	1'8
1	1	157	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	84	10	9	132	93	14'07
17	5	146	41	...	...	10	2	...	...	23	6	20	12	53	20	33'35
...	...	119	79	5	5	...	...	...	...	50	32	26	22	81	59	4'6
1	1	20	20	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	5	113'68
...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	3'2
41	16	980	629	11	10	35	11	2	1	329	221	156	121	533	364	12 00
50	12	777	493	6	5	...	...	...	...	465	315	105	69	576	389	0'92
...	...	641	366	6	6	...	...	...	...	483	247	129	95	618	348	0'46
...	...	371	162	5	4	...	...	...	...	237	100	55	39	297	143	1'8
...	...	594	462	3	3	...	...	...	...	466	397	13	13	482	413	2'0
50	12	2,383	1,483	20	18	...	...	...	...	1,651	1,159	302	216	1,973	1,293	1'43
...	...	58	53	16	15	...	...	...	...	18	14	12	12	46	41	1'0
91	28	3,421	2,165	47	43	35	11	2	1	1,998	1,394	470	349	2,552	1,698	88.4

SECTION II.—

NATURE OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1880-81.		INSTITUTED DURING 1881-82.		TOTAL.		ESCAP- ED.		DIED.		TRANS- FERRED.		DIS- CHARGED.		CONVICTED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Political Agent's Courts.</i>																
Murder and attempt- ed murder	3	1	20	15	23	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	7
Culpable homicide . .	7	5	18	10	25	15	...	...	1	...	5	5	7	1	8	5
Dacoity	5	4	83	26	88	30	...	...	...	...	6	2	42	17	36	9
Receiving stolen property	1	1	23	14	24	15	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	2	16	10
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	10	1	1	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	1	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	23	10	206	124	229	134	...	...	...	...	37	22	67	25	103	82
Miscellaneous offen- ces	8	6	572	411	580	417	...	...	...	...	13	12	203	152	358	251
Total	57	28	923	601	980	629	...	...	1	...	65	45	310	204	533	364
<i>Cantonment Courts.</i>																
Murder and attempt- ed murder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere . . . . .	...	...	30	23	36	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	24	18
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offen- ces	2	1	2,203	1,340	2,205	1,341	...	...	...	...	3	3	309	141	1,845	1,187
Total	2	1	2,381	1,482	2,383	1,483	1	1	...	...	3	3	356	174	1,973	1,293
<i>Court of the Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police.</i>																
Murder and attempt- ed murder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offen- ces	2	2	32	31	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	28	27
Total	2	2	24	20	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	18	14
GRAND TOTAL	61	31	3,360	2,134	3,421	2,165	1	1	1	...	68	48	708	390	2,552	1,698

Criminal Justice.

PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1881-82.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANS- PORTED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLA- NEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLECTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
5 4 4	3 4 2	23 25 88	16 15 30	...	...	7 ...	5 6	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	4 8 7	1 5 3	12 8 36	7 5 9	23 54 46 82 89 58
...	...	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	13	7	16	10	6 89
...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 17
22	5	229	134	11	10	...	...	...	...	32	21	60	51	103	82	9 38
6	2	580	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	197	64	54	358	251	6 10
41	16	980	629	11	10	35	11	2	1	329	221	156	121	533	364	11 76
...
...
...	...	36	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	19	13	24	18	1 64
...
2	2	142	114	15	13	...	...	...	...	7	7	82	68	104	88	1 64
48	10	2,205	1,341	4	4	...	...	...	...	1,640	1,148	201	135	1,845	1,187	1 33
50	12	2,383	1,483	20	18	...	...	...	...	1,651	1,159	302	216	1,973	1,293	1 43
...
...
...
...
...	...	32	31	15	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	11	28	27	1 0
...	...	28	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	12	1	1	18	14	1 0
...	...	58	58	16	15	...	...	...	...	18	14	12	12	46	41	1 0
91	28	3,421	2,165	47	43	35	11	2	1	1,998	1,394	470	349	2,552	1,698	4 33

SECTION III.—*Criminal Justice.*

CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURT OF			TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.	
Murder and attempted murder	13	...	...	13
Culpable homicide	11	...	...	11
Dacoity	28	...	...	28
Receiving stolen property	15	28	...	43
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	2	...	...	2
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	129	112	31	272
Miscellaneous offences	415	1,331	22	1,768
Total	613	1,471	53	2,137

SECTION IV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Political Agent, Gwalior	4	4	1	4
" " Bhopal	464	464	1	464
" " Bundelkhand	91	117	1.28	45
" " Bagelkhand	21	21	1	21
" " Western Malwa	24	94	3.91	3
" " Bhopawar	47	185	3.93	18
Deputy Bheel Agent, Manpur	249	249	1	249
Political Assistant, Goona	42	114	2.7	5
2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central India	219	219	1	219
1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, (Sessions Judge)	29	3	0.103	24
Total	1,190	1,470	1.24	1,052
Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Mhow	281	360	1.284	274
" " " Morar	414	352	0.85	414
" " " Neemuch	231	93	0.40	231
" " " Nowgong	344	367	1.06	341
Total	1,270	1,172	0.92	1,260
Assistant Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway Police Magistrate, 2nd Class,	122	124	1.016	120
Total	122	124	1.016	120
GRAND TOTAL	2,582	2,766	1.07	2,432

3. *Criminal*.—There were in all 2,165 cases for disposal against 2,425 in the preceding year. All serious cases that

This includes 510 nuisance cases disposed of in Mhow court, which were not shown in last year's report.

occurred during the year were disposed of by Political Agents, the work of the Cantonment Magistrates being confined to dealing with minor offences against property and miscellaneous offences, such as breach of Cantonment Rules, &c. Roughly one-third of the criminal business in Political Officers' courts was disposed of by the Political Agent, Bhopal; but this is in a great measure attributable to the Sehore bazar, in which, under the Political Agent's authority, the Superintendent exercises small powers. In the courts of Political Officers there were 16 murder cases for disposal, or 7 more than in the previous year; but, on the other hand, a decrease is noticeable in robbery and dacoity, and the large increase shown under the head of "Miscellaneous" is attributable partly to nuisance cases disposed of by the Superintendent of the Sehore bazar, and partly to a more careful preparation of the returns. Out of the 1,483 cases for disposal in the courts of Cantonment Magistrates 1,091, or 73·61 per cent., related to nuisance cases. The figures for crime punishable under the Indian Penal Code are almost the same for both years, 176 in 1881-82 and 161 in 1880-81, and may, considering the population of the four cantonments, aggregating 71,810 souls, be held to be satisfactory.

It is not possible to institute any direct comparison between the effects of the two years as regards nuisance cases, for, by some inadvertence the figures for Mhow and Neemuch, appear to have been omitted in last year's report, whilst for Nowgong it is probable that they were included in Miscellaneous. This point is not of much importance, as the amount of cases of this class in any one year ordinarily affords no criterion of the state of crime, though it may perhaps be useful as an indicator of the severity or otherwise with which the rules are worked, and of police action. Excepting the increase in the number of murders, which is an abnormal feature, for the existence of which no special reason can be assigned, the year may be said to have been tolerably free from crime.

Civil Justice.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1881-82.				
	Pending at close of 1880-81.	Filed during 1881-82.	Total.	Disposed of during 1881-82.	Pending at close of 1881-82.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.	Average value of suits.	
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Political Agent, Gwalior . . .	...	4	4	3	1	10,195 4 8	132 12 6	21'4	3,393 6 9	
" " Bhopal . . .	50	496	552	478	74	54,810 11 0	7 9 8	27'76	114 10 9	
" " Bundelkhand . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
" " Bagelkhand . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
" " Western Malwa . . .	11	36	47	39	8	3,154 11 9	0 2 4	43'10	89 14 3	
" " Bhopawar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
Deputy Bhill Agent, Manipur . . .	15	96	111	107	4	4,099 13 3	3 0 0	33'51	38 5 0	
Political Assistant, Gooma . . .	6	21	26	23	3	2,409 12 0	9 13 10	45'9	107 6 0	
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Central India . . .	101	153	253	177	76	17,205 5 3	5 4 4	2'8	97 3 3	
Total . . .	188	806	993	827	166	91,935 9 6	7 0 2	24'37	111 2 6	
Mhow { Civil Judge's Court . . .	6	24	30	19	11	15,862 11 0	62 15 2	52'69	831 13 0	
" { Small Cause Court . . .	45	791	836	772	64	38,169 12 9	5 2 5	27'7	49 7 1	
Morar { Civil Judge's Court . . .	9	14	23	22	1	16,933 15 7	55 8 7	73'1	769 15 3	
" { Small Cause Court . . .	19	141	160	151	9	8,954 10 2	5 18 9	28'6	59 2 4	
Neemuch { Civil Judge's Court . . .	6	11	17	16	1	7,213 2 9	41 10 1	169'5	450 13 2	
" { Small Cause Court . . .	32	225	257	238	19	7,259 13 5	2 15 5	21'3	80 8 0	
Nowgong { Civil Judge's Court . . .	1	3	4	4	...	596 6 6	15 4 6	11'5	149 1 7	
" { Small Cause Court . . .	3	84	87	86	1	3,871 7 0	5 1 9	8'39	45 0 0	
Total . . .	121	1,293	1,414	1,311	103	98,560 15 2	6 15 10	23'29	75 6 7	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	309	2,099	2,407	2,138	269	190,802 8 8	6 15 11	26'77	89 3 10	

4. *Civil Justice and Registration.*—There has been little, if any, change in the character or the amount of civil judicial business for disposal. The total number of civil cases disposed of was 2,138 against 2,097 in the previous year. Of these cases, 66 per cent. were instituted in cantonments, and the remainder in the courts of Political Agents. As usual, the largest amount of work in political courts has been disposed of by the Political Agent, Bhopal, on account of claims arising in the Sehore bazar. One hundred and fifty-three cases were instituted in the court of the Attaché, who deals with all civil matters arising in the Residency bazar limits. The decrease in the Mhow Small Cause Court, which was noticed in last year's report, again occurs, and is attributed by the Cantonment Magistrate to the cheapness of food-grains, as compared with the years 1879-80, when the prices ruled high. It is possible, also, that by the construction of a through railway to Ajmere, the importance which the Mhow cantonment acquired as a commercial town at or near the terminus of the railway, and as a centre of railway construction, has much diminished. A general rise in the average duration of cases is attributable to the issue of a circular by which the true duration of each case is shown, and not, as formerly, only the hours during which the parties to the suit appear before the Judge.

5. The average value of suits disposed of works out to Rs. 89-3-10, which, though lower than the amount shown for 1880-81 (Rs. 97-11-9) is still unduly high as compared with other parts of India. It is satisfactory to notice, however, that the average cost of the conduct of suits has fallen from Rs. 7-9-3 to Rs. 6-15-11.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Mhow . . .	67	102 0 0	...	...	31	26 8 0	...	...	98	128 8 0
Morar . . .	59	185 7 0	...	...	7	14 0 0	...	...	65	199 7 0
Neemuch . . .	14	37 0 0	...	...	11	18 8 0	...	...	25	55 8 0
Nowgong . . .	35	24 8 0	...	...	16	19 8 0	...	...	51	44 0 0
Total . . .	174	348 15 0	...	...	65	78 8 0	...	...	239	427 7 0

The following figures compare the documents registered and fees paid for the last three years :—

Year.								Total number of Deeds registered.	Fees paid,		
									Rs.	A.	P.
1879-80 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	335	493	14	0
1880-81 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	939	4	0
1881-82 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239	427	7	0

There has been a steady decrease in the number of documents registered since 1879-80 ; but the fees fluctuate, showing an excess of Rs. 28-3 over those of 1880-81, and a decrease of Rs. 66-7 as compared with 1879-80. The falling-off in the number of deeds registered is chiefly to be seen in those relating to moveable property under head *Optional*, the figures being 65 against 113 in 1880-81 ; while those relating to immoveable property under Book I have risen from 145 to 174 this year.

The total number of persons incarcerated during the year was 1,221, against 1,254 and 1,770 in the years 1880-81 and 1879-80 respectively. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 58, which was the same as in the preceding year. The average is, however, unduly enhanced by the figures given for the jails of Nowgong, Agar and Goona, which are Rs. 109-4-9, 151-3-2, and 125-8-10, respectively. In the

* Rs. 10,299-2-3.

Indore Jail, the total cost* of maintaining which was about half the total cost of the Central India Jails, the management has been economical, the average cost per prisoner having been only Rs. 47.

The maintenance of prisoners confined in British Jails for offences committed in native states has received careful attention during the year, and as soon as the full information called for from Political Agents has been received, it may be possible to relieve the British Government of a portion of the annually recurring charge, which is legitimately debitable to the States concerned.

Police.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under Political Officers . . .	8	171	Rs. A. P. 20,412 0 0	...	154	Rs. A. P. 13,184 11 10	8	325	Rs. A. P. 33,596 11 10
Cantonment Police . . .	...	...	.....	...	324	32,227 14 0	...	324	32,227 14 0
Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway Police . . .	...	154	22,154 15 4	...	...	.....	...	154	22,154 15 4
Total . . .	8	325	42,566 15 4	...	478	45,412 9 10	8	803	87,979 9 2

7. Figures are not available to check the working of the Police force maintained, except for the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways. This body, under Mr. Bala Pershad, the Assistant Superintendent, has maintained its character for efficient working. Not only has there been a slight decrease in the amount of crime reported, but also an increase in the number of convictions obtained. In 81 per cent. of the cases investigated convictions were obtained. There was again no heinous crime reported, and out of Rs. 2,966 worth of property stolen Rs. 2,934, or 98.60 per cent., was recovered. These results, considering the difficulties under which Railway Police work, may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

Revenue.—Opium.

Imperial Revenue.—The following statement shows the number of chests for which Passes were granted, the number of Passes granted and the amount of Pass-fee secured at each Opium Agency in each month during the official year 1881-82, as contrasted with 1880-81 :—

Agencies.	Month.	Number of pass-ports.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Number of pass-ports.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
		1880-81.				1881-82.			
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Indore	April . . .	42	786	700	5,50,200	29	514	700	3,59,800
	May . . .	38	632		4,42,400	20	409		2,60,390
	June . . .	38	763		6,37,600	52	1,342½		9,39,750
	July . . .	44	785		5,49,500	87	1,727½		12,09,250
	August . . .	63	1,200		8,40,000	79	1,469		10,47,200
	September . . .	97	1,675		11,72,500	81	1,532½		10,72,750
	October . . .	87	1,650		11,55,000	99	1,985		13,89,500
	November . . .	58	1,450		10,15,000	65	1,340½		9,38,350
	December . . .	46	873		6,11,100	28	385		2,69,500
	January . . .	51	1,096½		7,67,550	32	519		3,63,300
	February . . .	74	1,397		9,77,900	34	537		3,75,900
	March . . .	77	1,524½		10,07,150	46	689		4,82,300
	Total . . .	735	13,837		96,85,900	650	12,477		87,33,900
Ratlam	April . . .	6	101	700	70,700	10	104	700	72,800
	May . . .	3	24		10,600	4	31		21,700
	June . . .	9	153		1,07,100	12	178		1,24,600
	July . . .	12	193		1,35,100	19	271		1,69,700
	August . . .	12	135		94,600	4	28		19,600
	September . . .	12	155		1,08,500	9	100		70,000
	October . . .	11	142		99,400	15	220		1,54,000
	November . . .	18	259		1,81,300	23	326		2,28,200
	December . . .	24	378		2,64,600	20	242		1,69,400
	January . . .	14	189		1,32,300	15	189½		1,32,650
	February . . .	16	239		1,60,000	16	105		73,500
	March . . .	11	172		1,20,400	9	111		77,700
	Total . . .	148	2,139		14,97,300	150	1,905½		13,33,850
Dhar	April . . .	...	...	700	...	1	42	700	29,400
	May . . .	2	46		32,200	...	...		...
	June . . .	...	...		...	...	...		...
	July . . .	...	...		...	1	11		7,700
	August . . .	1	16		11,200	5	128		89,600
	September . . .	5	109		76,300	6	169		1,18,300
	October . . .	1	8		5,600	5	67		46,000
	November . . .	7	149		1,04,300	9	241		1,68,700
	December . . .	2	23		16,100	...	...		...
	January . . .	3	40		34,300	2	14		8,800
	February . . .	...	...		...	1	12		8,400
	March . . .	1	12		8,400	...	...		...
	Total . . .	22	412		2,83,400	30	684		4,78,800

Agencies.	Month.	Number of pass-ports.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.	Number of pass-ports.	Number of chests.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.
		1880-81.				1881-82.			
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Ujjain	April . . .	47	749	700	5,24,300	33	408	700	2,85,600
	May . . .	31	519		3,63,300	24	330		2,31,000
	June . . .	42	617		4,52,900	62	1,115		7,80,500
	July . . .	78	1,198		8,38,600	90	1,464		10,24,800
	August . . .	68	1,086		7,60,200	67	1,073		7,51,100
	September . . .	43	678		4,74,600	58	824		5,76,800
	October . . .	40	708		4,95,600	81	1,141		7,98,700
	November . . .	80	1,384		9,68,800	68	992		6,94,400
	December . . .	50	876		6,13,200	59	801		5,60,700
	January . . .	75	1,203		8,42,100	52	826		5,78,200
	February . . .	85	1,154		8,07,800	36	440		3,08,000
	March . . .	87	1,137		7,95,900	42	560		3,92,000
	Total . . .	720	11,339		79,37,300	672	9,974		69,81,300
Udaipur	April . . .	37	422	700	2,05,400	24	213	700	1,49,100
	May . . .	42	572		4,00,400	63	503		3,52,100
	June . . .	25	331		2,31,700	18	214		1,49,800
	July . . .	13	89		62,300	12	113		79,100
	August . . .	13	149		1,04,300	...	...		...
	September . . .	5	95		66,500	7	87		60,900
	October . . .	17	195		1,36,500	17	196		1,37,200
	November . . .	45	699		4,89,300	46	540		3,78,000
	December . . .	94	1,156		8,09,200	53	884		6,04,800
	January . . .	98	1,031		7,21,700	71	816		5,71,200
	February . . .	85	808		5,65,600	52	779		5,45,300
	March . . .	103	991		6,93,700	26	334		2,33,800
	Total . . .	577	6,538		45,76,600	389	4,659		32,61,300
Jaora	April . . .	...	...	700	...	1	36	700	25,200
	May . . .	...	...		...	...	...		...
	June . . .	3	41		28,700	9	156		1,09,200
	July . . .	10	86		60,200	5	60		42,000
	August . . .	2	39		27,300	1	12		8,400
	September . . .	5	44		30,800	1	19		13,300
	October . . .	...	...		...	15	183		1,28,100
	November . . .	16	183		1,28,100	5	69		48,300
	December . . .	15	169		1,18,300	9	131		91,700
	January . . .	18	191		1,33,700	13	158		1,10,600
	February . . .	15	208		1,45,600	10	115		80,500
	March . . .	9	115		80,500	12	151		1,05,700
	Total . . .	93	1,076		7,53,200	81	1,090		7,63,000
Bhopal	April . . .	...	...	700	...	3	35	700	24,500
	May . . .	...	...		...	...	...		...
	June . . .	...	...		...	4	68		47,600
	July . . .	...	...		...	11	136		95,200
	August . . .	1	28		18,200	1	8		6,300
	September . . .	8	114		79,800	8	123		86,100
	October . . .	9	197		1,37,900	28	370		2,59,000
	November . . .	8	112½		78,750	9	129		90,300
	December . . .	14	205½		1,43,850	5	106		74,200
	January . . .	16	230		1,61,000	14	159		1,11,300
	February . . .	17	246		1,72,200	2	20		14,000
	March . . .	11	177		1,23,900	3	65		45,500
	Total . . .	84	1,308		9,15,800	88	1,220		8,54,000
GRAND TOTAL		2,388	36,649		2,56,54,300	2,060	32,009½		2,24,06,650

Abstract.—Total monthly exports from all the Agencies under the Malwa Opium Agency :—

Month.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Chest.	Amount.	Chest.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
April	2,058	14,40,600	1,352	9,46,400
May	1,793	12,55,100	1,273	8,91,100
June	1,940	13,58,000	3,073 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,51,450
July	2,351	16,45,700	3,782 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,47,750
August	2,651	18,55,700	2,746	19,22,200
September	2,870	20,09,000	2,854 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,98,150
October	2,900	20,30,000	4,162	29,13,400
November	4,236 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,65,550	3,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,46,250
December	3,680 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,76,350	2,529	17,70,300
January	3,989 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,92,650	2,681 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,77,050
February	4,051	28,35,700	2,008	14,05,600
March	4,128 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,89,950	1,910	13,37,000
Total	36,649	2,56,54,300	32,009 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,24,06,650

2. Forty-one thousand chests were estimated in July 1880 as likely to pay duty during the year under report, and in November 1881 this estimate was reduced, based on the actuals of past six months, to 35,000 chests. The actual, however, for the year stood at 32,009 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests bringing in Rs. 2,24,06,650 as duty. This amount is less by Rs. 32,47,650 (4,639 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests) than the actual of the previous year.

3. The opium harvest of 1880-81, though at first estimated at 55,000 chests, reached the maximum of about 48,000 chests in Malwa. This, added to the balance in hand of the previous year, about 14,000 chests, glutted the markets to such an extent, that prices ruled with a downward tendency. The export trade of the country was anything but brisk; the falling-off was perceptible day by day during the latter months of the year. The limited demand for Malwa in China has been ascribed to the competition of the native and Persian opium, the demand for these arising owing to the comparatively high prices of the Malwa drug.

4. The statement below gives the rates of juice (crude) opium and of manipulated opium ruling in Malwa during the year under report :—

STATION.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1882.	1882.	1882.
Rate of Crude Opium per Dhari (5 Seers).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indore	40	39	41	44	43	41	42	40	...	...	...	...
Ratlam	37	36	38	39	39	39	38	37	...	...	...	...
Dhar	37	38	39	40	41	45	...	...	37	37	37	29
Ujjain	36	36	39	44	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bhopal	39	40	40	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandsaur	35	34	36	35	37	38	37	34	37	35	...	...

STATION.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Noy.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1882.	1882.	1882.
<i>Rate of Ball Opium per Dhari (5 seers).</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indore	61	59	60	64	63	61	60	55	61	57	51	48
Rutlam	70	55	56	58	53	53	54	53	53	51	46	45
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	56	53	54	53	50	47	46
Ujjain	61	58	59	59	56	55	55	54	54	53	50	45
Bhopal	60	60	58	61	...	53	53	54	52	50	50	46
Mandsaur	56	54	53	54	50	54	59	56	51	50	50	44

5. *Provincial Revenue.*—The return below shows the opium passed for consumption in India and the duty realized thereon :—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ON PAYMENT OF DUTY—	Chests.	Duty. Rs.
Panch Mahals (Godra) (9 chests from Indore and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Rutlam)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,750
Kaira District (from Rutlam)	26	18,200
Ahmedabad (37 from Ujjain and 56 from Udaipur)	93	65,100
Cambay (from Rutlam)	5	3,500
Baroda Cantonment (from Rutlam)	3	2,100
Total	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 97,650

FREE OF DUTY—

States under the Palanpur Agency—	
Palanpur (from Udaipur)	10
Radhanpur (16 from Rutlam and 5 from Indore)	21
Reva Kanta Agency—	
Rajpiplia (from Rutlam)	12
Balasiner (from Rutlam)	3
Sangeli (from Rutlam)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Baria (from Rutlam)	2
Sunth (from Rutlam)	1
Mahi Kanta Agency—	
Edar (from Rutlam)	10
Amaliara (from Rutlam)	2
Total	61 $\frac{1}{2}$

Purchased by this Office and supplied to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, lbs.
 34,059 $\frac{7}{8}$ 244

GRAND TOTAL

Free	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	
On payment of duty	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	97,650

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Chests.	Rs.
<i>Kistna District—</i>		
Jaggapetta (in bags)	59	41,300
<i>Godaveri District—</i>		
Rajahmundry (in bags)	122½	85,750
Ambajipett (in bags)	10	7,000
Bandarlunka (in bags)	2	1,400
Palakoli (in bags)	2	1,400
Indupalli (in bags)	5	3,500
<i>Vizagapatam District—</i>		
Vizagapatam (in bags)	55	38,500
<i>Madras District—</i>		
Madras (in bags)	12	8,400
Do. (in chests)	43	30,100
	55	38,500
<i>Malabar District—</i>		
Palghat (in chests)	2	1,400
<i>Bellary District—</i>		
Bellary (in chests)	8	5,600
<i>South Canara District—</i>		
Mangalore (in chests).	1	700
<i>Kurnool District—</i>		
Banganapalli (in chests) lbs. 52 and 1		960
Total	322½ and 52 lbs. }	2,26,010

BERARS—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Chests.	Rs.
Amraoti District	88	61,600
Akola District (Khamgao)	94½	66,150
Ellichpur District	30	21,000
Wun District	20	14,000
Bassim District	2	1,400
Total	234½	164,150

PUNJAB.

	Chests.	Rs.
(At Rs. 175 duty per chest.)		
Ferozepur District	20	3,500
Hyderabad (37 in chests and 97 bags)	134	93,800

OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS.

	Chests.	Rs.
(3 chests and 19 bags from Ujjain.)		
Purchased by this office for Mysore Govern- ment	7	No duty levied at Indore.
Purchased by this office for Coorg Adminis- tration, 31½ lbs. and 1		Ditto

Abstract.

	Number of Passes.	DUTY PAID.		Free Chests.	REMARKS.
		Chests.	Amount.		
			Rs.		
Bombay Presidency .	34	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	97,650	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Madras Presidency .	70	322 $\frac{1}{2}$ and lbs. 52	2,26,010	...	
Berars—Hyderabad					
Assigned Districts	69	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,64,150	...	
Punjab	3	20	3,500	...	
Hyderabad . . .	55	134	93,800	...	
Mysore . . . .	...	...	...	7	} No duty levied at Indore.
Coorg . . . .	...	...	...	1 chest and 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.	
Total .	231	850 $\frac{1}{2}$ and lbs. 52	5,85,110	313 $\frac{1}{2}$ and lbs. 31 $\frac{7}{8}$	

The Nizam's Government and the Punjab have been added during the year to the list of Administrations which import opium for home consumption from Malwa. The duty levied on exports to His Highness the Nizam's dominions is remitted to the Resident, Hyderabad, for transfer to the Nizam's Government.

Under proper safeguards opium has been allowed to be exported to the Punjab in levy of one-fourth of the prescribed duty of Rs. 700 per chest (*i. e.*, at Rs. 175 per chest).

231 passports have been granted by this Agency for the export of 912 chests and 52lbs. of opium. Besides this, 34,059 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. (244 chests) of old opium (4 years and upwards) have been purchased by this Office for the Bombay Government.

Seven chests of new opium were supplied to the Mysore State, and 1 chest and 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. to the Coorg Administration. All these purchases were made through this Agency. No duty in these exports was levied here, but the indenting officers were requested to adjust the account.

The bulk of the exports have passed the Indore scales.

6. Stamped paper to the value of Rs. 15,684 $\frac{1}{2}$ was used by the importers for hundis in payment of Government duty.

7. The cost of establishments in Malwa borne by Government during the year was—

<i>Indore—</i>		Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment		7,574	0	0
Contingencies		674	0	2
Total .		8,248	0	2

<i>Rutlam—</i>		Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	. . . . .	4,560	0	0
Contingencies	. . . . .	81	12	0
Total		4,641	12	0
GRAND TOTAL		12,889	12	2

8. The establishments maintained by Native States are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Dhar—</i>			
By the Dhar State at an annual cost of	3,063	0	0
<i>Ujjain—</i>			
By the Gwalior State at an annual cost of	4,933	0	0
<i>Udaipur—</i>			
By the Udaipur State at an annual cost of	5,137	0	0
<i>Bhopal—</i>			
By the Bhopal State at an annual cost of	4,800	0	0
<i>Jaora—</i>	530	0	2

9. The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as under :—

SCALES.	Road cess @ Re. 1 per chest.	Dhurumsala Fund @ Re. 1 per chest.	Maopur Road dues @ Rs. 3-10 per chest.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Indore	13,176	...	...
Rutlam	1,943	1,535 4 10	...
Dhar . . . . .	...	...	2,436
Ujjain	10,033	10,033 0 0	...
Jaora	1,048	856 8 11	...
Bhopal.	1,220	1,220 0 0	...
Total	27,420	13,644 13 9	2,436

The Dhurumsala cess is levied at Rutlam and Jaora in Salumshahi currency.

10. Owing to the rising of the Bhils in the Udaipur district there was a temporary block in the beginning of the year to the passage of opium on the main road *via* Kherwara, which is the road route for opium passing the scales at Udaipur. The road was again opened to traffic by the end of April.

11. A case of opium robbery in Mewar territory (Rajputana Agency) was reported to this Agency during the year under report. A convoy of 33½ chests of opium on its way to the opium scales at Udaipur was plundered on the 26th January 1882 by a large party of armed men. Some men were wounded in the affray, and the whole of the opium was carried off.

12. The route for the passage of opium from Dhar to Manmad was

closed in September 1881, the opium merchants of Dhar having found the new road *via* Goojri and Manpur to the railway at Mhow to possess several advantages over the old Manmad road; no extra imposts are levied by the Dhar State on opium passing by the new route to Goojri, the boundary, and beyond this the opium passes along the old Agra and Bombay Trunk Road.

13. The Dhar Durbar has made certain changes in the levy of opium dues with a view to curtail the exportation of raw opium produced in the Dhar State, which was heretofore carried away by the merchants of Indore and other States and manufactured elsewhere; and have also afforded great facilities to the dealers in opium to encourage leading merchants to open shops at Dhar. This will secure the manufacture of home-grown opium to the Dhar territory, and the exports from the Dhar scales will probably revive.

14. The 20 chests of rubba opium belonging to Juggunnath, of the firm of Ramdatmal, Juggunnath, of Ludhiana, confiscated in 1879 whilst being smuggled to the Punjab, were sold by auction in April 1881. Out of the sale proceeds Rs. 450 were distributed in rewards to the parties who were instrumental in obtaining confiscation of the opium, and the balance was subsequently made over by order of the Government of India to Juggunnath.

Revenue.—General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	27,015	5	5
Sale of stamps	2,9913	10	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	1,475	7	3
	Rs.	A.	P.
Electric Telegraph	65,345	2	0
Postal (including Money Orders) collections	12,69,757	9	0
Miscellaneous	13,35,102	11	0
	20,387	0	6

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,87,639	1	1
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,16,074	4	5
Tributes paid through British Government	2,47,050	0	2
Fixed payment for istimrar land	21,471	15	2
Succession and nazarana	90,933	11	0
GRAND TOTAL	23,77,062	0	

III.—Provincial Revenue.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.										Balance on 31st March 1882.
NAME OF FUNDS.	Balance on 1st April 1881.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and man- agement of superinten- dence.	Public Works Pro- per.	Local improve- ments.	Police and Judicial.	Educa- tion.	Hospital, Dispen- saries.	Grants to sharees in Road dues.	Miscella- neous.	TOTAL.	
I.—Cantonment Local Funds...	Rs. A. P. 60,791 0 2	Rs. A. P. 1,99,058 0 11	Rs. A. P. 2,59,849 7 1	Rs. A. P. 6,808 12 2	Rs. A. P. 18,680 7 2	Rs. A. P. 10,900 5 0	Rs. A. P. 33,122 6 5	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,328 12 8	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,11,243 0 11	Rs. A. P. 1,92,053 4 11	Rs. A. P. 7,708 2 2
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpur Far- gana Fund ...	Rs. A. P. 20,400 0 3	Rs. A. P. 93,255 10 11	Rs. A. P. 1,13,710 4 2	Rs. A. P. 27,353 0 11	Rs. A. P. 22,598 6 8	Rs. A. P. 4,091 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,164 11 3	Rs. A. P. 2,842 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,470 0 2	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 15,760 12 10	Rs. A. P. 80,880 0 7	Rs. A. P. 32,835 10 7
III.—Fund raised for special purpose ...	Rs. A. P. 47,693 4 11	Rs. A. P. 57,796 13 11	Rs. A. P. 1,05,430 2 10	Rs. A. P. 41,211 11 8	Rs. A. P. 1,968 9 6	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,310 0 0	Rs. A. P. 650 2 3	Rs. A. P. 11,032 3 1	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 470 6 3	Rs. A. P. 56,647 0 9	Rs. A. P. 48,783 2 1
IV.—Collection from Road Dues, &c. ...	Rs. A. P. 4,340 5 10	Rs. A. P. 25,561 7 6	Rs. A. P. 29,850 13 4	Rs. A. P. 2,540 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,001 13 1	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 5,191 8 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 324 0 0	Rs. A. P. 13,992 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,009 11 6	Rs. A. P. 25,059 0 7	Rs. A. P. 4,191 12 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	Rs. A. P. 133,234 4	Rs. A. P. 23,75,612 7	Rs. A. P. 3,50,810 11	Rs. A. P. 57,791 1 0	Rs. A. P. 44,247 4 5	Rs. A. P. 15,000 5 9	Rs. A. P. 40,094 9 8	Rs. A. P. 4,092 2 3	Rs. A. P. 23,151 15 6	Rs. A. P. 13,992 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,30,084 8 6	Rs. A. P. 3,55,239 15 10	Rs. A. P. 1,53,606 11 7

CHAPTER IV.

Education.

The Residency College.—In the beginning of 1882 the college was separated from the school, to the very great advantage of the former. Distinct establishments of teachers were appointed for each. The Chiefs now study in the boarding-house, while the school is located in a building of its own. The Chiefs have thus much more time devoted to them than was the case formerly, and the result is much more progress on their part. The Chiefs now living in the boarding-house are—

1. Maharaja Jeswant Singh of Semlia.
2. Maharaja Chatar Singh, brother of Maharaja Jeswant Singh.
3. Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat.
4. Rana Ranjit Singh of Girwana.
5. Lal Tribikram Singh of Sitpura.
6. Maharana Wajé Singh of Ali-Rajpura.
7. Thakurs Randaman Singh, }
and } of Chanhaddi.
8. Jagbandan Singh, }
9. Bhumia Sher Singh of Kalibaori.
10. Gunpat Rao, }
and } of Panth Piploda.
11. Dhundu Pant, }

Maharana Wajé Singh only joined the college two or three months ago, but all the rest are old students.

The results of the Entrance Examination, as regards the Residency School, cannot be looked upon as very good. Only two boys passed, out of eight sent up. The results of the Central India Schools' Examinations are, however, much more favorable, 26 passing out of 29, who appeared for examination.

2. *The Mhow Zoroastrian School.*—No report of this school has been received from the Head Master. In the Entrance and Central India Schools' Examinations this school made a very good show. Two passed, out of three sent up for the Entrance, and eight out of eleven who appeared for the second and third classes of the Central India Schools Examinations.

3. *The Sekore High School.*—The Political Agent, Colonel Kincaid,

reports that this school, under the zealous management of Mr. Mears, has progressed well. The Girls' School, so ably looked after by Mrs. Mears, is, the Political Agent says, still popular. Of Mrs. Mears, the Political Agent writes: "The sympathy and judicious care of the girls shown by the Head Mistress is worthy of high commendation."

The average daily attendance of the Boys' School has been 278·67 as compared with 254 last year, and that of the Girls' 80·10 in comparison with 69 the year before.

4. *The Manpur Schools*.—There are five schools in this Agency, educating 186 boys. Three boys were sent up from the High School at Manpur for the third class of the Central India schools' Examinations. All of them passed.

5. *Barwani*.—In addition to the Barwani and Rajpur High Schools, nine village schools were working during the year under review. The total average attendance was 526·41, which is somewhat better than the previous year. The cost of the establishments was more than the previous year by over Rs. 1,100, the total cost being Rs. 4,090-14-7. Two night schools have been working at Barwani and Rajpur for the last two years. The average attendance in these two schools was 90·75.

6. *The Rewah School*.—Of the school at Rewah the Political Agent says that "it still continues to be popular, and will improve under the able supervision of Babu Sar Nath, the Head Master." Four boys were sent up for the Central India Schools' Examinations; three passed, all being placed in the second division. Schools at Madhogarh and Sitlaha have recently been opened, and it is the intention of the Political Agent to open one in each tehsil.

7. *Gwalior*.—The educational return furnished by the Durbar shows a slight increase in the number of students. The number of schools is the same as in the previous year. In 1881-82, 2,767 boys received instruction. This is a very small number for a large State like Gwalior. In the Political Agent for Western Malwa's report, when speaking of education in the territory belonging to Maharaja Sindia, which is situated in Western Malwa, he says, "Nothing is spent on education, though a cess for that purpose has been levied for years."

8. *The Goona School*.—The school at Goona has been well attended. The average daily attendance was 68. This includes a number of recruits and men of the Central India Horse. In the Chiefs' class, eight have at times attended. Their attendance, however, is spoken of as being very irregular, owing chiefly to zenana influence, which is the great obstacle to the young Chiefs making the progress they should.

9. *The Jaora School*.—The failure of the High School at Jaora in the Entrance and Central India Schools' Examinations is very discreditable. Ten boys were sent up, and not a single one passed. This is the

only-school in the whole of the Central India Agency that failed to pass a single boy. Besides the High School at Jaora, there are four in the district. The cost of maintaining the five was Rs. 8,327. In the High School the average daily attendance in all the departments was 180, and in the four district schools 208.

10. *The Rutlam School*.—Mr. Alexander visited the Central College at Rutlam in November of last year, and was, on the whole, satisfied with his inspection. His Highness the Raja takes great interest in education, and gives it much encouragement. Twenty-four schools were maintained by the State. This includes three schools for girls and a Central College at Rutlam. The total cost to the State was Rs. 18,108-9-6. In the city of Rutlam itself 15 private schools, instructing 510 boys and 22 girls, were maintained during the year. Five schools, teaching 90 boys, were supported wholly by jagirdars.

11. *Sailana*.—Rs. 1,356 were expended on education. Six boys were instructed in English, 25 in Persian, and 58 in Hindi.

12. *Sitamanu*.—Rs. 300 were expended on education, and 40 boys received instruction.

13. *Agar*.—There is a small school here open to all classes. It had a daily attendance of 67-04. English, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi, arithmetic, history, geography and dictation were taught. It is attended by all the recruits of the Central India Horse.

14. *Chirkhari*.—The Chirkhari school continues to prosper. Mr. Mather held his annual examination of the school in March. He reports as follows:—"I found 180 boys present out of 202 on the rolls. Of this number 67 are in the English, 80 in the Sanserit and Hindi, and 55 in the Persian and Urdu departments.

Five boys from this school appeared at Nowgong for the Central India Schools' Examinations held in December last, two for the second and three for the third class. The boys who appeared in the second class passed very well, standing first and second in order of merit, besides winning scholarships of Rs. 72 and Rs. 48 a year, respectively. The boys who appeared in the third class all passed. This good result is due to Pundit Permanand Chaturvedi, B.A., who, since his appointment as Head Master, has worked very hard, and produced a great change for good in all the departments of the school."

The small tehsil schools have made no special progress. The mere elements of Hindi are taught in them, with a little arithmetic, chiefly mental.

The State spent Rs. 7,069-1 on education during the past year. This amount includes an annual subscription of Rs. 1,200 to the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, besides Rs. 777-4-3 spent on the purchase of books for the School Library.

15. *The Dhar School*.—The Dhar High School did very well in the Entrance and Central India Schools' Examinations. It sent up four for the Entrance and passed three, sixteen for the three classes of the Central India Schools' Examinations and passed thirteen. This result is exceedingly creditable to the school. The Officiating Political Agent for Bhopawar remarks of it that "it is a very good institution."

16. *The Dewas School*.—The Dewas High School made a very poor show in the Entrance Examination. Not a single boy, out of the four sent up, succeeded in passing. For the Central India Schools' Examinations, six appeared and four passed, all being placed in the second division.

17. *Ali-Rajpur*.—Of the school here the Political Agent remarks: "The Urdu and English classes opened last year are progressing fairly." The Political Agent also reports that the district schools are doing well.

18. *The Indore City School*.—The number of boys in this school has risen from 113 to 264 during the past year. This is the result of opening a Hindi and Urdu department, which now has 92 boys on its rolls. Seven boys appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, but only one succeeded in passing.

The total number of schools in the Maharaja's territory, at the end of the year under review, was 107. This includes the Law and the Medical Schools. There were, therefore, ten more schools than in the previous year. The total number of pupils under instruction was 4,942, as against 4,589 in the previous year, showing an increase of 353 pupils. The total cost to the Maharaja was Rs. 44,456-4-6.

19. *The Rajkumar College, Nowgong*.—Three boys appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. All three passed, one being placed in the first and two in the second division. The boy who passed in the first division was the only one in the whole of the Central India Agency who took so high a position. He is a nephew of the present Raja of Gursrai. In the Central India Examinations the boys of the second and third classes were equally successful. Seven were sent up. All passed, three being placed in the first division and four in the second. Taking the term "Chief" to mean, not only Chiefs' sons, but the sons of their most important ministers and officials, seven out of ten who appeared and passed would be classified under this designation.

Mr. Mather visited and inspected the State Schools of Dattia, Sampthar, Amrta, and Tehri, as well as the village schools of Prithipur and Jatara, both of which are in Tehri territory. While at Tehri, Mr. Mather also saw and examined the girls' school, in which the Maharaja takes great interest, having the girls educated along with his own daughters.

Schools of the Central India Agency.

FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

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NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		EXPENDITURE DURING 1881-82.					SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1881-82.					
	Male.	Fe- Total.	Average daily attendance of pupils.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	TOTAL.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from Local Funds.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	TOTAL.		
Agency and Cantonment Schools	5	1	6	710.75	43,268 1 2	7,907 8 0	51,195 9 2	22,338 12 0	34,324 5 0	6,699 13 2	2,134 3 6	65,497 1 8	
Military Schools	3	1	4	317.38	2,532 0 0	83 1 10	2,618 1 10	480 0 0	650 0 0	222 8 0	1,364 12 0	2,717 4 0	
Munpur and Native States' Schools	112	4	116	4,127.72	53,567 10 3	5,029 2 9	58,596 13 0	978 12 0	11,766 6 4	4,364 0 0	765 5 0	17,872 7 4	
TOTAL	120	6	126	5,155.85	99,387 11 5	13,022 12 7	112,410 8 0	23,795 8 0	43,740 11 4	11,286 5 2	4,264 4 6	89,086 13 0	

Results of the Entrance and Central India Schools' Examinations as regards the Schools of the Central India Agency.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES IN													PERCENTAGE OF PASSED STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS.							
	ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.				CLASS I.			CLASS II.			CLASS III.			Entrance.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.				
	Passed.				Passed.			Passed.			Passed.										
	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	Sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.					Total Number sent up.	Total Number passed.		
Residency College, Indore	8	1	1	2	10	1	0	7	9	1	8	0	10	3	7	10	29	25	70	100	100
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	3	1	2	3	6	1	1	4	6	1	1	1	6	2	4	6	10	100	100	100	100
Rutlam Central College	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100	100	33	NIL.
Dhar High School	4	1	2	3	6	1	1	4	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	20	75	93	100	87
Mhow Zoroastrian School	3	2	2	2	8	3	1	4	8	1	1	1	8	2	5	7	14	66	...	33	87
Chaukhari State School	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	5	100	100	100	100
Rewah High School	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	100	100	100	50
Dewas High School	4	1	1	1	6	1	1	4	6	2	2	2	6	3	2	2	10	NIL.	...	50	100
Jaora High School	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	NIL.	...	NIL.	NIL.
Manpur High School	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	100	100	100	100
Total	24	1	0	3	10	16	1	10	11	32	5	17	22	48	9	20	38	120	31		

CHAPTER V.

Public Works.

I.—MILITARY.

The total outlay under the head Military during the year under review has been Rs. 1,75,652 against a budget grant of Rs. 2,00,000. The short outlay of Rs. 24,348 is due to lapses under the following heads caused by circumstances over which the Superintending Engineer or Local Administration had no control :—

	Lapse.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	6,365	...
Repairs	3,034	...
Establishment	5,394	...
Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	652
Decrease of Stock	7,206	...
Barrack Department	3,001	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,000	...
Deduct excess under Tools and Plant	652	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24,348	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The expenditure under all heads was carefully watched, and all anticipated lapses re-appropriated up to the latest date with a view to the allotment being worked up to as closely as possible. Saving of allotment, Rs. 7,206, caused by stock stores and materials used on numerous works and repairs could not have possibly been foreseen ; nor the lapse of Rs. 5,394 on establishment, which is calculated on a fixed percentage on outlay which, being uncertain, the lapse under the head, however carefully watched, could not have been anticipated with any degree of approximation. The lapses under other heads, aggregating about Rs. 12,000, have occurred in consequence of the allotments, considered necessary up to the latest date in the year, not having been worked up to the full extent, owing to reasons too numerous to be particularized herein.

I.—Fortifications.

Mhow.—Fort is overcrowded with stores transferred from Neemuch arsenal, which renders accommodation available for Ordnance Department more unsatisfactory, as many of the stores remain unsheltered for want of more covered space. It seems highly desirable that the fort question should be settled at as early a date as possible.

II.—General Cantonment Works.

Mhow.—Deepening of wells in the cantonment generally has to be carried out every hot season in order to ensure a requisite supply of water, a measure which will have to be continually resorted to so long as the project of the water-works, long in abeyance for want of funds, is carried out. Wire fencing was provided for the approaches of two culverts on the cantonment road leading towards railway staff quarters past the cemetery.

Sutna.—The project of new roads at Sutna, which is garrisoned only by a squadron of Native Cavalry, is also in abeyance pending decision as to retention of the station as a military cantonment.

III.—Accommodation for Troops.

Mhow.—In the lines of the heavy battery of artillery sheds were constructed for elephants, their harness and cooking, and a culvert was reconstructed on the road near the Royal Artillery Riding School.

In the European Infantry lines.—Iron railings were provided for outer verandah of upper storey of old barracks Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to prevent risk of life. West side arched openings of upper storey of barrack No. 5 were closed with fixed and sliding louveres. Remodelling of roof of cook-house barrack No. 2 was completed. Fire-places and flues were constructed in cook-house of barrack No. 3; the walls were raised and the fixing of pipes in the wash-houses was nearly finished.

In the European Cavalry lines.—Iron railings were provided to outer verandah roof of old barracks Nos. 1 and 2. Renewal of roof and paving floors of cook-house and latrine of the Staff Sergeants' quarters were commenced and finished during the year, and pipes and cocks were provided for the wash-houses of barracks and quarter guard.

In the amalgamated hospital used by European Infantry and Cavalry.—The fixing of louveres in the outer verandah arches of the lower storey was well advanced; good progress was made in providing pine ceilings to upper wards, and glazing clerestory windows and quarters for medical subordinates was nearly finished.

In the Native Infantry lines.—Concrete flooring was provided in the contagious disease wards of hospital No. 2.

Sutna.—Good progress was made in sinking a well for the officers' quarters already finished and made over for occupation.

Neemuch.—Several important works necessary for the comfort of the troops are deferred, pending final decision of Government regarding withdrawal of European garrison from that station. All military buildings were maintained in a state of proper repair, but no original works, major or minor, were undertaken at this station, except a shed for artillery bullocks and completion of renewal of ceiling of European Infantry barrack No. 9, commenced during the previous year.

Agar.—Good progress was made in constructing a school for the Native Infantry and an armourers' shop for the Central India Horse.

Indore.—Excavation of foundations of Native Infantry officers' quarters and school, and collection of materials for the improvement of parade ground were commenced. In the Bhopal Battalion lines collection of materials for Subadars' quarters, magazine and latrine was also put in hand. All military buildings were maintained in a state of proper repair.

IV.—Ordinance.—Nil.

V.—Commissariat.—Nil.

VI.—Staff.

Mhow.—Two contagious disease wards were constructed for camp followers and staff hospital and verandah floor of the latter building paved.

VII.—Other Services.

The total outlay from the Imperial grant under this head during the year under review was Rs. 5,44,961 against budget estimate of Rs. 4,34,500 and regular estimate Rs. 4,96,500, in addition to which a further outlay of Rs. 2,06,721 was incurred from contributions under the several heads—*vide* Appendix VI. The comparison of expenditure with the budget grant and regular estimate under each head is shown in the annual account of appropriation and outlay appended to this report, which shows that the excess expenditure over the regular estimate is due chiefly to higher charges for establishment having been debited to the Imperial grant on account of certain contributory works not having been undertaken during the year as contemplated. Such excess is usually considered as permissible.

II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Post Offices.

Wire fencing to Indore Post Office was commenced, and certain additions to Post Offices at Gwalior and Goona completed. Estimate for the compound wall to the Post Office at Agar was sanctioned, but the work was not put in hand.

Administration.

A house at Nowgong, residence of a former Political Agent, has been purchased by Government for the accommodation of Political Agent, Bundelkhand, at a cost of Rs. 15,000.

A well for the Agency building at Sutna, commenced in 1879, was completed during the year; the spring is not yet touched, but there is 29 feet of water in it at present.

A bath-room in the house of the 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, at Indore was rebuilt at a small cost.

Monuments and Antiquities.

Babu Din Dyal, Estimator and Draftsman of the Superintending Engineer's Office, Central India, who is also a photographer, was deputed to photograph ancient buildings of historical interest, and he has succeeded in turning out about 80 plates of sizes, being views of Sanchi topes and Bhojpur temple in Bhopal territory, the first set of the views printed and submitted to Government by Agent, Governor General, shows a very satisfactory result of the labor and pains taken by the photographer, and it is contemplated to photograph other important buildings during the coming cold weather.

Educational.

Foundations of the Daly College were nearly excavated, and arrangements made for materials and machinery for constructing the building of concrete work.

III.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—Soojlana bridge was commenced and good progress made in collecting metal in the Rutlam section. The cook-house of Chuldoo inspection bungalow was rebuilt.

Road linking Agra and Bombay Road with Mhow and Neemuch Road.—Good progress was made in constructing four culverts on this road, which passes through Mhow cantonment.

Feeder Roads between Neemuch and Rutlam.—Majority of the feeder roads proposed by the railway authorities were sanctioned during the year; some short ones were completed, and good progress made on others, which were put in hand late in the year on receiving an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 from Government in January 1882.

Ujjain and Agar Road.—Reasonable progress has been made on this road, and work pushed on as fast as possible. It is hoped a greater part of it will be completed with first coat of metalling during the rains of 1882, and the road be practically open for wheeled traffic during coming cold weather. An important division, which does not increase the length, has been made in the alignment of the northern portion of the road (miles 31 to 41), which will effect a considerable saving on the sanctioned estimate under the head Bridges and Culverts.

Dhar and Sirdarpur Road.—The survey for a new road between Dhar and Sirdarpur, the head quarters of the Malwa-Bhil Corps and Bhil Agent, was carried out, an alignment was chosen, and the survey and levels were far advanced. The usual difficulties connected with the survey

and the taking up of land for such a purpose in Native States have much delayed the project.

Agra and Bombay Road.—Since the opening of the Sindia State Railway the traffic on this road between Ootungun river near Agra and Gwalior about 53 miles has fallen off, but it has very considerably increased between Gwalior and Sipri, where 8 feet width of metalling is found insufficient to withstand the heavy traffic. Opening of the above railway increased traffic on Gwalior and Jhansi road also so heavily that it was found indispensably necessary to remodel the road, a work which is now in full progress, and it is certain that nothing short of similar measures will satisfactorily accommodate the greatly increased traffic on the Agra and Bombay road between Gwalior and Sipri; but it is feared the difficulty of providing funds will prevent prompt action being taken to remedy the defect referred to. Funds for the improvement of the Gwalior and Jhansi road above mentioned have been provided from the budget grant for Repairs—Communication, which necessitated curtailment of allotments for all the other roads in the province, a measure which is proving fatal to our communications generally, and this evil will continue to increase unless the repairs grant in question is considerably augmented. Under these circumstances the remodelling of Agra and Bombay road between Gwalior and Sipri will be noted as a work that may be specifically provided in the next budget.

Encroachments of cultivation on the land within the road boundary, and the interference of the officials of the Gwalior Durbar with metal quarries, have caused much hindrance to road work, the recurrence of which, it is hoped, in future will be obviated by the measures adopted by the Agent, Governor General; in the Political Department.

Phulbagh Road.—The portion between the junction of Gwalior and Jhansi road and His Highness Maharaja Sindia's palace at Gwalior, having been practically closed to public traffic, has been made over to the Gwalior Durbar.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road is an important link connecting Morar with the Jhansi cantonment. Width of metalling is being increased throughout the length to accommodate heavy traffic caused since opening of Sindia State Railway. A steam road-roller is at full play on this line, and is making a satisfactory progress in consolidating the renewal metal being laid thereon.

Gwalior and Etawa Road.—The 2nd section of this line was completed some years ago, the first section has been nearly completed this year, and, with the exception of a few culverts, the road is open for traffic throughout. Bungalows and causeways have been completed; the earth-work is so also, save at the approaches of the unfinished culverts. Metalling has likewise been finished, but is much cut up in some of the

miles, which will be renewed in due course. There is a great paucity of wells along this road, which causes great inconvenience to road work and to travellers. The few wells that exist here and there run dry during hot season. It seems essentially necessary to urge construction of requisite number of wells at proper places, as also preservation of trees which have been cut down against the remonstrances of local Public Works officers in charge of the road.

Nowgong and Sutna Road is 100 miles in length; it is divided into five sections, I and V of which, $14+17=31$ miles, have been entirely completed. II section, 30 miles, Chhattarpur to Ken, is banked, bridged and metalled with one coat throughout; 20 miles have received second coat, of which 10 miles were done during the year under review, and metal collected for giving second coat to the rest of the miles in this section, except the last mile, for which metal is also being collected. III section, 13 miles, Ken to Panna, is banked, bridged and metalled throughout with one coat, except about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Two miles at the end of the section have received second coat during the year. The Executive Engineer failed to utilize the full allotment for the purpose, attributing his failure to the scarcity of labor. The allotment was, however, not allowed to lapse, but was re-appropriated to another work. In this section a supplementary bridge at the Sumbhoa river, commenced in 1881, was completed during the year and is open for traffic, only clearing of the channel remains to be done. IV section, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Panna to Nagode, is completely banked, bridged and metalled with one coat throughout; 14 miles have received second coat, of which 4 were done during the year under reference. Metal collection for most of the remaining miles is in progress.

Great Deccan Road.—When this road was transferred from Central Provinces 8 culverts were found tumbling down on account of insufficiency of waterway, 4 were rebuilt in 1880-81; 3 were finished during the year under review, and the fourth one was completed to springing.

Sagor and Banda Road.—The portion in Central India is $63\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, divided into three sections, II, III and IV. II section, about 19 miles, Imlia to Chhattarpur, is completely banked and bridged, except Oormul river in the 45th mile, over which a causeway has been built rendering the road passable throughout all the seasons of the year, excepting during heavy floods in the rains. III section, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Chhattarpur to Ungoor, is wholly completed. IV section, 27 miles, Ungoor to Heerapur, is partly banked. Nearly two-thirds of earthwork was done up to 104th mile, and collection of metal commenced in every mile, when the work, which was put in hand for the relief of the famine-stricken population of Bundelkhand in 1868, was stopped to allow of funds being available for the Nowgong and Sutna Road, the completion

of which was then considered as of primary importance. The estimates for earthwork, metalling and bridging three large streams have been sanctioned, but are at present in abeyance. The importance of the Sagor and Banda Road appears to have been under-rated hitherto and its completion deferred in favor of the Nowgong and Sutna Road, which links together the two military stations in Bundelkhand, *viz.*, Nowgong and Sutna, besides acting as a railway feeder to the East Indian Railway at Sutna, whereas the Sagor-Banda Road extends far beyond the limit of Central India. There is a considerable pack-bullock traffic on this line, exporting grain from the rich districts of the Central Provinces into Central India, Rajpootana and North-Western Provinces. The Central Provinces Government is prepared to complete its portion, and it is highly desirable that the Central India Administration should meet half way, and simultaneously finish that portion lying within Central India limits. With this view a project for completing the bridging has been ordered. The estimates for other works remaining to be done have been already sanctioned, but have long been in abeyance for want of funds.

Dewas and Ashta Road.—The whole of the Dewas section, and the greater portion of Sindia's section up to 18th mile, had been finished during previous years. The remaining portion of the latter section, 19th to 25th mile, had its earthwork and bridging completed during the year under review, and out of the latter 6 miles 3 received first coat of metal; the collection of metal for the first and second coat in the rest of the miles was almost completed, and it is hoped that metalling will be completed up to end of Sindia's section during the rains of 1882. The third section of this road is in Bhopal territory, extending from 26th to 46th mile. On this portion earthwork was completed, except at various metalled dips and causeways. The collection of metal for the second coat was nearly finished, having been laid on boulder soling. The original alignment of the road, from the 36th to 41st mile, which passed across a great deal of cross-drainage in black soil, was altered by the Superintending Engineer, and re-alignment ordered to be carried over the hills to the north. The survey of this diversion was in progress during the year. The road requires three inspection bungalows at Urnea, Daulutpur and Doodee. The first of these has been built, and the estimates for the remaining two are expected shortly.

Beora and Sehore Road, 67 miles.—Survey and project of this road, passing through Narsinghgarh and Siampur as obligatory points, were called for, and are expected at an early date.

The total length of roads in Central India is upwards of 1,600 miles, of which 1,156 miles are completed and 300 miles partially so. The allotment available for the maintenance of this enormous length is only Rs. 2,76,000, *viz.*, Rs. 2,43,000 from the Imperial grant and Rs.

33,000 from the contributions and local funds treated as contributions. This amount, however judiciously distributed, proves quite insufficient, notwithstanding all devices, with a view to economy, resorted to. The Executive Engineers continue to ask for funds for improvements of roads under their charge, which it is not possible to supply, except to a very limited extent. The inevitable result is that the roads are rapidly deteriorating, and are not in as satisfactory a state as they ought to be. Propositions for raising funds locally to an amount commensurate with the length of the roads to be maintained in the province have been laid before Agent, Governor General, and are receiving his due consideration.

Establishment.—The following changes, or appointments and transfers, occurred in the engineer establishment during the year 1881-82:—

Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, was transferred to Central India from Bengal, and Babu Khetter Nath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, from Central India to Bengal in July 1881.

Major G. R. Gibbs, then Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and now 1st grade, was appointed Assistant Secretary to Government of India, and was away from Central India from November 1881 until the end of the official year.

Mr. R. Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and afterwards Executive Engineer, 4th grade, was away on furlough during the greater part of the year, and returned to duty at the end of February 1882.

Pundit Shamnath, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and Babu Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, who were deputed to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year preceding that under review for special duty on famine relief works, returned to Central India in May and June, respectively; and

Mr. Tiekell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, joined his appointment in Central India in October 1881.

CENTRAL INDIA.

PART I.—SECTION B.

Annual Account of Appropriations and Outlay on Public Works, Imperial, by departmental heads, for the year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4
SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Regular Estimate.	Outlay.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	60,000	64,086	70,768
Civil Buildings	4,500	4,500	19,872
Communications	31,000	63,914	59,069
Miscellaneous Public Improvement . . . . .	...	...	...
	95,500	1,32,500	1,49,709
REPAIRS.			
Military	75,000	75,000	56,466
Civil Buildings	17,000	17,000	15,424
Communications	2,43,000	2,58,000	2,61,174
Miscellaneous Public Improvement . . . . .	...	...	...
	3,35,000	3,50,000	3,33,064
Establishment, Ordinary	1,74,000	1,74,000	2,04,583
Tools and Plant, Ordinary	8,000	18,000	14,399
Profit and Loss, Ordinary . . . . .	...	...	...
Total	6,12,500	6,74,500	7,01,755
Fluctuations of { Stock Purchases and Sales . . . . .	...	...	284
the Suspense { Stock . . . . .	...	...	—4,416
Balances. { Miscellaneous Advances . . . . .	...	...	3,991
Barrack Department	6,12,500 22,000	6,74,500 22,000	7,01,614 18,999
Additional grant during the year, as per Part II.	6,34,500 62,000	6,96,500 ...	7,20,613 ...
Public Works Proper	6,96,500	6,96,500	7,20,613

CENTRAL INDIA.

PART I.—SECTION C.

Annual Account of Appropriations and Outlay on Public Works, Imperial, by services, during the year 1881-82.

1	2	3	4
Service Heads.	Grants, as per Budget Orders.	Regular Estimate.	Outlay.
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	64,000	64,086	70,768
Repairs	75,000	75,000	56,466
Establishment	40,000	35,914	30,520
Tools and Plant	3,000	3,000	3,652
	1,78,000	1,78,000	1,61,406
Balance at credit of Stock Purchases and Sales .	...	...	—31
„ at debit of Stock . . . . .	...	...	—7,175
„ „ of Miscellaneous Advances .	...	...	+2,453
	1,78,000	1,78,000	1,56,653
Barrack Department	22,000	22,000	18,999
	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,75,652
OTHER SERVICES.			
Civil Buildings . . { Original Works . .	4,500	4,500	19,872
{ Repairs	17,000	17,000	15,424
Communications . . { Original Works . .	31,000	63,914	59,069
{ Repairs	2,43,000	2,58,000	2,61,174
Miscellaneous Public { Original Works . .	...	...	...
Improvement . . . { Repairs . . . . .	...	...	...
Establishment	1,34,000	1,38,086	1,74,063
Tools and Plant	5,000	15,000	10,747
Profit and Loss. . . . .	...	...	...
	4,34,500	4,96,500	5,40,349
Balance at credit of Stock Purchases and Sales .	...	...	+315
„ at debit of Stock . . . . .	...	...	+2,759
„ „ of Miscellaneous Advances .	...	...	+1,538
	4,34,500	4,96,500	5,44,961
Additional grant during the year .	62,000	...	...
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE .	6,96,500	6,96,500	7,20,613

FORM No. 68A.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

MILITARY.

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.						
				Original works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Original works	Repairs.	TOTAL.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.													
MILITARY.													
Rent of buildings for accommodation of subordinates	}	Neemuch	{ Major	...	}	300	...	300	300				
			{ Minor	...									
Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters	}	Mhow	{ Major	...	}	580	...	811	814				
			{ Minor	...									
		Neemuch	{ Major	...		}				208	...	351	351
			{ Minor	...									
		Indore	{ Major	...	}	56							
			{ Minor	...									
Rent of buildings for accommodation of troops	}	Mhow	{ Major	...	}	330	...	351	351				
			{ Minor	...									
		Neemuch	{ Major	...	}	21							
			{ Minor	...									
Buildings for the accommodation of troops	}	Mhow	{ Major	24,456	}	20,050	65,521	10,501	1,06,022				
			{ Minor	12,871						58,407			
		Indore	{ Major	21,751		}				4,468	26,691		
			{ Minor	475									
		Neemuch	{ Major	...		}				10,391	11,600		
			{ Minor	1,296									
		Mehidpur	{ Major	...		}				2,681	3,056		
			{ Minor	371									
		Goona	{ Major	...		}				445	833		
			{ Minor	388									
		Sutna	{ Major	209		}				340	6 08		
			{ Minor	...									
		Sehore	{ Major	...		}				1,029	1,562		
			{ Minor	833									
Agar	{ Major	2,597	}	66	2,748								
	{ Minor	85											
Sirdarpur	{ Major	...	}	125	125								
	{ Minor	...											
Ordnance Works	}	Mhow	{ Major	...	}	1,321	431	1,333	1,761				
			{ Minor	431									
		Sutna	{ Major	...	}	12							
			{ Minor	...									
Commissariat Buildings	}	Mhow	{ Major	...	}	437	740	823	1,563				
			{ Minor	597									
		Neemuch	{ Major	...	}	386							
			{ Minor	143			520						
Staff and Miscellaneous	}	Mhow	{ Major	...	}	326	2,217	1,111	3,329				
			{ Minor	2,184						2,510			
		Neemuch	{ Major	...		}				780	813		
			{ Minor	33									
		Morar	{ Major	...	}	5							
			{ Minor	...			5						
General Cantonment Works	}	Mhow	{ Major	550	}	6,397	8,223	2,217	3,329				
			{ Minor	2,376									
		Neemuch	{ Major	...		}				890	920		
	{ Minor	33											

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82—continued.

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Cantonment Works.	{ Indore. { Major . . .	{ Minor . . .	{ Major	3,560	3,560	1,859	10,878	12,737
				...	14	14			
				...	11	11			
						
						
Fortifications	Neemuch	Minor	822	322	...	322	322
Total Military	70,768	58,466	1,27,234
CIVIL BUILDINGS.									
4. Opium Buildings	Indore	Minor	121	121	...	121	121
6. Post Office	Mhow	Minor	59	59	1,082	1,527	2,609
	Neemuch	Minor . . . . .		...	98	98	
	Indore	Minor . . . . .		...	62	62	
	Agar	Minor . . . . .		...	29	29	
	Dholepur	Minor . . . . .		...	50	50	
	Gwalior	Minor		927	176	1,103			
	Goona	Minor		155	198	351			
	Sipri	Minor . . . . .		...	169	169	
	Morar	Minor . . . . .		...	92	92	
	Jhansi	Minor . . . . .		...	341	341	
	Sehore	Minor . . . . .		...	65	65	
	Dewas	Minor . . . . .		...	108	108	
	Nowgong	Minor . . . . .		...	16	16	
	Nagode	Minor . . . . .		...	28	28	
	Sutna	Minor . . . . .		...	15	15	
	Bewah	Minor . . . . .		...	34	34	
7. Telegraph	Mhow	Minor	155	155	162	1,700	1,862
	Neemuch	Minor . . . . .		...	222	222	
	Indore	Minor		8	113	121			
	Rutlam	Minor . . . . .		...	96	96	
	Mundisore	Minor . . . . .		...	163	163	
	Morar	Minor		55	165	220			
	Goona	Minor		99	393	492			
	Shejapur	Minor . . . . .		...	10	10	
11. ECCLESIASTICAL	Mhow	Minor		612	750	1,362	623	1,011	1,634
	Neemuch	Minor		11	261	272			
12. ADMINISTRATION	Indore	{ Major	1,898	2,554	10,010	3,945	19,955
	Neemuch	{ Major . . . . .		...	250	250	
	Nowgong	{ Major		15,000	32	15,206			
	Sirdarpur	{ Major . . . . .		...	134	134	
	Gwalior	{ Major . . . . .		...	658	658	
	Goona	{ Major . . . . .		...	533	533	
	Morar	{ Major . . . . .		...	135	135	
	Sutna	{ Major . . . . .		...	256	336	
	Sehore	{ Major . . . . .		...	49	49	
	Indore	{ Minor . . . . .		...	...	...
	Neemuch	{ Minor . . . . .		...	...	...
	Nowgong	{ Minor . . . . .		...	...	...
				191	55	246	191	55	246

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82—continued.

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued.									
13. MINOR DEPARTMENT	Jhansi	Minor	...	...	236	236			
	Mhow	Minor	...	...	26	26			
	Indore	"	...	338	216	554			
14. LAW AND JUSTICE	Morar	"	...	123	8	131			
	Nowgong.	"	...	...	6	6			
	Sutna	"	...	...	...	...	461	492	953
15. ECCLESIASTICAL .	Indore	Minor	...	202	209	411			
	Sehore	"	...	...	45	45			
	Mehidpur.	"	...	...	1	1			
	Indore	Minor	...	...	587	587			
	Agar	"	...	...	19	19			
	Sehore	"	...	...	70	70			
16. JAILS	Morar	"	...	...	309	309			
	Goona	"	...	215	159	374			
	Sutna	"	...	...	11	11			
	Nowgong.	"	...	...	29	29			
	Indore	Minor	...	...	45	45	215	1,184	1,399
17. POLICE	Neemuch.	"	...	...	36	36			
	Sutna	"	...	...	70	70			
							...	151	151
19. MEDICAL . . .	Indore	Minor	...	...	72	72			
	Sehore	"	...	...	71	71			
	Sutna	"	...	...	59	59			
	Mhow	Minor	...	...	376	376	...	202	202
	Indore	"	...	721	3,690	4,411			
20. MISCELLANEOUS .	Neemuch.	"	...	...	488	488			
	Morar	"	...	195	112	307			
	Jhansi	"	...	...	115	115			
	Nowgong.	"	...	10	...	10			
	Indore	Minor	...	...	59	59	926	4,781	5,707
	Total Civil		...	...	...	...	19,872	15,424	35,296
COMMUNICATIONS.									
Agra and Bombay Road		{ Major Minor	...	676	80,461	81,137			
Mhow and Neemuch Road		{ Major Minor	...	429	22,291	22,720	676	90,461	91,137
Neemuch and Nasirabad Road		{ Major Minor	...	...	381	381	429	22,291	22,720
Mhow and Khandwa Road		{ Major Minor	...	...	302	302	...	381	381
Indore and Simrole Road		{ Major Minor	...	...	187	187	...	302	302
Gwalior and Jhansi Road		{ Major Minor	...	397	87,436	87,833	...	187	187
Jhansi and Sipri Road		{ Major Minor	...	228	9,354	9,582	397	87,436	87,833
Gwalior and Etawa Road		{ Major Minor	...	13	12,063	12,076	228	9,354	9,582
Agra Loop Line		{ Major Minor	...	...	4,785	4,785	13	12,063	12,076
Sipri Loop Line		{ Major Minor	...	...	1,536	1,536	...	4,785	4,785
			...	...	...	...	...	1,536	1,536

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1881-82—concluded.

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhansi and Nowgong Road . . . { Major	...	22	1,764	22	1,764	1,786
Minor	24,000	...	10,981			
Nowgong and Sutna Road . . . { Major	...	...	34,981			
Minor	...	...	...	24,000	10,981	34,981
Fort Road . . . Minor	...	1,811	1,811	...	1,811	1,811
Red Road . . . "	...	678	678	...	678	678
Phulbag Road . . . "	...	1,018	1,018	...	1,018	1,018
Great Deccan Road . . . { Major	3,000	...	5,933	3,000	5,933	89,333
Minor	...	...	8,933			
Dhar and Ghatta Rilodi Road . . Minor	27	...	27			
Ujjain and Agar Road . . . { Major	23,000	...	23,000	23,000	...	23,000
Minor	...	...	...
Nowgong and Srinagar Road . . Minor	4	2,318	2,322			
Banda and Saugor Road . . . "	102	5,948	6,050	4	2,318	2,322
Dhar and Sirdarpur Road . . . "	115	...	115	102	5,948	6,050
Nagode and Kallinger Road . . . "	...	426	426	115	...	115
Dewas and Ujjain Road . . . { Major	...	...	622	...	622	622
Minor	...	...	622			
Dewas and Ashta Road . . . Minor	...	600	600			
Indore and Sehore Road . . . "	...	151	151	...	600	600
Feeder Roads . . . { Major	3,878	...	3,878	5,006	...	5,006
Minor	2,028	...	2,028			
Other Roads . . . Minor	1,150	128	1,278			
Total Communications . . .	...	...	...	1,150	128	1,278
Establishment, Ordinary . . .	...	...	...	59,069	2,61,174	3,20,243
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,583
Profit and Loss . . .	...	...	...	...	...	14,899
Total Ordinary Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Barrack Department . . .	...	...	...	1,49,709	3,33,064	7,01,753
GRAND TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	...	...	18,999
						7,20,754

FORM H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works calling for remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Indore	1,916 1 6	2,909 3 7	4,825 5 1	
2. Gwalior Agency	397 0 0	205 6 3	602 6 3	
3. Bhopal Agency . . . . .	.....	8,742 0 0	8,742 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency	10 13 9	1,173 12 4	1,184 10 1	
5. Bhil Agency	134 0 0	1,046 0 0	1,180 0 0	
6. Goona Agency	1,270 7 0	1,255 0 6	2,525 7 6	
7. Maunpur Pargana Road, School and Municipal Funds	93 15 9	100 1 3	194 1 0	
8. Bagelkhand Agency . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
9. Bundelkhand Agency	139 9 9	3,110 13 8	3,250 7 5	
10. Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	.....	7,941 10 6	7,941 10 6	
11. Morar Cantonment . . . . .	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
12. Neemuch Cantonment	2,620 9 11	2,269 6 8	4,890 0 7	
13. Nowgong Cantonment	139 9 9	2,806 0 9	2,945 10 6	
14. Sipri Cantonment . . . . .	.....	2 10 6	2 10 6	
15. Mehidpur Cantonment . . . . .	.....	2,169 13 9	2,169 13 9	
16. Malwa Dhurmsalla Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
17. Indore School Fund	337 10 2	517 11 11	855 6 1	
Total	7,059 13 7	37,249 11 8	44,309 9 3	

CHAPTER VI.

Post Office.

During the year three highway robberies occurred—

I.—The first at Chorpoorah, about 50 miles from Gwalior, on Goona Mail Line.

Of 7 small mail bags containing ordinary letters, lost, no trace was discovered. Of the only article of known value, a registered letter (not insured) containing gold ornaments, valuing Rs. 263-5 annas, the greater portion was recovered, and some of the robbers arrested by State Police. In this case the escort sowar who ought to have accompanied the mail was absent.

II.—In second case occurring at Birjpura, about 3 miles from Chhatarpur, on Sutna and Nowgong mail line; all articles of value in the mail, including a total value of about Rs. 1,780, were lost, and no trace of mail bags or robbers obtained.

III.—In third case, on Jhabua and Sirdarpur line, about 26 miles from former, a partially insured parcel, value Rs. 22-7 annas, with cash belonging to the Postal Department, amounting to Rs. 10-2 annas, was lost. In this case the postal runner having compacted with the escort sepoy to carry the mail without him, the latter was travelling alone when attacked. No trace of the robbers in this case was discovered.

2. Where escorts are composed of half-disciplined men placed in out-of-the-way parts of the country, irregularities in the way of unreadiness or absence may be expected to occur occasionally; instances of this during year under notice, were principally on Ujjain and Jhalrapatan, and Indore and Goona lines, and usually in Sindia's territory.

J.

Post Offices.

Division.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c. &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c. &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts.	Cash Disbursements.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India Postal Circle	...	3,029,135	...	...	...

Average speed of mail cart	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil.
Do. do. runners	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 to 5 miles per hour.

Post Offices opened during year 1881-82.

Tal	.	.	.	.	.	.	from 1st June 1881.
Baraoda	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto.
Sailana	.	.	.	.	.	.	1st July 1881.
Sarangpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto.
Binagaon	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ditto.
Ichhawar	.	.	.	.	.	.	1st January 1882.

Mail Lines opened during year 1881-82.

(Foot lines.)

	Miles.
Sehore to Ashta <i>via</i> Ichhawar	32
Sehore to Sarangpur <i>via</i> Shajalpur	48
Goona to Bajrangarh	7
Sasnair to Nalkhera	11
Dewas to Sankachh	20
Jaora to Khachrand <i>via</i> Baraoda	20
Baraoda to Tal	16
Total	154

Mail Lines closed during year 1881-82.

(Foot lines.)

	Miles.
Sehore to Ashta direct	28
Sehore to Shajapur <i>via</i> Shajalpur	50
Rutlam to Khachrand	14
Total	92

Statement showing value of Money Orders issued and paid in Central India Post Circles in 1881-82.

Offices.	Issued.			Paid.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Indore	5,25,229	15	0	1,40,125	13	0	6,65,355	12	0
Gwalior	4,30,959	10	0	1,83,364	4	0	6,14,323	14	0
Neemuch	2,89,760	2	0	64,192	15	0	3,53,953	1	0
Sehore	3,10,513	4	0	38,202	0	0	3,48,715	4	0
Mhow	2,55,063	8	0	72,803	11	0	3,27,867	3	0
Nowgong	1,15,084	0	0	46,016	10	0	1,61,100	10	0
Sutna	1,11,543	0	0	30,309	2	0	1,41,852	2	0
Agar	83,053	6	0	19,204	4	0	1,02,257	10	0
Rutlam	67,446	6	0	25,714	0	0	93,160	6	0

N. B.—These figures include the transaction of Sub-Offices attached to Head Offices given below.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1881-82.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Public Works Department	3,235	} 3,272	3,293	139	643	4,075
Under Political Agencies	37		128	12	...	140
Total . . . . .	...	3,272	3,421	151	643	4,215

CHAPTER VII.

Electric Telegraph.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1881-82.

LINE^s.

From	To	At end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of Wires.	REMARKS.
Morar Telegraph Office	Morar Railway Junction.	} 302,877	302,877	6	An additional wire was erected on this line to expedite traffic.
Morar Railway Junction.	Gwalior (Fortress Office).					1	
Ditto	Gwalior Railway Junction					..	
Gwalior Railway Junction	Indore Junction.					2	
Indore Government Office	Ditto	} 394,565	48,285	...	442,85	9	An additional wire was erected in connection with the above.
Indore Junction	Indore Railway Station.					7	
Indore Railway Station	Indore City					1	
Ditto	Khandwa					6	
Ditto	Fatehabad	} 697,442	48,285	...	745,727	5	Another wire added for railway purposes.
Fatehabad	Ujjain Railway Station					2	
Ujjain Railway Station	Ujjain Telegraph Office.					1	
Fatehabad	Rutlam					4	
Rutlam	Nasirabad	}				3	Constructed under a guarantee from the Dhar Durbar.
Nasirabad	Ajmere					3	
Mhow	Dhar					1	
		697,442	48,285	...	745,727	..	

Offices.

At what place.	When opened, if opened during the year.	When closed, if closed during the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year.	Number of Offices open at the end of the year.	Class of Offices.	Reason for which opened or closed, and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Beora			588		3rd	
Dewas			587		3rd	
Dhar	1st February 1882		192		3rd	
Goona			1,032		3rd	
Gwalior (Fortress)			351		3rd	
Indore (Main)			7,446		2nd	
Do. (City)			6,824		3rd	
Jaora			1,505	16*	3rd	* Exclusive of 49 railway telegraph offices, 14 from Khandwa to Indore, 18 to Neemuch, and 17 to Ajmere—13 opened to the Public during 1881-82.
Mhow			4,278		2nd	
Morar			5,466		2nd	
Mundesaur			2,494		3rd	
Neemuch			2,639		3rd	
Nasrabad	1st February 1882		204		3rd	
Ujjain	(transferred).		5,061		2nd	
Rutlam			3,908		2nd	
Shajapur			634		3rd	

ANNUAL REPORT OF LOCAL CORPS.

Central India Horse.

The Central India Horse has been employed, as usual, guarding the Agra and Bombay Road and at posts in Malwa for the better protection of the country.

The following statistics are taken from the Records:—

Died during the year	. . . . .	8
Transferred to Invalid Establishment	. . . . .	71
Discharged as unfit	. . . . .	12
Voluntary discharge	. . . . .	27
Discharged by Court Martial	. . . . .	2
Sentenced by Civil Court	. . . . .	1
Total Casualties		<u>121</u>

Only two courts-martial were held during the year. Ninety-nine recruits were entertained; the number of horses cast or died was 102, and 96 remounts, including 47 Arabs, were purchased at an average price of Rs. 272 for the 1st Regiment and Rs. 277 for the 2nd Regiment.

The 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, was not inspected during the year, as Brigadier General Massey, Commanding at Gwalior, found that, owing to the lateness of the season when he assumed command and his numerous other inspection engagements, it would be extremely inconvenient for him to visit Goona.

The 2nd Regiment was inspected by Lieutenant General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., on the 8th February 1882.

Bhopal Battalion.

2. The average strength of the regiment during the year was 924 Native officers and men, the average effective at Head Quarters being 629, of whom 88 were on duty daily.

During the year 50 escorts and detachments proceeded on command, aggregating 524 men.

The health of the regiment has been good, and the conduct of the men has also been generally excellent.

During the year 3 men were tried by summary court-martial, viz., one for absence from lines when a defaulter, one recruit for desertion, and one Naik for drunkenness on duty.

The usual drills and parades were held during the drill season, and the regiment was instructed in the formation for attack, skirmishing in the open country, shelter trench exercise, out-post duty and battalion drill.

The annual course of musketry was commenced in October 1881 and concluded on the 31st March 1882, when 11 men only remained non-exercised. More than two-thirds of each company went through the

prescribed course of company field firing, firing at a moving object and judging distance practice.

During the year 88 recruits were enlisted, 51 at Head Quarters, 48 in the Rohtak district and 9 in the Punjab, 70 recruits were passed into the ranks as drilled soldiers.

The casualties have been as follows:—

Discharged at own request	7
Ditto as physically unfit	10
Ditto sentenced by Civil Court	2
Ditto as unlikely to become efficient	2
Deserted (recruits)	3
Transferred to Central India Horse	1
Invalided	34
Died	10
Total Casualties	<u>69</u>

The wing of the regiment which had been stationed at Agar rejoined Head Quarters on the 31st May 1881.

The regiment was inspected by Lieutenant General Sir Robert Playre, K.C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, on the 19th and 20th January 1882.

Malwa-Bhil Corps.

3. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1882 was:

Bhils	445
Bhilalas	0
Naiks	81
Banjaras	5
Other castes	58
Total	<u>539</u>

Detachments were provided at the following outposts:—

1. Satpura Hills	59
2. Ali Rajpur	29
3. Barwani	5
4. Rutlam	15
Total	<u>108</u>

The men of the regiment who were out under Resaldar Major Isri Pershad of the Central India Horse in pursuit of a band of rebel Walaiti dacoits returned to Head Quarters in May last year.

Two Havildars of the party have been promoted to the rank of Jemadar, in recognition of their services doing the pursuit. The sepoy of the party also have received a suit of summer clothing in lieu of that injured by the march in the jungle.

Recruiting was slack last year owing to the cheapness of grain rendering the Bhils independent, and the regiment became much under strength.

Recruiting parties were, however, sent out, and in a few months the regiment was again brought up to full strength.

Through a number of men having been invalided, and also owing to the generally restless nature of the Bhils, who are frequently absent without leave and after two months' absence are struck off the rolls, the strength of the regiment has again become reduced.

The conduct of the men has been generally excellent, allowance being made for the peculiarity alluded to in the preceding paragraph, and also for the national weakness of indulgence in liquor.

The health of the regiment has been good. An outbreak of small-pox threatened in March and April last; through the timely measures of the medical officer, Surgeon Major Compigné, it was prevented from extending.

The regimental savings bank account is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 31st March 1881	5,035	14	1
Deposited during the year	10,615	5	1
Withdrawn during the year	10,706	12	2
Balance on 31st March 1882	4,944	7	0

All regimental children attend school, which is a joint Agency and Regimental institution.

The regiment has been one under its strength of officers since the 1st of June 1881, when Lieutenant Colonel James Miller was appointed to officiate as Commandant and Political Agent, Bhopawar, and no one has been appointed to fill up the vacancy.

The regiment was inspected by Lieutenant General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, in March last.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.—BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Boundary work carried out during the past season in the States under the Indore and Western Malwa Agencies.—During the camping season of 1881-82, 30 boundary cases were disposed of and removed from the register. Of these the greater number was settled by arbitration or punchayats, and of those settled by the Boundary Officer, only 3 have been appealed against by the Indore Durbar up to date.

Statement No. II compares the number of cases disposed of this season with those settled in former years. The present total would have been better but for the failure of the Banswara Durbar to send a motamid to represent that State at the camp of the Boundary Officer. In consequence of this, 14 cases between Banswara and Rutlam, which were to have been taken up towards the close of the season, were left untouched, and much time was wasted, first, in waiting for the motamid, who never came; and, secondly, in trying to start fresh work, which at that advanced season of the year was found to be impracticable.

From Statement No. I it will be seen that there are now only 7 cases between States immediately under the Indore Agency, while there are 40 from Western Malwa and 2 from Bhopawar. Neither of the last-named Agencies have, however, sent all the cases filed to the Boundary Settlement Office, as will be seen from the returns of cases submitted by the Political Agents of Western Malwa and Bhopawar respectively.

I.—Statement showing number of Cases disposed of by Boundary Officer, Indore, during past season and number left on Register.

A. Left on register from last season.	}	Indore Agency . . .	10	
		Western Malwa . . .	37	
			—	47
B. New cases received and registered.	}	Indore Agency . . .	7	
		Western Malwa . . .	23	
		Bhopawar . . .	2	
			—	32
				79

Disposed of during season—

From	A	.	.	.	12
"	B	.	.	.	18
					—
					30

From Indore Agency . . .	10	
„ Western Malwa . . .	20	
	--	30
Balance left on register—		—
From Indore Agency . .	7	} 49
„ Western Malwa . .	40	
„ Bhopawar . .	2	

II.—Statement showing number of Cases decided by Boundary Officer, Central India, in 1881-82, as compared with former years.

	Cases decided.
1875-76	11
1876-77	{ Hinglajgarh, Indore. Bhaisrorgarh, Meywar.
1877-78	{ 18 miles of boundary between Marwar and Ujjain.
1878-79	41
1879-80	13
1880-81	{ 11 and boundary pillars erected on Hinglaj- garh border.
1881-82	30

2. *Bhopal*.—The office of the Boundary Officer remained vacant throughout the year. As a special arrangement, Lieutenant Masters of the Bhopal Battalion was deputed to the North-West frontier of the Agency in January to take up disputes between Indore, Jhalawar, and Khilchipur states. In all 6 cases were decided by him, and the Political Agent notes that Lieutenant Masters performed his duty zealously and with much judgment.

3. *Bagelkhand*.—The number of boundary cases remaining unsettled in this Agency at the end of 1880-81 was 19. Nine new cases were filed during the period under report, bringing the total to 28 cases. Of these, 12 were settled during 1881-82, leaving 16 undisposed of at the end of March last.

4. *Bhopawar*.—No case was settled in this Agency during the year under report, but several disputes were surveyed and mapped as a preliminary step to their final settlement by the Political Agent.

5. *Manpur*.—Three cases were settled and demarcated with masonry pillars during the year under report.

6. *Goonna*.—Six cases were settled during the year, leaving 16 for disposal at the end of March 1882.

SECTION II.—STUDS.—N/2.

SECTION III.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

7. The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
Malwa Dispensaries (Indore 2, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarangpur)	88,934	321	4,598
Jaora (not under British supervision)	8,422	173	722
Gwalior Dispensaries (Lushkar, Goona, Sipri, Jawad, Morar cantonment)	17,054	61	1,129
Bundelkhand Dispensaries (Nowgong, 15 Native State Dispensaries, and 31 Native State Vaccination Departments)	15,499	422	29,435
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Nursingarh, Beora, Bhilsa, Khorwai, Khilchipur, Victoria Hospital, Bhopal)	35,317	212	12,870
Bagelkhand Agency (Sutna Bazar Agency, Rewah, Nagode, Sohawal, Sitalha, Mungawan, Ramnagar, Chandia, Maihar, Sihawal)	31,243	*549	39,247
Manpur Agency (Manpur, Barwain, Rajpur, Punsemal, Khullghat)	17,474	48	421
Bhopawar Agency (Jabna, Thandla, Ali Rajpur, Ranapur, Amjhera, Jobut, Baktgarh)	14,788	61	1,465
Mhow (Staff Hospital, 1 Charitable Dispensary)	8,293	9	735
Total	237,024	1,856	90,622

* 513 died of cholera.

The above return shows an increase of 45,084 in the total number of patients treated as compared with last year.

There is also an increase of 12,842 in the number of vaccinations as compared with the preceding year.

The following table shows the total number of major and minor surgical operations performed during the year at the undermentioned hospitals and dispensaries throughout the different Agencies in Central India :—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Major operation.	Minor operation.
Malwa (Indore Charitable Hospital (1), Indore Dispensary (1), Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, Sarangpur)	439	6,134
Gwalior Agency (Goona)	12	16
Bhopal Agency (Sehore, Beora, Bhilsa, Narsingarh, Korwai, Khilchipur, Victoria Hospital, Bhopal)	26	1,641
Bundelkhand Agency (Nowgong Dispensary)	47	108
Bhopawar Agency (Jabua Dispensary)	3	...
Bagelkhand Agency (Sutna Bazar Dispensary).	27	120
" " Machar Dispensary	7	96
" " Rewah "	14	277
" " Nagode "	1	74
" " (Sutna Agency Hospital, Chandia, Ramnagar, Sitalha, Numgowan Rewah Jail (Sohawal) . . . . .	...	442
Total	576	8,908

The above table shows an increase of 106 major and 866 minor surgical operations over last year, an increase almost altogether effected in the Malwa dispensaries, the Indore charitable hospital as usual heading the list. At the Nowgong dispensary (Bundelkhand) 47 major and 108 minor operations were performed. The number of major surgical operations performed at the Victoria hospital in the city of Bhopal is very small for an institution of the kind. There were only 14 major operations performed at this hospital during the year. The only dispensary in the Gwalior Agency where major operations were performed was at the Goona dispensary, supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse. In the Bagelkhand Agency 49 major and 1,009 minor surgical operations were performed. At Jabua, in the Bhopawar Agency, three successful lithotomies were performed by the native doctor in charge of the dispensary. Jabua was the only dispensary in the Bhopawar Agency where any major surgical operations were performed.

8. *Gwalior Agency Dispensaries (four)*. There is a dispensary at the four following places in this Agency, *viz.*, at the Luskhar, Sipri, Jawad, and Goona. The total number treated was 17,054, showing an increase of 2,233, as compared with the preceding year. I have again to report that, with the exception of the dispensary at Goona, supervised by the medical officer of the Central India Horse, all the dispensaries in the Gwalior Agency are in a most backward condition. The Luskhar dispensary, close by the large native city of Gwalior, should be an institution of great benefit to the inhabitants of Gwalior, but, supervised as it is at present, its sphere of usefulness is extremely limited. The dispensary at Goona was zealously superintended throughout the greater portion of the year by Surgeon P. M. Grant of the 1st Central India Horse.

Three hundred and nineteen in-patients and 1,401 out-door patients were treated during the year, as compared with 223 and 1,210 in the preceding year, and the daily average number of in-patients was 13·22 and of out-patients 39·17. There were 12 major operations performed during the year, *viz.*, cataract 7, lithotomy 2, amputation of the arm 1, and resection of bones 2. A falling-off in the number of major operations must be noted as compared with the previous year, when 23 operations were performed. The number of vaccinations was 984. Here, also, there is a falling-off as compared with last year. Surgeon Grant's accounts for the diminished number of vaccinations by the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of an efficient vaccinator and the almost complete failure of the operations (probably from poor lymph) at the beginning of the vaccinating season. The annual donation to this dispensary from the Gwalior Durbar is only Rs. 1,180. The medical officer of the Central India Horse, who visits this dispensary daily, receives only Rs. 30 per mensem for supervising the institution. This allowance should certainly be increased, and

the Durbar at Gwalior might be requested to increase their donation to Rs. 2,000 annually; for the dispensary at Goona not only confers much benefit on the population of the town and neighbourhood of Goona, but also on hundreds of travellers passing along the high road from Gwalior to Indore. It would be well also (as pointed out in last year's report) if the dispensary at Sipri, only 60 miles north of Goona, were placed under the supervision of the medical officer resident at Goona, and an allowance made by the Gwalior Durbar for this purpose. As matters stand at present, there is scarcely any real work done at the Sipri dispensary.

9. *Bhopal Agency Dispensaries (six) and Hospital (one).*—The number of dispensaries is the same as in the year 1880. They are under the supervision of Surgeon Major Allen, of the Bhopal Battalion. Mr. Allen visited all the dispensaries in the cold season, and found them in a satisfactory condition, and the medicines and surgical equipment in good order. The dispensaries at Khilehipur and Bhilsa have suitable accommodation for in-patients, but funds are not provided for dieting, and charpoy and blankets are required. Mr. Allen calculates that a monthly sum of Rs. 30 provided by the raj at Khilehipur and Bhilsa would be sufficient to diet 10 patients monthly at each dispensary, but unfortunately it has not been practicable to carry out the scheme. A little legitimate pressure exercised by the Political Agent would doubtless render such an arrangement practicable.

During the year 23,841 new cases were treated at the six dispensaries, being an increase of 114 over the preceding year. The average daily attendance at the six dispensaries was 213·2, being 10 more than in the preceding year and nearly quadruple the attendance during the year 1870.

Vaccination was carried on as usual by each dispensary native doctor, aided by the compounder. During the year 5,003 children were successfully vaccinated, this number being an increase of 1,730 over the preceding year. Mr. Allen, however, does not place much reliance on this system of vaccination, as it is open to the fatal objection that the cases are not inspected.

Only 12 major surgical operations were performed during the year, as compared with 20 in the preceding year, and these were all done at the Tehore dispensary, which is under the immediate superintendence of Surgeon Major Allen. At the remaining five branch dispensaries no major operations were performed during the year. Until a better educated class of hospital assistants is obtained for the branch dispensaries, it is useless to hope for an increase in the number of major operations. Surgeon Major Allen did not perform any major operations at the branch dispensaries on the occasions of his visiting them in the cold season.

There were 1,303 minor operations performed at the six dispensaries during the year, as compared with 1,254 in the preceding one.

Mr. Allen, in concluding his report of the dispensaries, remarks on the desirability of filling all future vacancies with a better trained and medically-educated class of men than it is possible to procure locally, and is of opinion that none but men of the hospital assistant class, who have been trained in the large medical schools, ought to be appointed, and that even they should be specially selected for extra zeal and attainments; and no doubt it is highly desirable that such a class of men should be attached to branch dispensaries. The question is a purely financial one. If such a class of hospital assistants be entertained in the future, the dispensary funds must be increased to provide for the salaries such a class of men would have a right to claim.

Mr. Allen submits the third annual report of the Victoria Hospital, an institution which is doing much good in the city of Bhopal. The total number of new cases admitted during the year was 11,159 out-patients and 285 in-patients, being an increase of 2,197 in the former class and 59 in the latter. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 11.1 and of in-patients 20.4.

Surgical operations.—During the year 14 major and 338 minor operations were performed. Amongst the former class were two cases of lithotomy, both successful. The other major operations consisted of 10 extractions of the lens for cataract, 8 of which succeeded, 1 extirpation of the eye-ball and one case of artificial pupil successful. Considering the size and population of Bhopal city, the number of major operations performed is certainly very small. Mr. Allen reports that there has been no change in the working establishment of the hospital during the year, and that 1st class hospital assistant, Shaikh Wali Mahomed, in charge, has conducted the medical duties of the hospital throughout the year with much energy and zeal, and that the increasing attendance is sufficient evidence that his labors are highly appreciated.

10. *Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries (seven).*—There is a dispensary at the following places in the agency: Jabua, Thandla, Ali Rajpur, Ranapur, Bakhtgarh, Amjhera, and Jobert. They were all inspected in the months of November and December by Surgeon G. Gimlette, M.D., of the Malwa-Bhil Corps, who submits the report. During the year 14,788 cases were treated, as compared with 13,134 in the preceding year. The combined daily average number attending the dispensaries was 276.28. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,465. The dispensary at Jabua is by far the most largely attended in the Agency. Native Doctor Paim Sing, attached to this dispensary, has a deservedly high reputation for skill in his profession and attention of his patients. The total number treated during the year was 4,814, a

large increase on the preceding year. He performed three operations for stone with successful results. Surgeon Gimlette reports that the building in which this large amount of work is carried on is a disgrace to the Jabua State, being a small hut of quite insufficient dimensions.

At Thandla the work done is satisfactory. The daily average attendance being 43·6, and the total number treated, 2,357.

At Amjhera the dispensary was in a far from flourishing condition. There were only 625 cases treated throughout the year. The Native Doctor in charge (he has since been compelled to retire) was much too old and lazy for his work. His place has been filled by a well qualified 3rd class hospital assistant, who will, no doubt, improve the dispensary.

At Bakhtgarh there has been a considerable increase in the attendance as compared with the preceding year, the total number treated being 1,549 as compared with 487 in 1880. Notwithstanding this large increase, Surgeon Gimlette considers that more work should be done at Bakhtgarh, and is of opinion that hospital assistant Syud Lalla is not as zealous in the performance of his duties as he should be. At Ali Rajpur, the only dispensary in the Agency which receives in-patients, there has been fairly good work done. The total number of cases treated was 2,088, of which 191 were house-patients. The hospital assistant's conduct was satisfactory.

The only epidemic which occurred in the Agency during the year was a mild outbreak of measles in the month of April.

11. *Manpur Agency dispensaries (five).*—There is a dispensary at the following towns in the Agency, *viz.*, at Manpur, Barwani, Rajpur, Pansemal, and Khullghat. The total number treated during the year was 17,474, as compared with 14,112 in the preceding year, showing an increase in the number of patients treated amounting to 3,362. There were 421 vaccinations performed during the year. Five major and 565 minor surgical operations were performed during the year.

At the Barwani dispensary, which is by far the most important in the Agency, 8,127 patients were treated, as compared with 6,945 in the preceding year. Hospital Assistant Mahomed Akbar, in charge of this dispensary, performed 5 major and 315 minor operations during the year. The Deputy Bhil Agent reports that the conduct of the Native Doctors serving in the Agency was satisfactory.

12. *Bundelkhand Agency dispensaries.*—The total number treated in the dispensaries of this Agency during the year amounted to 15,499 as compared with 16,882 in the preceding year. This falling-off in the number treated is doubtless due to the fact of two Native State dispensaries having been closed during the year. The medical institutions of this Agency consist of one civil dispensary in the cantonment of

Nowgong, and 15 Native State dispensaries situated in different localities in the Agency. The Nowgong dispensary is under the direct superintendence of the Agency Surgeon, while the 15 Native State dispensaries are not under British supervision, and are never inspected by a medical officer. The number of known deaths was 422, and 29,435 vaccinations were performed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,237. Owing to the absence of professional supervision, the Native State dispensaries are by no means as useful institutions as they should be. The department of vaccination also urgently requires supervision and control, for it is practically in the sole charge of a Native Deputy Superintendent, over whom there is really no check of any kind.

The Nowgong dispensary was fortunate in being placed under the superintendence of Surgeon H. G. W. Wortabet, M. B., throughout the year. Surgeon Wortabet has done excellent work at this dispensary, and has shown great zeal in the discharge of his duties. This dispensary was established in July 1871, and has thus completed its tenth year of existence. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 2,752, as compared with 2,271 in the preceding year. The number of in-patients amounted to 328, as compared with 197 in the year 1880.

Surgical operations.—The year 1881 records the largest number of operations performed during any one year since the opening of the dispensary. The total number for the year was 155, of which 47 were major operations. Of the major operations 20 were lithotomies, all successful, and 8 for cataract, 6 of which were successful. Surgeon Wortabet speaks approvingly of the conduct and qualifications of 1st class hospital assistant Wuzeah-ood-din, who has been attached to the dispensary since 1874. He performed 11 major operations and a considerable number of the minor ones, and proved himself a reliable assistant during the performance of surgical operations.

13. *Bagelkhand Agency dispensaries (twelve).*—These dispensaries were most efficiently and zealously worked by Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith, of the Bagelkhand Agency, who submits a very complete report of the different dispensaries under his superintendence.

The total number of patients treated at these 12 dispensaries was 31,243, as compared with 16,924 in the year 1880. This great increase in the number of patients treated is accounted for by reason of the increase in the number of dispensaries in the Agency, 5 new ones having been opened at the close of the year 1880.

During the year 49 major and 1,009 minor surgical operations were performed. Of the 49 major operations, 27 were performed at the Sutna Bazar Dispensary and 14 at the Rewah Dispensary. These operations included 15 operations for stone in the bladder, 4 extractions of the lens for cataract, and 1 amputation of the leg. At the

Rewah Dispensary 5,849 out-door and 338 in-door patients received treatment, and at the Sutna Bazar Dispensary 3,779 out-patients and 433 in-patients were treated. These two dispensaries, which are visited daily by the Agency Surgeon, according as he resides at Sutna or Rewah, have become most popular and useful institutions; and should the Agency Surgeon for the future reside permanently at Rewah, the city dispensary there will require enlarging, in order to afford proper accommodation for the increase in the number of in-patients, which is sure to take place, as doubtless nearly all the important surgical work will be transferred from Sutna to Rewah.

The working of the different branch dispensaries do not call for any special mention. They are all in a prosperous condition, and were inspected by the Agency surgeon as opportunities for doing so arose.

Epidemics.—There were two distinct outbreaks of cholera in the Agency during the year. The first widely diffused began at the end of the cold season, and continued during March, April, May, and June; and the second, apparently unconnected with the first, was limited to the towns of Rewah and Sutna, and occurred in September. Although neither of these epidemics can be called severe, still there occurred in all 512 cases with 249 deaths.

Vaccination.—There were 39,247 vaccinations performed during the year, as compared with 24,729 in the preceding one.

14. *Malwa charitable dispensaries.*—These institutions are supervised by the Residency Surgeon, Indore and are 8 in number, *viz.*, Indore, charitable hospital (with dispensary attached) in the station of Indore, and a dispensary at the undermentioned places,—city of Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar, and Sarangpur.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 88,934, as compared with 74,920 in the preceding one. This is a very marked increase; and, as the year was a healthy one, it proves that the Malwa dispensaries are steadily increasing in popularity and usefulness. Out of the total number treated, *viz.*, 88,934, there were 44,827 male patients, 18,038 female patients, and 25,969 were children. The total average daily number of in-patients in the 8 dispensaries was 99·02, and of out-patients the daily average attendance was 678·46. The number of out-patients suffering from fever was 19,183, or 22·06 per cent. of total treated. The number of eye cases treated was 8,282, as compared with 7,033 in the preceding year. The great majority of cases of fever amongst out-patients were treated with the Government cinchonine alkaloids, which were found very efficacious and inexpensive. The number of major and minor surgical operations performed at the dispensaries in Malwa was 439 and 6,134 respectively, as compared with

334 and 5,643 in the preceding year. There were 4,598 children vaccinated by the different dispensary establishments during the year.

15. *Indore Charitable Hospital and Dispensary*.—This hospital is under the immediate superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, who visits it daily. Dr. Beaumont held charge from the 1st January until the middle of June, when he left Indore on being appointed Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, and I received charge on the 20th of that month. This hospital continues to grow year by year in popularity and usefulness, and patients continue to flock to it from very remote distances. The total number of house-patients treated during the year was 1,709, as compared with 1,380 in the preceding year, giving an average daily number of in-patients amounting to 86.72. The daily average number of out-patients attending the dispensary attached to the hospital was 91.14, as compared with 83.33 in the preceding year. The number of major surgical operations performed was 343, as compared with 268 in the year 1880. This large number of operations includes 22 operations for artificial pupil, 76 extractions of the lens for cataract, 14 amputations, 18 excisions of large tumours, 22 lithotomies or cutting operations for stone in the bladder, 8 rapid lithotritus, or crushing operation for the same affection, 2 operations of tracheotomy, 6 cases of nerve stretching, 3 rhinoplastic operations for repair of new nose, &c., &c. In addition to these, 70 large abscesses were treated by the Listerian method, *i.e.*, under strict antiseptic precautions.

The number of minor operations performed was 1,078, as compared with 874 in the preceding one. This brief summary embraces a large amount of good honest work done at this hospital during the year—good work, which is the outcome of many years of untiring zeal on Dr. Beaumont's part; and he may look back with satisfaction on the vast progress this hospital has made in usefulness from the time it first came under his care in 1864 to the date of his promotion to Hyderabad in 1881. A brief history of this institution cannot fail to be interesting. The Indore charitable hospital was started in February 1848, at the suggestion of Dr. E. Impey, then Residency Surgeon, supported by the recommendation of Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent to the Governor General, and was built with funds contributed by Maharaja Holkar. In 1850, through Sir Robert Hamilton's influence, Dr. Impey induced the Rajas of the surrounding Native States to erect and support branch dispensaries at Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Sillana, and Shajapur; and a branch dispensary was also started in the city of Indore. Dr. Impey engaged the services of several native doctors from Bombay to carry on the work, and appointed one of these, by name Woman Gopal Kane, to the charge of the charitable hospital at Indore. This native doctor, in addition to possessing considerable professional attainments, had the happy knack

of winning confidence from all with whom he came in contact. The prejudice held by the natives of Central India against taking European medicines, or to submitting to surgical operations, was then almost insuperable. They believed that all European fluid medicines contained spirituous liquors, and that the solid medicines contained bone-dust and other ingredients calculated to spoil their caste; and it is to Woman Gopal's assiduous and unremitting exertions, coupled with his power of inspiring confidence, that these prejudices were finally combated. He did not satisfy himself with seeing patients at the hospital, but went about the streets of the city hunting up patients wherever he could find them, and he soon succeeded in earning a reputation for himself and gradually brought the people to believe in his system of treatment. Year by year the number of patients increased, until we find that in the year 1864 the average daily number of out-patients was 50, and the average daily number of in-patients was 20. Still very little had been done in the way of operative surgery, for the records show that only 18 major operations were performed in the year 1864. In 1869, on Sir Henry Daly being appointed Agent to the Governor General for Central India, the funds of the hospital were doubled, the hospital was much enlarged, and an improved system of dieting inpatients was adopted. Dr. Beaumont's great surgical skill and attention to patients having become known throughout the country the number of both in and out-patients steadily increased from year to year, until the present large attendance was obtained, and at the same time a large increase took place in the number of surgical operations. In 1871 Native Doctor Woman Gopal Kane retired, and Dr. Beaumont experienced some difficulty in filling his place. He selected some of the most intelligent of his pupils and sent them down, one after another, to the Grant Medical College to be trained and educated, and he was successful in finding amongst them a worthy successor to Woman Gopal Kane, in Woman Gopal Kane's favorite pupil, Mr. Gunput Singh, who has been resident medical officer to the hospital ever since. Mr. Gunput Singh having happily inherited his old master's faculty of ingratiating himself with the people who sought relief at the hospital, Dr. Beaumont soon found in him an invaluable assistant, and with his help he was able still further to extend the benefits conferred by the hospital on the surrounding populace. It is not too much to say that the Indore charitable hospital owes most of its popularity to the zeal, great ability, and kindly manner of Mr. Gunput Singh. Year by year the hospital buildings have grown larger, more convenient operating and consulting rooms have been added, and in the year 1878 a small medical school was founded in connection with the hospital for the education of native youths to take charge of dispensaries in the surrounding States. From the most distant

points in Central India patients flock to this hospital for treatment; and when Dr. Beaumont left for Hyderabad, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the daily number of in-patients had risen to 90, and that the number of major surgical operations had increased from 18 in the year 1864 to 343 in 1881.

The medical school in connection with the hospital continues to flourish. During the year under review 3 students in their third year of instruction passed their final examinations in anatomy, materia medica, medicine and surgery, and were granted certificates qualifying them to act as hospital assistants. One second year's student passed successfully the anatomical examination, while two who failed were referred to their anatomical studies for a period of six months. In last year's report I described the system of instruction carried on at the medical school, and no change has been made in the system since then. The number of native medical students attending the school is 10.

16. *Indore City Dispensary*.—This dispensary is situated close by the native city of Indore, and continues to do excellent work. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 21,617, as compared with 17,420 in the previous year, the daily average attendance being 140·46. The number of minor operations performed was 2,081. All surgical cases requiring for their treatment a major operation are forwarded from this dispensary to the charitable hospital in the station of Indore, and therefore this dispensary is a most important feeder to the station hospital.

17. *Ujjain Dispensary*.—This dispensary continues to do good work. The total number of patients treated was 14,490, as compared with 13,708 during the previous year, giving a daily average of 103·53 out-patients. There were 160 in-patients treated during the year, giving a daily average of nearly 6 patients. The native doctor in charge, Ramdyal Pattuck, is very attentive to his duties. He is a very fair operator and is becoming popular in Ujjain. He performed 49 major operations during the year, the majority of these operations consisting in the treatment of large abscesses. The number of minor operations performed was 967, and 664 children were vaccinated by the dispensary vaccinator during the year. The additional contribution of Rs. 60 per mensem granted by His Highness Maharaja Sindia for dieting in-patients on the occasion of the opening of the new dispensary buildings in July 1880 has been steadily continued, and has proved a great boon to many of the poor sick in the city of Ujjain. I inspected this dispensary on three occasions during the year and found everything satisfactory.

18. *Rutlam Dispensary*.—The attendance of this dispensary during the year was 11,806, being an increase in the number of treated as

compared with last year, and the daily average attendance was 133·3. Thakur Din, the native doctor, who has been in charge of this dispensary for many years, performed 14 major and 888 minor surgical operations. He is zealous and attentive to his duties, and is most deservedly popular. The need of a good dispensary building in Rutlam with proper accommodation for the treatment of at least six in-patients daily is much felt. Indeed, the present building is much below the requirements of an important town like Rutlam. I inspected the dispensary in the cold weather, and found the instruments in good order. Nine hundred and four children were vaccinated during the year.

19. *Dhar Dispensary*.—The attendance at this dispensary is almost the same as in the previous year, 6,956 patients having been treated, the daily average number of patients being 63·57. There is a slight falling-off in the number of vaccinations, 334 operations only having been performed, as compared with 408 in the previous year. Four major and 314 minor surgical operations were performed by Native Doctor Vishnu Vithul, 3 of the former being important amputations. The majority of grave surgical cases in the Dhar district come into the Indore charitable hospital for treatment. I visited this dispensary in the cold season and found everything satisfactory. The native doctor in charge is attentive and zealous, and very popular.

20. *Dewas Dispensary*.—Here the attendance has increased from 4,778 in the previous year to 6,382 in the present, the daily average number of patients being 41·33. This dispensary is in charge of Mr. Gopal Pattuck, a Licentiate in Medicine of the Bombay Medical College. He is not remarkable for zeal in the discharge of his dispensary duties. I visited the dispensary in the cold season and found the instruments and general equipment in good order. There is no accommodation for the reception of in-patients at the Dewas dispensary, and the want of a suitable building is much felt by the suffering poor of the town. There were 16 major and 321 minor surgical operations performed during the year. The number of vaccinations performed was 1,022.

21. *Agar Dispensary*.—I superintended this dispensary during the first half of the year, and Surgeon Major Caldecott held charge during the second half. The native doctor in charge of the dispensary, Gungadin, is most zealous and attentive to his duties, and is a most reliable man. He is very popular. During the year 103 house patients were treated in the dispensary, giving a daily average sick of 6·40. The number of out-patients treated was 3,650, being almost the same as in the previous year. There were 13 major surgical operations performed, which included 4 cases of lithotomy, 1 amputation through the shoulder joint, successfully performed by Surgeon Major Caldecott, and an amputation through the knee joint. The other operations included

cataracts, tumours, &c. The number of minor operations was 227. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 508. The dispensary is visited daily by the medical officer of the Central India Horse residing at Agar, and confers much benefit upon the native population of Agar and the surrounding district.

22. *Sarangpur Dispensary*.—This dispensary, which was started in August 1880, has been successfully worked during the year under review. The total number of patients attending the dispensary was 5,043, giving an average daily attendance of 47.32 patients. The dispensary building is not suited to the requirements of Sarangpur. A new site, however, has been selected, and it is hoped that a proper building may be erected during the ensuing cold season. If possible, suitable accommodation for the reception of in-patients should be provided in a dispensary situated, as the Sarangpur one is, on the high road. If not, weary and sick travellers will be deprived of a great boon. The number of minor surgical operations performed was 265, and the number of vaccinations was 321.

23. *Epidemics*.—On the 9th August 1881 a mild outbreak of cholera took place in the city of Indore. The disease lingered in the city till the 27th October 1881. During these two dates 181 cases of cholera are reported to have occurred with a mortality of 52. Only two fatal cases occurred within the limits of the Residency. The disease was almost altogether confined to the city of Indore, and no epidemics of this disease took place in the other large towns of Malwa during the year.

There were 19,442 cases of fever treated at the different dispensaries throughout Malwa during the year, giving a percentage to total treated of 22.08, which tallies with the percentage of this disease for former years.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon Major,*
Residency Surgeon, Indore.

The 30th September, 1882.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

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APPENDIX A.

Memorandum on the Administration of the Indore State for the Fuslee year 1291.

In November last His Highness the Maharaja went on a tour to Rampura. He left Indore on the 10th, and halted at Rutlam for four days. While there, His Highness the Maharaja was the guest of the Raja of Rutlam. His Highness the Maharaja left Rutlam after an interchange of courtesies on the 15th and got down at the Tharode station. He visited Rampura, Bhanpura, Garote, and Chundwasa. His Highness returned to Indore on the 1st January last. In February last His Highness the Maharaja made a tour to Mahesur.

2. On the 25th April last, a second grandson was born to his Highness the Maharaja, through his younger son, His Highness Yeshwunt Rao Bala Sahib.

3. Another notable event of the year was the visit to Indore of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. On his way to Northern India, His Highness broke the journey at Khandwa on the 12th February last. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar deputed his Minister, Sirnobut Khooman Singh, C.S.I., to Khandwa, to welcome him and invite him to Indore. The Maharaja of Travancore accepted the invitation and promised to visit Indore on the return journey. The Maharaja of Travancore accordingly visited Indore on the 9th of March last. He arrived at Indore at 6-30 A.M., and left on the very same day at 9 P.M. The Maharaja was accompanied by his son, the acting Resident, Mr. Hannyngton, Mrs. Hannyngton, the Hon'ble Dewan Ramaingar, C.S.I., a few high officers of the State, and about 150 followers. Arrangements for the Maharaja's reception were made at the Lalbaug. In the evening the Lalbaug was illuminated and fireworks were let off in honor of the distinguished guest.

4. On the 11th April last His Highness the Maharaja left for Rampur Bareilly on his way to Hurdwar and Badree Narayen for purposes of pilgrimage. His Highness was to leave on the 10th; but Sir Robert Egerton, the then retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, happened to pass by Indore and halted here for a couple of days. His Highness the Maharaja, therefore, postponed his departure to the 11th with the intention of seeing Sir Robert Egerton. Sir Robert paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja on the morning of the 10th at the

Madrissa, where His Highness had halted preparatory to taking his departure. His Highness the Maharaja halted for a few days at Rampur. Thence His Highness proceeded to Hurdwar and Badree Narayen at the close of the past Fuslee year.

5. His Highness the Maharaja subscribed Rs. 5,000 for the Patriotic Fund and Rs. 5,000 for the Memorial Fund in the year.

6. *Civil Justice*.—The year 1291 Fuslee commenced with a balance of 1,429 pending original suits, made up of 738 in the Indore zillah, 415 in the Nimar-Nemawur zillah, and 276 in the Rampura zillah.

7. The number of original suits filed in the year was 5,216, the value of these suits amounting to Rs. 3,48,965. Of these, 3,081 were filed in the Indore zillah, 1,424 in the Nimar-Nemawur zillah, and 711 in the Rampura zillah; 110 cases were transferred from the courts in which they were filed to other courts for disposal. Thus there were in all 6,755 cases for disposal. Of these, 3,361 were disposed of in the Indore zillah, 1,459 in the Nimar-Nemawur zillah, and 735 in the Rampura zillah. The total number of cases disposed of was 5,555, leaving a balance of 1,200 (*vide* statement marked A).

8. The cases filed in the year may be thus classified according to their subject-matter:—1,650 were on written bonds, 1,215 on oral promise, 2,046 on accounts stated, 47 on mortgage bonds, 11 on deeds of sale, 140 for easements, trespass, &c., 15 for partition, 15 for wattuns, for specific relief, and 52 on other claims (*vide* statement marked B in the appendix).

9. They may again be thus classified according to their value:—

Below Rs.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	745
Above Rs.	5 and below Rs.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	963
" "	10	" "	" "	20	.	.	.	.	1,279
" "	20	" "	" "	50	.	.	.	.	1,190
" "	50	" "	" "	200	.	.	.	.	772
" "	200	" "	" "	1,000	.	.	.	.	223
" "	1,000	" "	" "	2,000	.	.	.	.	33
" "	2,000	" "	" "	5,000	.	.	.	.	7
" "	5,000	" "	" "	10,000	.	.	.	.	4

10. There were 60 appeal cases pending before the several zillah courts at the commencement of the year 1291; 123 appeal cases were filed in the year and 5 were transferred, making a total of 188 cases for disposal. Of these 30 were disposed of by the Zillah Judge, Indore; 48 by the Zillah Judge, Nimar-Nimawur; and 33 by the Zillah Judge, Rampura. The total number disposed of was 111, leaving a balance of 77 at the close of the year (*vide* statement marked C in the appendix).

11. There were, in the year 1291 Fuslee, 5,142 applications for execution of decrees, inclusive of 2,257 applications pending at the close

of the year 1290 Fuslee. Of these, 2,944 applications were disposed of in the following modes :—

- 878 by cash payment in court.
- 596 by compromise.
- 301 by granting instalments.
- 43 by the delivery of specific property.
- 1,226 were otherwise executed.
- (*Vide* statement D in the appendix).

12. There were 409 civil appeals (1st, 2nd, and miscellaneous appeals) for disposal in the sudder court. Of these, 224 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 185 at the end of the year (*vide* statement E).

13. *Criminal Justice*.—There were 9,313 criminal cases for trial this year, including 722 cases which remained pending at the close of the last year. The number of cases tried and decided was 8,403, and the balance left at the close of the year was 910.

14. Two hundred and eighty-eight cases were committed to the sessions courts for trial in the year, and 14 remained pending at the end of the past year. Thus the total number of cases for disposal on the file of the sessions courts was 302. Of these 152 were committed to the Indore zillah courts, 107 to the Nimar-Nemawur zillah court, and 29 to the Rampura zillah court. The Indore and Nimar-Nemawur Zillah Judges cleared their file, and in the Rampura court 5 remained pending (*vide* statement F).

15. There were 137 criminal appeals for decision in the zillah courts and courts of Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes, of which 105 were disposed of; the balance at the end of the year was 32, as will appear from the statement marked G.

16. In the sudder court there were 118 criminal cases on the file for disposal, inclusive of sessions cases; 1 sessions case and 64 appeals were disposed of. In 29 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 14 modified, in 15 reversed, 6 were sent back for re-trial, &c. The balance at the end of the year was 53 (*vide* statement marked H).

17. The following statement shows the nature and number of crimes during Fuslee year 1291 :—

No.	NATURE.	Cases.
1.	OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—	
(1)	Riot	3
(2)	Other offences	179
2.	OFFENCES BY, OR RELATING TO, PUBLIC SERVANTS.	35
3.	OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS	284
4.	OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—	
(1)	Giving false evidence	13
(2)	Other offences	48
5.	OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS	29

No.	NATURE.	Cases.
6.	OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIETY, CON- VENIENCE, DECEIT AND MORALS	43
7.	OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—	
(1)	Hurt	690
(2)	Grievous hurt	58
(3)	Culpable homicide	17
(4)	Murder	24
(5)	Miscarriage	28
(6)	Kidnapping and abduction	30
(7)	Rape	30
(8)	Other offences	2,967
8.	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—	
(1)	Theft	1540
(2)	Robbery	119
(3)	Criminal breach of trust	79
(4)	Receiving stolen property	55
(5)	Cheating	74
(6)	Mischief	187
(7)	House-breaking	86
(8)	Other offences	314
9.	OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—	
(1)	Forgery	22
(2)	Other offences	4
10.	OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—	
(1)	Adultery	116
(2)	Enticing away a married woman	85
(3)	Other offences	87
11.	OFFENCES OF DETAMATION	147
12.	MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	714
Total		<u>8,106</u>

18. The following statement shows the number of persons convicted and the sentences passed upon them:—

DESCRIPTION.	No.
Hanged	2
Imprisoned for life	4
Ditto for a period not exceeding 14 years	3
Ditto ditto 7 "	24
Ditto ditto 3 "	55
Ditto ditto 1 year	59
Ditto ditto 6 months	95
Ditto ditto 3 "	141
Ditto ditto 1 month	653
Sentenced to imprisonment only	59
Ditto to fine only	4,447
Ditto to whipping only	77
Ditto to imprisonment and fine	866
Ditto ditto and whipping	15
Ditto to fine and ditto	71
Ditto to imprisonment, fine, and whipping	94
Recognisances	100
Fined above Rs. 1,000	7
Fined in a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000	6
Ditto ditto " 500	47

DESCRIPTION.				No.
Fined in a sum not exceeding Rs.	100	.	.	93
Ditto ditto	50	.	.	187
Ditto ditto	25	.	.	511
Ditto ditto	10	.	.	391
Ditto ditto	5	.	.	4,230

19. *Education.*—The Educational Department secured a considerable share of attention from the Durbar. The supervision of the department was transferred from the Mulki to the English department of the Durbar office.

20. The Superintendent thus says in his report on the working of his department in the year under review :—

“The total number of schools was 107 at the end of the official year, inclusive of the Medical and the Law Schools, showing an increase of 10 schools as against those of the last year. The total number of pupils under instruction was 4,942 as against 4,589 of the last year, showing an increase of 353 pupils.

“Statement of the Number of Schools and Scholars in the State during the Fulsee year 1291.

Language.	Schools.	Scholars.
The Indore English school	1	264
Anglo-Vernacular schools	3	64
Sanscrit	10	253
Persian	7	298
Marathi	8	562
Hindi	73	3,467
Female	3	76
Law	1	8
Medical	1	10
Total	107	4,942

“The following tabular statement exhibits the total amount of expenditure for the year under report :—

On what account.	Government fund.	Popular contribution.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and subsidiary charges	3,480 15 6	...	3,480 15 6
Inspection and ditto	3,350 4 0	...	3,350 4 0
Instruction and ditto	34,170 1 0	1,550	36,020 1 0
Rewards, &c.	1,605 0 0	...	1,605 0 0
Grand Total	42,906 4 6	1,550	44,456 4 6

"1. The first head includes the salary of the Officiating Superintendent and the charges of his establishment.

"2. The second head includes the salaries of the two Inspectors, the charges of their establishments, and their travelling allowances.

"3. The third head includes the salaries of the teachers in various schools, including the costs of the Law Institution, the Medical School, their contingencies and scholarships.

"4. The fourth head includes the sum of Rs. 900 sanctioned for prizes to be distributed to the schools in the State during the current year, the sum of Rs. 100 sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja for distributing sweetmeats to the students of the Indore Madrisa on the 29th of September last, and other sundry charges.

"With a view to insure efficient inspection, all the schools, with the exception of the Indore English school, have been placed under the charge of two Inspectors. Mr. Vithul Gunesh Kirtane, Inspector, Southern Division, has 49 schools; and Mr. Wasudeo Balal Mulye 55 schools.

"The strength of the Indore English school has risen from 113 to 264, showing an increase of 151 during the year under report. The number has more than doubled in consequence of the opening of a Hindí and Urdu side. The necessity of such a step was realized by His Highness, and action was taken to place English education within the reach of the Hindí and Urdu-speaking pupils. The benefit which may accrue to the subjects of His Highness from the establishment of this branch cannot be over-estimated. This measure, at all events, secures an equal distribution of knowledge to the subjects. The strength of the new branch stands at 92, a number which augurs better things for the Hindí population of the city. The branch is but in its infancy, and it will, I hope, soon grow up to at least the dimensions of the other side.

"This school succeeded in passing only one student out of seven at the last matriculation examination in connection with the University of Bombay.

"All the students are compelled to attend the gymnasium on the ground that mental exertions may not tell upon the bodily frame of the learners. The measure is therefore fully justifiable.

"The Law Institution had eight pupils. For some time during the year under report it had no teacher owing to the transfer of Mr. Fuller to the Judicial Department as Judge. The Durbar, however, found a well-qualified successor in Mr. Soman. His appointment is temporary, and he commenced to work from the 6th of May last. I am very glad to report that, on my representation to the Durbar that some ten scholarships of Rs. 4 each should be sanctioned to enable mofussil students to

“join the Central English School at Indore and prosecute their studies according to the higher standard, Government sanctioned four such scholarships for the benefit of those students alone who are *bonâ fide* subjects of His Highness.

“Government pays monthly scholarships amounting to Rs. 102 to six scholars, who have given their attention to the study of particular subjects. Two have taken up medicine and receive Rs. 25 and 20 per mensem. Two are going up for the arts examinations and receive Rs. 15 each, and the other two are devoting their attention to engineering and receive Rs. 15 and 12 per mensem.

“This table shows the amount of stipends paid at the Indore Madrissa, &c. :—

Names.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Indore English school	24	0	0
Do. Sanscrit	17	0	0
Do. Persian	10	8	0
Do. Law	6	0	0
Do. Medical	50	0	0
Paupers (8 in number)	29	8	0
Total	137	0	0

21. In September last the Durbar appointed a committee to examine all the schools of the Madrissa. The members of that committee conducted the examination and submitted their reports to the Durbar on its results. His Highness the Maharaja visited the Madrissa on the 27th September last, and spent more than four hours in personally examining the Persian, the Sanscrit, the Hindee, and the Marathi schools. On the morning of the 29th idem the ceremony of distribution of prizes came off at the Madrissa. His Highness the Maharaja, both the Princes, and Sir Lepel Griffin graced the occasion. At the Maharaja's desire, Sir Lepel distributed the prizes.

In the year under review the Maharaja was pleased to pay Rs. 120, to be awarded in a scholarship in his name at the competitive examination of the students of the Malwa schools.

22. *The Medical School.*—The Medical School made satisfactory progress in the year under report. Dr. Keegan, the Superintendent of this school, thus speaks of it in the report he has submitted to the Durbar :—

“In my report for last year I entered into details of the system of instruction carried on in the Medical School; and, as no radical change has taken place in the method of instruction during the past year, it is needless to go over the same ground again.

“During the year under review three students in their third year of instruction, and who had already completed two courses of anatomy and materia medica, and one course of medicine and surgery, went through

“an additional course of anatomy, medicine and surgery. They were “subjected to an examination in all these subjects on the 7th, 8th, and “10th March, and all three passed their examination creditably. Their “names are Raojee Luxmon, Heera Lall Behary Lall, and Vishwanath “Govind. The two first-named students belong to the Rutlam Durbar, “having received scholarships from that State, and the last-named is a “subject of His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

“The second year’s students, also three in number, and who had “completed a course of anatomy and materia medica last year, went “through a complete course of dissections during the past winter session. “They were finally examined in anatomy on the 9th April, and only one “out of the three passed creditably, while the other two were referred to “their anatomical studies for a further period of six months before “re-appearing for examination in this most important subject. The name “of the successful candidate is Martund Ganesh, and the names of the “unsuccessful ones are Bhyajee Mookoond and Damoder Gopal. These “students have also nearly completed two courses of instruction in prac- “tice of medicine and surgery.

“There are also four students in the third or elementary class who “have gone over nearly the whole of anatomy and 80 pages of materia “medica.

“A course of operative surgery will be conducted during the summer “session, which begins on the 6th June.

“Dr. Cuningham, the Surgeon General with the Government of “India, visited the charitable hospital in December 1881, and I then took “the opportunity of explaining to him in detail the working of the Medical “School founded by His Highness Maharaja Holkar. He expressed “himself greatly pleased with our practical method of instruction, and “remarked that at Lahore, or even at Calcutta, the Hospital Assistant “class of students could not obtain a better or more practical medical and “surgical education than is available at Indore, and he was most agreeably “surprised at the great amount of surgical and medical work done at the “Indore charitable hospital.

“In conclusion, it is again my pleasing duty to bring to the Durbar’s “notice the zeal and efficiency of Mr. Gunput Singh in the discharge of “his very important duties, and to report on the good conduct and in- “dustry of the students attending His Highness Maharaja Holkar’s “Medical School.”

23. *The Engineering School*.—Mr. Bulwant Rao Govind Jambhekar, the Superintendent of the Engineering School, took great interest in the training of the students of this school. The following is extracted from his report for the past year on the progress of this school:—

“The pupils were offered a fair chance of availing themselves of a

“practical knowledge of surveying and levelling, and of instructions as to how to handle the instruments required thereiu.

“They had lectures in selecting the sites for buildings, excavating and filling in foundations, constructing walls with different materials under several circumstances. They have received instructions regarding the construction of earthwork, setting out cuttings or embankment for road or canal line. They possess a pretty good knowledge of the use and construction of earthwork tables for expediting and facilitating calculations of cuttings or fittings from drawings of extensively large works. They also know how to choose surveys, and line out the line of roads, and how to construct them, including the construction of causeways and masonry culverts or bridges on them. They have also got lectures on calculating areas and contents of regular surfaces and solids with application to common sorts of engineering works.

“The passed students who are now in the Government service having expressed a strong desire to continue their studies for a year more under me, the class hours were so arranged as to offer them good opportunities of profiting themselves from the lectures delivered to the class. Out of the students of the last year I am glad to say five have got appointments in the engineering and surveying departments, and four have impatiently given up their studies. The total number at present is eight, of which three are servants and five are students.

“In conclusion, I acknowledge the cordial co-operation of Mr. Pandurang Waman Thatte, the teacher of the class, in accomplishing my object of supplying efficient men to the State.”

24. At the close of the year the Durbar sanctioned the amount of Rs. 50 per mensem for scholarships to be distributed among the students of the engineering school.

25. It is necessary to mention here that the greater part of the expenditure incurred on account of the medical and engineering schools is not included in the figures given in the foregoing extract from the Educational Superintendent's report.

26. No report has yet been received from the Superintendent of the Sanskrit School on the progress made by that institution in the year under review. The salary of the teachers employed in this college is also excluded from the report of the Educational Superintendent.

27. *Jails*.—There are three principal jails in the Sircar territories, situated at Indore, Mundlesur, and Rampura. The Central Jail at Indore is under the direct supervision of the Judicial Minister of the Durbar. The sanitary and other arrangements of this jail are satisfactory.

28. The following statement gives particulars regarding the prisoners in the Central Jail for the year under report:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
No.	CLASS OF PRISONERS.	REMAINED ON 6TH OF JUNE 1291 FUSLER.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED, &c., FROM ALL CAUSES.			REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE OF EACH CLASS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted .	275	40	315	387	59	446	682	99	761	376	62	438	236	37	323	282½	41½	324
2	Under trial .	35	5	40	655	111	766	690	116	806	645	110	755	45	6	51	39	9	49

29. The following are the details of the persons discharged:—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	3
Released on appeal	18
Do. on expiry of sentence	365
Do. on payment of fine	28
Escaped	3
Died	10
Released on account of sickness	3
Ditto ditto good conduct	8
Total	438

Under-trial prisoners.

Released	432
Convicted and sentenced	199
Transferred to other jails	123
Escaped	1
Total	755

30. The daily average strength of prisoners was 324, the daily average sick was 15·36, and death-rate 1·31 per cent.

31. *Mundlesur Jail.*—There were on the roll on the 6th June 1881, 155 prisoners; 97 were received in the year under notice, 3 were received from other jails; thus the total number was 255. Of these, 102 were released, 1 was transferred to another jail, and 6 died. The balance remaining on the roll at the close of the year was 146. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 129·53.

32. *Rampura Jail.*—On the 6th of June 1881 there were 34 prisoners on the roll. During the year under review 102 were received; thus the total number was 136. Of these, 64 were released, leaving a balance of 72 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the prisoners was 50. The number of the average daily sick was 6. There was no death in the jail.

The Mundlesur and Rampura jails are placed under the direct supervision of the Zillah Judges of Nimar and Rampura respectively.

33. *Police*.—The total strength of the police force employed in the State was 5,449.

34. In September last, our police captured an associate of Tantia Bhil at a village in the Khurgaon district. He was handed over for trial to the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa.

35. *Municipality*.—The receipts of the municipality in the past year amounted to Rs. 37,687, and the charges to Rs. 40,487. The details are given below:—

	<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.
Balance of last year	.	327
Trade-tax	.	14,318
House-tax	.	4,783
Drainage contribution	.	3,765
Miscellaneous	.	6,110
Sircar contribution	.	8,384
	Total	37,687
	<i>Charges.</i>	Rs.
Establishment	.	4,292
Fire-engines	.	2,029
Conservancy carts	.	8,442
Construction of drains	.	4,308
Repair of roads	.	13,154
Lighting	.	2,779
Additional accommodation at the municipal store	.	3,233
Compensation for property taken	.	41
Miscellaneous	.	2,209
	Total	40,487

36. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 2,800. This was owing to the additional accommodation provided to the municipal store.

37. New drains measuring 4,473 feet were constructed, and old drains measuring 1,392 feet were repaired.

38. In the year under report 16 new lamps were put up in various streets, in addition to 230 which existed at the close of 1290.

39. In the past year, the municipality directed its attention to the improvement of the Juna Indore (old Indore), which had no metalled roads and drains. The road leading from the river *viâ* Juna Indore kutcherry and the Jamîdar's was constructed, and pukka drains were made along its sides.

40. The trees planted in and around the city have now grown up to a considerable height. They number 2,262.

41. *Press Department*.—This department executed 366 jobs in the

year under review. Of these, 329 were Government jobs, inclusive of the issues of the *Sircar Gazette*, and 37 were private.

42. The receipts and charges of this department are as follows :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.
Value of printing work done for the Government	.	3,849
Ditto ditto for private persons	.	93
Charges for private notices inserted in the Gazette	.	137
Subscription to the Gazette	.	74
Miscellaneous receipts	.	585
Estimated value of binding work	.	114
Total		4,852

<i>Charges.</i>		
Establishment	.	3,018
Contingencies	.	207
Refund to the treasury	.	1,199
Total		4,424

43. The receipts were thus in excess of the charges by Rs. 428, inclusive of the amount refunded to the treasury.

44. *Postal Department.*—The postal department of the State cost Rs. 12,480, while the revenue collected by it was Rs. 7,510, exclusive of the value of the “Service” covers, which numbered 132,872. The postage on these “Service” covers is estimated at Rs. 17,130.

45. Experience has shown that the postal treaty for interchange of letters, &c., entered into between His Highness’ Government and the British Postal Department has proved advantageous.

46. *Khasgee.*—The Khasgee Naib Dewan reports that 276 civil suits and 1,164 criminal cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 95 civil suits and 84 criminal cases on the files on the last day of the year.

47. There were 178 applications for execution of decrees before the civil courts of the Khasgee during the year. Of these, 106 were disposed of and 72 remained pending at the close of the year.

48. The total demand of Khasgee for the Fuslee year under review was Rs. 5,17,350. Of this sum, collections amounted to Rs. 4,60,200, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,150.

49. *Cotton Mills.*—The following is an extract from the report of Mr. Broome, the Superintendent of Cotton Mills at Indore :—

“The work has gone on much as usual, the production being as follows :—

97,123 pieces of cloth weighing	.	528,908
No. 20s yarn	.	36,441
Total Weight		565,349

“The stock in hand at the commencement of the year was 19,639 pieces of cloth, making, with the production of the year, a total of 116,762 pieces. The sales during the year were 93,143 pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 23,619 pieces.

“The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 18,430 lb, making with the production of the year 54,871 lb, the whole of which was sold.

“From this statement you will see that the sales were less than the production by about 3,700 pieces, and this is to be accounted for, I think, in this way: the cloth-purchasing power of the people of this part of the country has been greatly curtailed by the large amount of money which has for some time been locked up in opium, and the small demand for this valuable commodity has rendered it impossible for the people to realize it so as to enable them to purchase other goods. But for this I believe the demand for our cloth would have been considerably greater than our supply, as the quality is still appreciated.

“The engines of the new mill have started, the first start by steam being on the 23rd of May last.”

50. *Railway*.—On the 1st of January last the line between Chitore and Nasirabad was opened for public traffic.

51. In November last, there appeared in the *Gazette of India* a notification (No. 387, Public Works Department, page 616, dated the 17th December 1881) to the effect that the Rajpootana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemueh State Railway, and the Neemueh-Nasirabad State Railway would be united under a common management and be styled the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway System.

52. The Durbar made a reference to the Agent to the Governor General on the subject, stating that the alteration of the name of the Holkar State Railway would be contrary to the Railway agreement entered into between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and the Government of India, the second article of which provided that the line was to be called the Holkar State Railway, and requesting that the name of the Holkar State Railway would remain unchanged, and that the accounts of this railway should also be kept separately from those of the other State railways.

53. Sir Lepel Griffin concurred in the view expressed by the Durbar, and addressed the Manager of the amalgamated railways on the subject, and the result has been satisfactory.

54. The question of the location of a station at our village of Peeplia was settled in September last, agreeably to the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja.

55. The authorities of the Holkar State Railway promised to construct a saloon for His Highness the Maharaja, the cost being borne

by the Railway. But the work was not even begun till the close of the year under notice. Those authorities have now promised to take up the work in hand soon.

56. *Salt*.—In the year under review the salt negotiations were concluded, and the following agreement was entered into between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and the Government of India :—

Agreement between the British Government on the one part, and His Highness the Maharaja Tookojee Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., and his heirs and successors on the other part.

“Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Indore territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Indore as under :—

(1) His Highness the Maharaja of Indore undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Indore State.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail on His Highness, agrees to deliver to the Indore Government at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per maund, each maund weighing 82½ lb.

“This agreement shall have effect from the 18th day of November 1881, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

“Dated at Indore, this 9th day of December 1881, corresponding with the 4th day of Pusbudi Samvat 1938.

(Sd.) TOOKOJEE HOLKAR.

(Sd.) RIPON,

Viceroy & Govr. Genl. of India.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.



“This agreement was ratified by the Governor General in Council at Calcutta on the 21st day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.”

57. In accordance with this agreement, the following notification was published in the *Sircar Gazette* on the subject of the abolition of the transit duties on salt :—

“Whereas the Government of India, in consideration of the Indore State abolishing all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Indore State, have agreed to deliver to the Indore Government at Indore annually 45,000 (forty-five thousand) maunds

“of Baragara salt at Rs. 2-12 per maund of 82½ lb weight, as compensation for the loss which the abolition of the said duties will entail on the Indore State, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has been pleased to abolish the levy of transit duties on salt passing through the Indore territories from this date

INDORE DURBAR OFFICE, } (Sd.) KHOOMAN SINGH,
The 18th November 1881. } *In charge, Durbar Office.*”

58. *Abkari*.—His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction the continuance of the existing arrangements for the sale of the abkari farms for the Fuslee year 1292 only.

59. The farms of the Indore and the Mhow circles for the Fuslee year 1292 were accordingly sold. The amounts realized were Rs. 82,101 and Rs. 81,100 respectively. The figures for the year 1291 were Rs. 77,550 and Rs. 83,500 respectively.

60. *Medical Department*.—In the year under review the grant for this department was increased by Rs. 10,000, and the following additional institutions were sanctioned :—

Hospital at Rampura.

„ at Mahesur.

Dispensary at Bhanpura.

„ at Khurgaon.

„ at Mulharganj in the city of Indore.

61. The following is an extract from the Medical Report of the Officiating State Surgeon for the year under notice :—

“The chief event of the year was the opening of a new dispensary in Mulharganj, as the people thereabout were put to much inconvenience and had to walk a great distance for medical aid. The annual cost of this dispensary will be approximately Rs. 2,000.

“The Indore Branch City Dispensary continues under the able management of the Residency Surgeon and does much useful work. The number of out-patients treated during the year under review was 27,405. This dispensary has been in charge of Gopal Pursharam Vaidya, who passed creditably from His Highness the Maharaja’s Medical School and discharged his duties satisfactorily.

“During the last year cholera appeared in the city and in the mofussil. The first case of cholera occurred on the 9th August 1881, and cholera continued till the middle of October. The number of cases attacked and proved fatal was as follows :—

	Attacked.	Deaths.
August	45	22
September	56	27
October	8	3
Total	109	52

“To accommodate the cholera-stricken patients three temporary sheds were erected in the different directions of the city, and men passed from the Maharaja’s Medical School were specially entertained to look after them.

“A few cases of cholera occurred at Burwai and Sanawud with a small number of deaths. At Khurgaon cholera broke out with violence with a considerable number of deaths.

“Native midwife Soonderabai has carried on her work most satisfactorily. She attended 101 cases of labor, out of which there were 46 cases of natural labor, 15 of preternatural, 4 of monsters or of fœtus of other than natural human child, 6 cases of premature labor, 7 of delayed labor, 10 of abortion, and 13 of only symptoms without labor.

“*Foundling Asylum.*—There were 5 infants on the 5th June 1881, 4 were newly admitted during the year under review. Out of four admitted, 3 were from widows secretly delivered, and one was found by a Brahmin who brought the child to the asylum. Out of the total of 9, 5 died (1 from small-pox, 1 soon after delivery, 1 from fever, 2 from the diseases of bowels).

“There were 9 orphans at the close of the year, 3 were newly admitted, making a total of 12, of which 4 were released and 8 are still remaining in the asylum. Of the 4 discharged, 2 ran away of their own accord, one was returned to the City Magistrate, and 1 was released by the order of the Maharaja Saheb.

“*Vaccination.*—There were 3,439 children vaccinated against 3,187 in the preceding year.

“There was no particular sort of sickness prevalent in the jail.”

62. *Public Works Department.*—In the year under review the amount of Rs. 2,25,000 was expended on the new palace works, making a total of Rs. 7,82,000 spent in connection with this palace from the commencement. This work is being executed under the supervision of Mr. Govindrao Mastund.

63. In the year under report the engineering department of the State under Mr. Bejoy Singh executed works as shown below:—

	Rs.
Repairs done to the Dhar road	23,720
Ditto other roads	13,866
Construction and repair of buildings	73,007
Ditto irrigation works	44,253
Total	<u>1,54,846</u>

64. Many irrigation works, such as the construction of tanks and wells, were executed in the districts directly under the supervision of the local revenue officers. The accounts of the expenditure incurred have yet to be received.

65. *Survey and Settlement Department.*—The survey of Tarana, Soondersee, Rampura, Garote, Nundwai, Manasa, and Chundwasa was completed and the work of making a revision of settlement was taken in hand in the past year. That of Jeerapur Bhanpura, Mehidpur and Khurgaon was in progress at the close of the year.

66. *Season and Agriculture.*—Thirty-two inches of rain fell at Indore during the past year.

67. The outturn of all the crops except opium was of an average nature. The production of opium was above the average.

68. The following prices ruled at Indore during the year under report:—

MONTH.	WHEAT PER MANEE.			JOWAREE PER MANEE.			RICE PER MANEE.			GRAM PER MANEE.		
	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
1881.												
June	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	30	26	22	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
July	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	...	30	28	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	...
August	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	...	31	28	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	...
September	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	...	28	24	20	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	...
October	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	30	26	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
November	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	30	28	20	5	4	...
December	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	30	28	20	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
1882.												
January	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	30	28	20	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	27	24	20	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
March	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	24	20	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
April	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	28	24	20	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	...	28	24	20	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	11

69. *Agricultural Farm.*—The following is extracted from the report of the Superintendent of State Agriculture:—

“The farm was opened on 16th June 1880.

“The object in opening the farm was to experiment upon growing the indigenous crops in accordance with the principles of rational agriculture, and to introduce profitable and economical improved agricultural implements and exotic crops for the benefit of the ryots of Malwa.

“The area of land at first occupied by the farm consisted of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ bighas of wet or garden land (*adan*) and about 28 bighas of dry land (*maletru*).

“Having found the area of dry land too limited both for growing the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, as well as for growing fodder for the cattle, in June 1881, 32 bighas of dry land were added to the farm.

“Crops.—Owing to certain difficulties I was unable to experiment upon the indigenous dry land crops. Seeds of New Orleans cotton, Chinese sugarcane, Reva luxuriens, American and Gujerat tobacco, and

“some other exotic crops introduced from different places, were grown experimentally on the farm with the following results:—

“*New Orleans Cotton (L. Gossypium barbadense)*.—The seed used was naturalized at Sydapett Experimental Farm from the American seed. This cotton was grown on the farm in 1881-82, on ordinary jowari soil without any manure. In preparing the soil, as well as in the after culture, no more care was taken than what the ryots do for the indigenous cotton. It grew well at first, but was subsequently destroyed by the village cattle. It was also attacked with the blight called *gera* by the ryots, and when the bolls were ripe the lint cotton was destroyed by the red insects peculiar to the cotton plant. Notwithstanding the crop was grown on a very poor soil and was destroyed by cattle and other pests, from about one and a half bighas 75 lb of cotton was gathered. From the size of the bolls, as well as from the large number growing on each plant, one could easily say that if it were not for the damage done to the crop, the yield of cotton would have been very heavy.

“The cotton was shown to the visitors to the farm as well as to the Manager of the Indore Cotton Press: all testified to its good qualities. The staple of the cotton was white silky, soft and long. The whole quantity gathered was sent to Mr. E. Broome, Manager of the State Cotton Mills, for examination. He has a very high opinion about the cotton, and says that he could make very good firm and fine cloth out of it.

“*Chinese Sugarcane (Sorghum saccharatum)*.—This is a variety of jowar, from the stalks of which sugar is produced in China and America. On the farm it grew as readily and as well as the indigenous jowar. On garden land it came to maturity earlier and grew more luxuriously than on dry land. Save a portion of the crop standing on the dry land which was kept for crushing in the Behia cane-mill, the rest was cut down and given to the cattle; the cattle liked it much and devoured it greedily. When the Behia mill came to the farm in the end of February, 22 lb of clean stalks taken from the crop kept for the purpose were crushed in it with the following result: 12 lb of juice and 10 lb of refuse. Juice was rather less sweet than that of sugarcane, and had a peculiar flavor. Its quantity was too small for making *goor*. All the stalks were not uniformly sweet. This was most probably due to the admixture of other seeds with the *Sorghum* seeds. I also remarked that stalks whose heads were eaten by cattle were sweeter than the others.

“*Tobacco (L. Nicotine tabacum)*.—Seeds of two different species, the Gujrat and the American, were sown in separate beds in the beginning of July 1881. Two separate fields were prepared for transplanting the seedlings in the end of August; when mature, most of the Gujrat plants had leaves $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and those of the American plants $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet long and 11 inches broad. Both the species grew very luxuriantly. When compared with the stunted, narrow and

“short-leaved Malwa tobacco, the plants of both the species, especially those of the Gujrat, appeared very gigantic.

“The yield per bigha amounted to about 1,000 lb of dry cured tobacco leaves.

“*Opium*.—The yield of opium, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per bigha, obtained in 1881-82 from field No. 13 on the farm is equal to the yield of the few richest fields in Malwa. The yield of field No. 12 in the same year would have been larger than that of field No. 13, provided the sap of its No. 12 in used pods would not have been destroyed by rain at the time of scratching them.”

70. *Registration*.—The number of documents received for registration and the amount of fees realized are shown below:—

No.	DISTRICT.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs.
1	City Indore	168	2,965
2	Zillah Indore	51	408
3	„ Nimar-Nemawur	52	525
4	„ Rampura	72	699
	Total .	343	4,597

71. *Revenue*.—The demand, collection and balance of the gross revenues of the State were as follows:—

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fuslee 1290	66,36,300	58,53,500	7,82,800
„ 1291	70,74,400	61,08,100	9,66,300

72. The annual comparative statements of receipts and charges are given below:—

Receipts.

No.	Sources.	Fuslee 1290.	Fuslee 1291.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land Revenue	42,32,500	44,94,000	
2	Customs	6,75,000	7,31,700	
3	Abkari	1,07,500	1,12,800	
4	Tributes	1,58,500	1,58,500	
5	Stamps.	48,400	47,700	
6	Fines	63,300	98,800	
7	Interest	9,62,500	9,89,700	
8	Post Office	4,500	6,800	
9	Mint	3,600	27,900	
10	Miscellaneous	3,80,500	4,06,500	
	Total .	66,36,300	70,74,400	

Charges.

No.	Items.	Fuslee 1290.	Fuslee 1291.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Palace	13,15,200	12,08,100	
2	Civil Establishment	8,19,500	8,51,400	
3	Religious „	37,800	37,300	
4	Charitable „	68,600	75,700	
5	Army and Police	15,93,600	17,23,200	
6	Courts	51,500	51,800	
7	Jails	39,000	26,200	
8	Education	41,600	44,100	
9	Post Office	13,700	11,900	
10	Survey	27,000	41,200	
11	Public Works	6,74,300	7,44,800	
12	Hospitals	28,800	29,400	
13	Pensions	22,300	23,700	
14	Payment for Contingent	1,19,000	1,19,100	
15	Remissions	1,77,300	70,100	
16	Miscellaneous	83,900	20,500	
17	Interest	1,93,200	1,93,200	
	Total	53,66,300	52,71,700	

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;

The 8th August 1882.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge, Durbar Office.

Table A.

Statement showing the Particulars of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Fustee year 1291.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.								BALANCE.					
		Balance of 1290.	Filed in 1291.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts. Struck off for default of plain- tiff.	Compromised.	Decreed by admission of the defendant	Decided <i>ex parte</i> .	Contest- ed.		Total.	Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Below two years.	Above two years.	Total.	
										Decreed wholly or par- tially for the plaintiff.	Decreed wholly or par- tially for the defendant.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ZILLAH INDORE.																			
1	Zillah Judge, Indore . .	5	72	10	87	..	5	...	3	1	66	0	81	2	...	1	...	...	3
2	Judge, Small Cause . .	203	1,663	...	1,926	116	172	329	399	627	93	1,736	160	5	5	...	...	...	190
3	Nazim Adalat	229	432	42	703	2	104	20	12	61	301	118	627	48	20	5	2	1	76
4	Pargana Indore	50	245	1	296	13	48	73	60	3	44	8	249	37	8	2	...	...	47
5	" Alampur	6	10	...	16	..	1	2	5	...	1	...	9	...	3	1	2	1	7
6	" Soondersi . . . . .	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Parganas Tarana and Kaltha	18	109	...	127	...	10	13	32	7	31	4	98	15	7	2	4	1	29
8	Parganas Reima, Has- alpur, and Depalpur . .	66	128	...	194	...	3	20	29	17	81	2	152	10	15	3	6	8	42
9	Pargana Pethlawad . .	23	42	...	70	...	2	...	14	6	18	4	44	11	...	6	5	4	26
10	" Melhidpur	51	228	1	280	3	1	31	39	34	103	14	225	19	20	16	...	...	55
11	" Samware	22	150	...	172	...	1	35	47	6	39	7	135	21	8	7	1	...	37
	Total	738	3,061	54	3,873	18	291	377	570	534	1,312	259	3,361	342	86	48	20	16	512
ZILLAHS NEMAD AND NEMAWUR.																			
1	Zillah Judge, Nemad and Nemawur	3	6	...	9	..	1	1	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	1	4
2	Judge, Small Cause . .	45	141	...	186	2	8	19	40	34	30	5	138	7	24	17	...	...	49
3	Pargana Sirkar Bija- gad	171	620	2	793	3	12	127	179	62	202	39	624	55	34	42	27	11	169
4	Pargana Burwi	18	201	...	219	...	15	11	55	12	97	21	211	2	4	1	1	...	8
5	" Nagalwadco . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sendwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Pargana Bramhangaum . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1
8	" Muheshur	23	55	36	114	35	6	7	27	...	8	3	80	5	18	5	...	...	29
9	" Chikulda	8	71	...	79	...	1	20	43	2	2	...	68	1	4	3	1	2	11
10	" Nemawur	146	323	5	474	...	18	79	130	22	65	6	320	45	39	39	23	9	154
	Total	415	1,424	43	1,882	40	61	265	470	135	405	77	1,459	116	123	109	52	23	423
ZILLAH RAMPURA.																			
1	Zillah Judge, Rampura . .	65	147	12	224	29	5	33	22	15	46	10	160	52	...	5	5	2	64
2	Pargana Rampura	18	5	...	23	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1	6	5	7	19
3	" Bhanpura	46	142	...	188	1	2	36	41	7	47	4	138	20	6	21	3	...	50
4	" Soonail Ko- thadi	9	18	...	27	...	1	4	...	3	9	...	17	4	1	4	...	1	10
5	Pargana Jirapur Ma- chalpur	27	39	...	66	...	4	6	13	1	18	3	45	3	5	7	1	5	21
6	Pargana Garote	57	173	...	230	3	4	49	30	21	77	9	192	23	6	5	4	...	39
7	" Chundwasa	5	12	...	17	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	2	3	...	11
8	" Manasa	26	133	1	160	...	6	13	41	20	49	11	143	7	5	5	...	...	17
9	" Narayangarh	17	39	...	56	...	2	8	18	...	...	...	28	13	...	3	9	3	29
10	Taluka Nundwai	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	7
	Total	276	711	13	1,000	33	25	154	171	67	248	37	735	128	24	60	33	20	265
	GRAND TOTAL	1,429	5,216	110	6,755	91	377	796	1,217	736	1,965	373	5,555	586	233	217	105	59	1,200

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;

The 8th August 1882.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In Charge, Durbar Office.

Table B.
Statement of Suits, classified according to their subject-matter and value.

Kind of property.	Nature of Cases.	Amount of claim.										REMARKS.		
		Below Rs. (five) Rs.	Above Rs. 5 and below Rs. 10 (ten).	Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 20 (twenty).	Above Rs. 20 and below Rs. 50 (fifty).	Above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 200 (two hundred).	Above Rs. 200 and below Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).	Above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 2,000 (two thousand).	Above Rs. 2,000 and below Rs. 5,000 (five thousand).	Above Rs. 5,000 and below Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand).	Above Rs. 10,000 and below Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
For movable property.	On written documents	123	263	429	450	307	60	7	2	...	...	1,650	92,130	
	On oral promise	299	271	266	230	118	30	1	1	...	...	1,216	44,051	
	On accounts stated	298	400	457	462	291	100	20	4	2	...	2,046	1,04,337	
	Total	719	943	1,152	1,142	710	100	28	7	2	...	4,011	3,00,627	
For immovable property	On mortgage bonds	...	1	4	13	14	10	3	...	2	...	47	30,258	
	On deeds of sale	...	1	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	11	3,903	
	Regarding encumbrances	...	8	101	18	6	3	...	...	...	...	130	4,797	
	Regarding watians.	...	...	6	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	15	990	
	Total	9	10	111	34	23	19	5	...	2	...	213	39,948	
Others	Regarding specific relief	1	5	5	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,210	
	For partition	3	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	15	3,930	
	On other claims . . .	13	5	10	0	17	1	...	...	...	...	62	3,314	
	Total	17	10	16	14	30	5	...	...	...	...	92	8,489	
	Grand Total	745	963	1,279	1,100	772	223	33	7	4	...	5,216	3,48,905	

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;
The 8th August 1882.

KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge, Durbar Office.

Table C.
Statement of Civil Appeals filed in and disposed of by the Zillah Courts during the Fiscal year 1291.

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.							BALANCE.					REMARKS.		
	Balance of 1290.	Filed in 1291.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Indore Zillah Judge 2nd	...	27	3	30	...	1	15	8	4	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	.
Nimar and Nemaur Zillah Judge . .	23	64	...	87	...	4	10	0	17	2	48	7	10	10	3	39	...		
Rampur Zillah Judge "	37	32	2	71	...	0	10	7	3	1	33	4	1	17	10	38	300		
Total	60	123	5	188	...	11	50	21	21	5	111	11	20	27	10	77	...		

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;
The 8th August 1882.

KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge, Durbar Office.

Table

Statement showing the Execution Work done

No.	NAME OF TRIBUNAL.	No. OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.					No. OF DECREES EXECUTED.									
		Balance of 1290.	Received in the year 1291.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Amount of applications received for execution.	By cash payment.	By compromise.	By giving instalments.	By delivery of specific property.	By imprisonment.	By striking off.	Otherwise.	Total.	Amount of decrees executed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	ZILLAH INDORE.															
1	Zillah Judge, Indore .	466	1,692	1	2,159	539,679	500	116	177	11	35	140	317	1,296	105,811	
2	Pargana Alampur .	153	32	...	155	2,216	7	13	3	2	...	111	8	114	17,612	
3	" Indore .															
4	Parganas Tarana and Kaitha .	63	44	...	112	3,210	7	6	7	2	...	23	6	56	4,655	
5	Parganas Betma, Haisalpur, and Depalpur .	42	36	...	78	2,671	21	2	7	1	...	15	10	59	5,491	
6	Pargana Pethlawad .	24	5	...	29	1,541	2	1	...	...	...	1	10	11	1,041
7	" Melhidpur .	165	113	...	278	5,076	81	5	10	...	...	55	17	201	4,017
8	" Samwere .	50	67	...	107	1,799	21	24	6	1	3	7	21	82	7,038	
9	" Soonderei .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	968	1,979	1	2,918	556,222	615	167	239	17	38	357	389	1,832	117,528	
	ZILLAHS NEMAD AND NEMAWAR.															
1	Judge, Zillahs Nemad and Nemawur .	68	66	8	143	4,012	11	9	10	...	...	4	51	85	6,872
2	Pargana Sirkar Bijagad .	453	251	2	709	22,024	34	125	4	4	...	169	1	337	15,419	
3	Pargana Burwai .	92	91	...	186	5,747	51	29	20	8	...	9	34	154	10,951	
4	" Nagalwadee .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sendwa .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Pargana Bramhangam .	4	3	...	7	214	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	132
7	Pargana Muleshur .	154	42	41	240	10,116	33	15	4	2	1	12	1	68	7,351	
8	" Chikulda .	6	11	...	20	772	4	11	...	...	...	2	1	18	959
9	" Nemawur .	208	125	17	350	18,855	30	59	22	3	...	63	19	196	15,631	
	Total .	985	698	71	1,654	61,800	166	245	60	17	1	263	107	892	66,717	
	ZILLAH RAMPURA.															
1	Zillah Judge, Rampura .	113	76	1	190	10,896	38	15	...	...	...	3	36	92	12,785
2	Pargana Rampura .	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" Bhanpura .	50	67	...	117	4,123	10	25	2	1	...	2	19	69	4,122	
4	" Soonail Kotadi .	10	2	...	21	2,567	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	477
5	Pargana Gurote .	59	49	...	108	13,936	12	16	...	1	...	3	3	35	1,416	
6	" Chundwasa .	5	1	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
7	" Manasa .	11	10	...	27	1,095	1	11	...	1	...	1	...	14	693	
8	" Jirapur Mahalpur .	19	10	...	29	3,077	2	3	...	6	...	1	...	11	523	
9	Pargana Narayangarh .	20	13	...	33	935	4	4	...	1	...	...	3	12	355
10	Taluka Nandwai .	1	1	...	2	107	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	107
	Total .	304	235	1	540	38,891	67	81	2	9	...	10	61	230	20,507	
	GRAND TOTAL .	2,257	2,812	73	5,142	6,56,913	878	496	301	43	39	630	557	2,911	221,752	

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE ;

The 5th August 1882.

D.

by the various Courts in the Fustee year 1291.

BALANCE.							DETAIL OF ORDERS.									REMARKS.
Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Below two years.	Below three years.	Above three years.	Total.	Imprisonment.		Movable property.			Immovable property.				
							Order of imprisonment.	Persons imprisoned.	Order of attachment.	Order of sale.	Order of confirming sale.	Order of attachment.	Order of sale.	Order of confirming sale.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
126	244	305	71	72	45	863	223	62	765	133	65	110	81	24		
1	11	7	9	7	6	41	1	1	162	1	...	6	5	2		
12	7	10	11	7	9	56	1	1	11	3	2	2	...	2		
3	3	4	2	2	5	19	...	...	47	7	4	18	10	3	
3	...	1	4	3	4	15	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
9	13	13	19	3	20	77	38	10	133	1	1	22	12	6		
4	10	8	3	...	...	25	49	6	54	4	2	4	2	...	
...		
158	288	348	119	94	89	1,096	312	80	1,172	149	75	167	110	37		
17	16	10	9	5	...	57	...	...	18	...	...	4	1	1	
49	25	88	88	81	42	372	2	...	266	...	...	6	...	...
6	5	4	13	3	1	32	1	1	172	...	...	3	1	...	
...		
2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	49	21	4	...	...	172	1	1	4	2	2	...	3	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	
33	20	36	37	20	8	154	34	...	232	...	1	24	...	2		
204	116	160	152	109	51	792	38	2	695	2	3	38	6	4		
19	8	18	20	18	15	98	10	1	30	...	...	20	...	...
...		
9	12	11	15	10	1	58	1	...	50	...	56	7	...	3		
1	3	2	5	4	2	17	...	...	10	...	...	10	1	...	
32	16	14	4	1	6	73	...	...	23	3	4	14	1	2	
1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	4	2	1	1	13	6	2	12	...	...	6	...	...
1	2	4	7	4	...	18	3	...	16	...	...	5	5	...	
4	...	2	5	3	7	21	11	1	11	...	...	3	4	3	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	44	55	65	44	33	310	31	4	163	3	60	65	11	8		
131	118	563	336	247	173	2,198	381	86	2,020	154	138	270	127	49		

KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge, Durbar Office.

Table

Statement of the Criminal Cases filed and disposed of in the

No.	NAME OF COURT.	No. of officers.	FILED.								DISPOSED.			
			Balance of 1800.		Filed in 1201.		Transferred from other Courts.		Total.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
			No. of cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	ZILLAH INDORE.													
1	Zillah Judge	1	...	...	161	537	1	1	152	338	88	141	64	184
2	Subha, Indore	1	1	2	44	95	...	...	45	97	11	20	20	39
3	City Indore	5	59	92	1,218	2,172	24	48	1,801	2,312	651	1,003	494	1,014
4	Pargana Indore	7	32	65	819	1,394	38	73	889	1,632	397	669	338	671
5	" Mahedpur	7	35	68	420	657	...	...	455	715	265	317	98	101
6	" Tarana	4	7	17	237	410	...	...	244	416	110	186	81	175
7	" Samwere	2	...	...	130	193	...	...	130	193	64	77	59	88
8	" Petlawad	2	7	9	72	04	...	...	79	103	67	76	7	20
9	" Betma	2	4	9	184	200	2	3	190	272	93	124	74	110
10	" Depalpur	2	8	26	106	354	6	18	210	398	129	178	52	134
11	" Alampur	1	...	...	30	62	...	...	30	62	20	40	8	17
12	" Soondersi	1	1	3	23	30	...	...	24	33	21	25	1	4
13	" Hasalpur	1	6	8	162	231	...	...	168	242	95	123	66	100
14	" Kaitha	1	...	...	45	75	...	...	45	75	37	47	4	11
	Total	37	160	289	3,731	6,376	71	143	3,062	6,508	2,050	2,064	1,366	2,768
	ZILLAH NEMAD AND NEMAWUR.													
1	Zillah Judge	1	...	...	107	201	...	...	107	201	7	09	35	96
2	Subha, Zillah Nemad and Nemawur	1	2	2	71	133	27	33	100	173	27	42	13	29
3	Pargana Sirkar Bijagad	11	234	364	1,233	2,018	23	48	1,495	2,430	296	413	761	1,326
4	" Chikulda	7	26	44	302	650	30	63	457	662	218	305	151	218
5	" Brahmingaum	1	2	3	56	76	1	1	59	80	20	23	27	40
6	Mulki Fouz	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
7	Pargana Maheshur	4	2	4	403	621	10	28	415	653	184	268	144	235
8	" Burwai	3	5	13	340	690	62	82	397	684	120	163	239	462
9	" Nemawur	6	100	162	407	661	131	256	941	1,069	223	317	209	393
10	" Satwas	2	25	38	127	220	...	...	152	258	30	55	67	122
11	" Kataphode	1	12	17	178	317	3	5	193	339	70	113	83	144
	Total	38	403	637	3,323	5,399	289	526	4,010	6,562	1,270	1,801	1,719	3,065
	ZILLAH RAMPURA.													
1	Zillah Judge	1	14	43	28	53	1	1	43	97	21	50	14	19
2	Subha, Rampura	1	14	28	113	188	15	32	142	243	66	103	38	68
3	Pargana Rampura	3	36	66	267	399	...	...	303	455	140	216	116	177
4	" Bhanpura	3	1	1	60	68	...	...	61	69	34	40	4	5
5	" Garote	3	10	33	244	345	...	...	263	378	111	154	121	171
6	" Manasa	3	6	9	111	185	15	19	132	213	85	117	19	38
7	" Chandwasa	2	20	37	121	187	...	...	141	224	76	108	11	27
8	" Soonail	1	...	...	15	24	...	...	15	24	11	18	2	3
9	" Jirapur	1	22	2	81	141	...	...	103	143	18	130	11	19
10	" Narayangarh	1	7	14	98	152	...	...	105	166	46	61	31	67
11	" Nandwai	1	15	16	10	25	...	...	34	40	11	14	5	6
12	Mulki Fouz	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21	154	238	1,147	1,767	81	82	1,332	2,057	625	911	372	587
	GRAND TOTAL	96	722	1,164	8,200	13,542	391	721	9,313	15,427	3,945	5,676	3,457	6,420

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE ;

The 8th August 1882.

E.

various Criminal Courts in the State in the Fuzlee year 1291.

OP.		BALANCE.														Average number of days required for disposal.	REMARKS.
Committed.		Transferred to other Courts.		Total.		Below one month.		Below three months.		Below six months.		Above six months.		Total.			
Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	32	33
10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	152	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	
8	25	...	...	39	84	2	2	1	2	3	9	...	...	6	13	161	
81	143	24	45	1,253	2,213	27	55	13	32	5	9	3	3	48	99	1,734	
109	207	14	37	858	1,484	13	22	15	23	3	3	...	...	31	48	1,295	
68	130	...	...	431	668	11	16	6	19	...	...	7	12	24	47	714	
36	65	1	1	237	427	5	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	7	9	504	
11	20	...	...	124	185	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	8	339	
5	7	...	...	79	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	
13	21	2	3	182	258	4	4	3	9	...	...	1	1	8	14	278	
15	47	6	24	202	343	5	10	1	2	2	3	...	...	8	15	492	
1	4	...	...	29	61	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	53	
2	4	...	...	24	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
4	11	3	3	168	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	
2	4	...	...	43	62	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	53	
355	693	50	116	3,821	6,541	75	137	41	89	13	24	12	17	141	267	6,475	
...	...	2	6	107	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	
9	27	1	1	50	99	10	20	39	53	...	...	1	1	50	74	203	
49	102	73	90	1,179	1,931	93	135	43	60	43	75	137	229	316	499	1,790	
61	95	4	7	434	625	7	9	2	2	1	1	13	25	23	37	287	
9	12	1	2	57	77	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	62	
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
39	79	37	69	404	631	7	13	3	6	...	...	...	1	3	11	704	
26	50	4	4	389	679	1	4	6	10	1	1	...	...	8	15	535	
128	204	9	12	569	926	18	50	26	43	16	23	12	27	72	143	1,038	
20	32	...	...	116	209	2	4	2	2	7	7	25	36	36	49	89	
20	28	...	...	173	285	4	6	1	1	5	13	10	34	20	51	267	
361	609	131	191	3,481	5,666	142	241	122	177	75	123	199	355	538	896	5,258	
...	...	3	6	38	75	2	4	...	...	1	2	2	16	5	22	66	
15	34	...	...	119	205	8	16	6	11	2	2	7	14	23	43	161	
1	6	4	12	267	411	8	11	12	15	6	6	10	12	36	44	387	
4	10	...	...	42	55	2	3	7	11	...	...	...	...	0	14	42	
23	37	...	...	254	362	4	9	5	7	...	...	...	...	0	16	284	
22	50	...	...	126	203	3	6	1	1	2	3	...	...	6	10	209	
9	24	...	...	96	159	6	6	17	26	16	24	6	9	45	65	74	
2	3	...	...	15	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
4	9	1	2	34	60	3	8	10	19	15	21	41	35	69	83	69	
3	7	13	19	93	144	5	8	3	9	3	4	1	1	12	22	51	
1	3	...	...	17	22	...	...	2	2	1	1	14	15	17	18	6	
...	
83	183	21	39	1,101	1,720	41	71	63	101	46	63	81	102	231	337	1,347	
799	1,455	202	316	8,403	13,927	258	449	226	367	134	210	292	474	910	1,500	13,110	

KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge, Durbar Office.

Table F.

Statement of the Civil Cases (first, second, and miscellaneous appeals) received and decided by the Sudder Court in the Fuzlee year 1291.

NATURE OF WORK.	Class of Court.	RECEIVED.				DISPOSED OF.							BALANCE.					Average number of days required for disposal.	REMARKS.
		Balance of 1290.	Filed in 1291.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.		
1		4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Regular appeals	1	73	120	..	193	..	17	37	21	15	1	01	23	30	21	25	102	..	
Special appeals . . . .	..	93	20	..	113	..	10	29	10	10	..	71	5	4	5	25	30	..	
Miscellaneous appeals . . .	..	30	67	..	103	3	10	12	13	21	..	59	9	10	12	13	41	..	
Total . . . .	..	203	207	..	409	3	37	73	53	53	1	234	40	44	38	63	185	..	

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;

The 8th August 1892.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge, Durbar Office.

Table G.

Statement of Criminal Appeals filed in, and disposed of by the Zillah Courts and the Magistrates' Courts during the Fuzlee year 1291.

No.	NAME OF APPEALED COURT.	Number of Courts from which appeal was filed.	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.				BALANCE.				REMARKS.
			Balance of 1290.	Received during the year 1291.	Received from other Courts.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Transferred, &c.	Total.	Below one month.	Below three months.	Above three months.	Total.	Average number of days required for disposal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Zillah Judge, Indore	8	..	50	..	50	25	9	14	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1st Class Magistrate, City Indore.	1	..	10	..	10	4	3	..	..	7	..	1	2	3	5	..
3	2nd Class Magistrate, Pargana Indore	3	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	Zillah Judge, Nemad and Nemaur	1	4	43	..	47	16	3	12	5	36	2	4	5	11	..	..
5	Subha, Zillah Nemad and Nemaur	..	2	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	..	..
6	Magistrate, Pargana Nemaur	..	8	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	0	7	..	..
7	Zillah Judge, Rampura.	3	5	0	..	11	1	2	5	..	8	1	1	1	3	10	ms. ds.
8	Subha, Zillah Rampura	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Total		..	22	115	..	137	48	18	33	7	105	5	7	20	32	..	..

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;

The 8th August 1882.

KHOOMAN SINGH,

In charge, Durbar Office.

Table H.
Statement of the Criminal Work done by the Sudder Court in the Finslee year 1881.

NATURE OF WORK.	Class.	CASES FOR DISPOSAL.				CASES DISPOSED OF.					BALANCE.				REMARKS.	
		Balance of 1290.	Received in the year 1291.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Transferred to other courts, &c.	Total.	Below one month.	Below three months.	Above three months.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Appeals			24	52	...	76	15	11	10	1	37	1	7	31	39	.
Review petitions			1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	.
Confirmation cases . . . . .			...	8	..	8	3	1	..	...	4	1	2	1	4	.
Miscellaneous appeals	First.	Zillah Judge, Indore. Nemawur. Zillah Judge, Nernad and Zillah Judge, Rampura.	8	8	..	16	4	...	1	4	9	...	...	7	7	.
Cases called upon examination of calendars, &c.			2	13	..	15	7	2	4	..	13	1	1	...	2	.
Sessions cases			1	..	..	1	1	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	.
Total	...	...	36	82	...	118	0	14	15	6	65	3	10	40	53	.

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE;
The 8th August 1882.

KHOOMAN SINGH,
In Charge, Durbar Office.

APPENDIX B.

No. 76, dated Gwalior Residency, Morar, the 8th May 1882.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL P. W. BANNERMAN, Resident, Gwalior,

To—SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1881-82.

2. The charge of this Agency has, during the year under review, been held by the following officers:—

Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., from 1st April to 17th September 1881 ;

Major A. L. Playfair, from 17th September to 11th November 1881 ;

Major-General Watson, C.B., V.C., from 11th November to 22nd December 1881 ;

Lieut.-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., from 23rd December to 25th February 1882 ;

and finally I assumed charge of the Agency on 2nd March 1882, or just at the close of the official year.

During my short tenure of office nothing of note has occurred.

3. *Rainfall*.—The total rainfall during the year was 52·7 inches against 17·83 of the preceding year.

4. *Public Health*.—The general health, both in Morar cantonments and in the Gwalior district, has been exceptionally good. From the returns received from the Durbar, it appears that there was an entire absence of cholera throughout Gwalior territory. There was only one case amongst the Europeans at Morar, in G-A, Royal Artillery, from which the man, however, recovered. There were a considerable number of cases of small-pox in the Lashkar in the months of January and February, but the disease never assumed an epidemic form.

5. The total number of deaths in the Morar garrison, *i.e.*, cantonment and fortress, during the year amounted to 36, *viz.*, 27 Europeans and 9 Natives.

6. The sanitary state of the Morar cantonment appears to be very satisfactory, and much credit is due to Major Playfair for this state of things.

7. The troops at Morar consist of the following :—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line—										
Morar	1 Regt.	400	2 Battns.	206	1 Regt.	657	2 Regts.	1,395
Fort Gwalior	1 Battn.	97	3 Cos.	186	2 Cos.	220
Sipri	39	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1 Regt.	445	3 Battns.	303	Regt. Cos. 1 3	843	Regts. Cos. 2 2	1,615
Central India Horse, Goona	1 „	493	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2 Regts	938	3 Battns.	303	Regt Cos. 1 3	843	Regts. Cos. 2 2	1,615

8. *Sindia State Railway*.—The Sindia State Railway having now been completed, its working has been made over to the East Indian Railway, and there is nothing now to report on this subject.

9. *Dispensaries*.—The Maharaja's charitable dispensary in the Lashkar is still kept at the same undesirable site as mentioned in last year's report, and it would prove far more beneficial were it removed to some more suitable and convenient locality. The following shows the number of, and the amount of work done by, the several charitable dispensaries maintained by His Highness in this Agency :—

LOCALITY.	Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.
Under British supervision—				Rs.
Lashkar dispensary	8,247	14	40	3,071 0 1
Goona do.	1,720	19	984	1,359 6 7
Bhilsa do.	5,967	17	1,286	931 14 4
Total	15,934	50	2,310	5,362 5 7
Not under British supervision—				
Sipri	1,629	7	...	399 12 8
Jawad	5,458	21	19	2,248 4 2
Total	7,087	28	19	2,648 0 10
GRAND TOTAL	23,021	78	2,329	8,010 6 5

A charitable dispensary and hospital is maintained in Morar cantonment supported by contributions from the European and Native community.

10. *Residency Jail*.—The number of prisoners in the Residency Jail on 1st April 1881 was 39, and the number admitted during the

year was 138, or a total of 177. Of these 155 were discharged or transferred, leaving 19 in jail at the close of the year. The health and conduct of the prisoners was good. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 2,753-13-2.

11. *Extradition*.—The operations under the Extradition Act were as follows :—

Number of accused persons made over by Durbar to British and Political authorities without application	6
Number made over by Durbar to British and Political authorities	13
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number surrendered by the Durbar during the year	19
<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of persons surrendered to Durbar without requisition	13
Number of persons surrendered to Durbar on requisition	3
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number surrendered to Durbar	16
	<hr/>

12. One hundred and eleven summonses in civil cases were received from British courts for service on individuals residing within Gwalior territory. Of these 55 were returned duly served; 39 were not served, owing principally to the parties referred to not being traced; and in 17 cases replies had not been received at the close of the year.

13. Seven summonses in civil cases were received from the Durbar for service through British offices. Of these one was duly served, and six, owing to the parties concerned not being found, were returned.

14. *Robberies*.—Sixteen cases, including one of the bullock train and one mail robbery, were reported to this office as having been committed within the Gwalior territory, involving property to the amount of Rs. 4,613-10-6. These are all now under investigation by the Durbar. The mail robbery took place near Chorpura, between Gwalior and Sipri, on 4th October 1881. The bags contained a money-order for Rs. 10, and a registered letter containing a necklace of the value of Rs. 263, besides letters for different stations. The result of the Durbar's enquiry into the case has not yet been communicated to this office, but the Durbar has been requested to grant compensation.

15. *Dakaiti*.—From the report received from the Durbar, it would appear that during the year under report 16 dakaities took place in Gwalior territory, in which 462 dakaitis took part, and property to the value of Rs. 17,199-2-6 is said to have been plundered. Sixty criminals have been arrested, and property to the value of Rs. 66-11-0 has been recovered.

16. No cases of poisoning or strangulation are reported to have occurred during 1881-82.

17. *Postal Department*.—From returns furnished by the Postal Department, it appears that 527,360 were received for delivery, and 717,256 for despatch during the year.

The cash receipts are reported to have been Rs. 21,862-12-0, and the expenditure Rs. 17,917-2-10.

The average speed of mail runners is shown to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

18. The number and amount of money-orders issued and paid was as follows:—

	No.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
ISSUES—				
Inland money-orders	13,807	4,16,503	13	0
Overland do.	160	9,432	1	0
PAID—				
Inland and Overland money-orders	4,605	1,83,364	4	0

The amount of commission realized on orders issued during 1881-82 was Rs. 5,023-12-0.

19. *Telegraph Department*.—As regards the working of the Telegraph Department, the following information has been supplied:—

Number of messages despatched from Morar	6,009
Do. do. do. Gwalior Fort	351
Do. do. received at Morar	6,446
Do. do. do. Gwalior Fort	452

The military authorities are most anxious that the line of telegraph should be extended to Jhansi. Enquiries are being made as to the prospect of its being a financial success, but it is in my opinion strongly to be recommended from a military and political point of view.

20. *Civil Justice*.—The following table shows the number of civil suits filed and settled by the District and Small Cause Courts:—

NAME OF COURT.	Pending at close of 1880-81.	Filed during 1881-82.	Total.	Disposed of during 1881-82.	Pending at close of 1881-82.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.	Average duration of cases.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	D. H.
Resident's . . . . .	...	4	4	3	1	10,105 4 3	132 12 0	21 1
Morar Civil Court	9	14	23	22	1	16,038 15 7	55 8 7	73 1
Do. Small Cause Court	19	111	160	154	0	8,054 10 2	5 13 9	28 6
Total	28	159	187	179	8	36,089 14 0	...	...

21. The average duration of each case in the Small Cause Court was 28·6 days against 51 days last year, and in the District Court 73·1 days against 1 day in last year. The Cantonment Magistrate, Major Playfair, attributes the high figure of the duration of cases, *firstly*, to the great and unavoidable delay that occurred in serving summonses at Bombay and other distant places, and in procuring the attendance of the parties and witnesses from distant places outside the cantonments and

within the jurisdiction of the Gwalior Durbar; and, *secondly*, to the average being calculated this year in a different mode from what it has hitherto been done.

22. No appeals were made to the Resident's Court from the decision of the Civil Judge, Morar, during the year, but two cases were transferred to it by order of the Agent, Governor General. One of these has been compromised, the other is receiving attention, and will be shortly disposed of.

23. Litigation would appear to have decreased considerably of late years, and this is accounted for by the public works in connection with the railway, which were carried on to a large extent, having now ceased; and the numerous petty suits between employers and employed, and *vice versa*, have consequently diminished.

24. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement below shows the number of cases disposed of in the criminal courts during the year under review:—

NAME OF COURT.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1880-81.		INSTITUTED DURING 1881-82.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.										Pending at close of the year.	Number of witnesses attending.	Average duration of cases.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Resident's	3	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	...	4	D. H.
Cantonment Ma- gistrate, Morar.	641	366	641	366	23	18	6	6	483	247	129	95	641	366	...	414	10 4
Total	641	369	644	369	24	19	6	6	483	247	131	97	644	369	...	...	0 11

The cases decided number 369 against 907 in the previous year. Of the above 266 were breaches of Cantonment Regulations, and of the 907 there were 600 breaches of Cantonment Rules. This marked difference can only be accounted for by the fact that the Cantonment Magistrate who preceded Major Playfair enforced the Cantonment Regulations to an unnecessary extent.

25. There was only one appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate's Court to that of the Resident, and in it the Cantonment Magistrate's decision was upheld.

26. Lieutenant Colonel M. Proctor was appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate during the year, and took charge of his office on 19th September 1881.

27. *Treasury*.—The Gwalior Residency Treasury was held charge

of by Captain J. Angus from 9th February to 18th September 1881, and for the rest of the year by Colonel Proctor.

The transactions of the treasury during 1881-82 were as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on 31st March 1881.	4,79,992	5	6
Receipts during 1881-82	38,84,879	13	10
Total	43,64,872	3	4
Disbursements during 1881-82	39,21,283	12	2
Balance on 31st March 1882	4,43,588	7	2

28. The following tributes were received and paid through this office to the Gwalior Durbar during the year:—

	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tallain rent for Fasli year	85,172	0	0	
Nadigaon tribute for S. 1936	13,153	13	6	
Sitamau tribute	42,900	0	0	
Total	1,41,225	13	6	

29. *District Savings Bank.*—The transactions of the District Savings Bank during the year were as follows:—

RECEIPTS—		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance		13,230	10	0
Deposits received during the year		17,998	8	8
Interest		599	11	10
Total		31,828	14	6
DISBURSEMENTS—				
Withdrawn during the year		12,527	2	6
Balance on 31st March 1882		19,301	12	0

30. *Local Funds.*—The receipts and disbursements of the Cantonment Funds, &c., have been as follows:—

FUNDS.	Balance on 31st March 1881.	Receipts during 1881-82.	TOTAL.	Disbursements during 1881-82.	Balance on 31st March 1882.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Morar Cantonment Local Fund.	18,907 12 7	61,411 4 6	80,318 1 1	70,296 3 7	1,022 13 6
Sipri do. do. do.	10,563 9 11	16,147 1 7	26,715 11 6	11,661 9 2	15,054 2 4
Gwalior Residency Local Fund.	791 2 0	4,616 1 4	5,307 3 4	3,156 11 0	2,150 8 4
Total	30,267 8 6	82,074 7 5	1,12,341 15 11	84,114 7 9	18,227 8 2

31. The report furnished by the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, showing the state of the roads within Maharaja Sindia's territory, is herewith forwarded in original.

32. *Education.*—The educational return furnished by the Durbar shows no alteration in the number of schools, but a slight increase in the number of pupils, the number for 1881-82 being 2,767 against 2,529 in 1880-81.

Owing to the appointment of Major M. Filose, Director of Public Instruction, to the Sar Subaship of Malwa, the supervision over these institutions, so necessary, has been somewhat relaxed.

33. A son was born to His Highness the Maharaja on 3rd July 1881, but died shortly afterwards. His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in November 1881, and was much gratified with his reception.

34. The paper mills, which were only lately constructed at Gwalior, have been sold by His Highness to one Cowasji Wookerji for Rs. 90,000.

35. The usual tabular statements are annexed.

APPENDIX C.

No. 363, dated Bhopal Political Agency, Sehore, 14th June 1882.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent, Bhopal,

To—The Agent to the Governor General, for Central India.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of

Bhopal.
Rajgarh.
Narsingh.
Khilchipur.
Kurwal.
Muksoodungarh.
Mahomedgarh.
Basoda.
Patharee.

Indore Districts.

Zeerapur.
Machulpur.
Kantaphor.
Gogronnee.
Nemawar.
Share of Sandarsee.

Tonk District.

Seronj.

Gwalior Districts.

Bhilsa.
Gunj Basoda.
Shoojalpur.
Sonkutch.
Share of Sandarsee.

Dewas and Dhar Districts.

Sarangpur (Dewas)
Larawad (Dewas and Dhar).

Guaranteed Holdings.

Suthalia.
Tappa.
Agra Barkhera.
Ramgarh.
Kankurkhera.
Kamalpur.
Dhabla Ghosee.
Dhabla Dheer.
Dariaheri.
Jularia.
Khursia.
Hterapur.

Pindara Jagirs.
Khajuri.
Jabria Bhal.
Jabree.
Peephanagar.
Dugree.

the States under this Agency (as enumerated in the margin) for the year 1881-82.

General Observations.

I received charge of this Agency from Colonel Bannerman on the 8th June.

2. The rains during the year under review were unusually early, and, though the total fall was not much below the average throughout the Agency area, there was long and continued wet weather injuring the kharif crop in all low-lying lands; nevertheless, such had been the abundance of the two previous harvests that the low price of the preceding year was not appreciably altered; and if it had not been for the large and unexampled export of wheat, the price of that product would have reached such a low level as to have seriously crippled the resources of the ryots of the large wheat-producing areas of this Agency, and caused considerable loss to the States.

3. The opium crop has been an average one, but the fall in price, amounting to over 30 per cent., has deprived the cultivators of the prosperity of a good harvest.

RAINFALL AT SEHORE.										Inchs.	Tenths.	Cents.
June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	...
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2	1
August	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	9
September	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	7
October	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	6	...
November	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	2	3
Total										49	6	...
Total average fall over the whole Agency										51	1	2

4. The table in the margin indicates the distribution of rainfall over the months of the rainy season, and gives the total average fall over the whole Agency.

5. The census returns have been completed, and show the population

Bhopal	954,901
Rajgarh	117,633
Nursingarh	112,427
Khilchipur	36,125
Kurwal	24,631
Basoda	7,722
Mahomedgarh	5,347
Patharee	6,333
Muksoodungarh	13,924

Guaranteed Holdings.

Suthalia	5,108
Heerapur (Indore)	963
Dhabla Ghosi	865
Dhabla Dheer	1,051
Dariakheri	541

Gwalior: } Kamalpur	707
} Agra Burkhhera	6,675
} Tuppa	3,425

Pindara Jagira.

Khajuri	616
Jabria Bhil	755
Jabri	227
Peeplianagar	67
Dugree	258

Sehore.

Sehore Civil Station	10,389
Sehore Military limits. }	

of the different States under this Agency to have been on the night of the 17th February 1881 as tabulated in the margin. The districts belonging to Sindia, Holkar, Tonk, and Dewas are omitted.

6. The general health has been good, but small-pox broke out in the city of Bhopal and surrounding districts in Mareh, and has caused considerable mortality among children; it is now on the decrease.

7. The death of Her Highness the Kudsia Begam, the grandmother of the ruler of Bhopal, and that of the Prime Minister, both from the weakness of old age, on the 17th and 20th of December respectively has been a great loss to the State, but will be more fully noticed in another place. There have been no deaths among the rulers other than Thakur Sheodan Singh, of Suthalia, who died on 8th July 1881, and has been succeeded by his son, Madho Singh; and Motee Singh Thakur of Kamalpur, who died in October, and is succeeded by his adopted son Madun Singh.

8. During the cold weather the Agent, Governor General, marched through the districts of this Agency and stayed a few days at Sehore and Bhopal, and after a visit to Bhilsa marched to the Narbada along the line through which pass the Bhopal Railway construction works, and inspected the works in progress.

9. Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begam, ruler of Bhopal, accompanied by the Nawab Consort and her daughter, the Sultan Jehan Begam, and her family, and the Political Agent, proceeded by special train to Calcutta on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. Her Highness arrived on the 2nd of Mareh, and was His Excellency's guest during her stay of ten days. Her Highness expressed herself much pleased during her visit.

10. The railway works, under the contractors, Glover & Co., do not appear to be progressing rapidly along the whole line; but the Nurbudda bridge is being pushed on, and the heavy ghât works are in hand. Her Highness the Begam takes a lively interest in the progress of this work, and never fails to question the Engineer-in-Chief on the subject when he visits Bhopal on inspection duty.

11. The returns sent to this office by the State of Bhopal purport to show that up to date the new system of weighment of opium at Bhopal for levy of duty has not yet resulted in pecuniary gain to the

State, but Her Highness' liberality in granting to the neighbouring chiefs Rs. 4 a chest on all opium brought to the scales which is grown outside Bhopal, and in remitting other dues, will have good results. The construction of the Beora-Narsingarh and Schore road, and the completion of the railway, will also aid in attracting the opium trade to her capital, assuring an annual increase in profit to the State from this source. The result of Her Highness permitting the manufacture of raw opium at Schore, on preparation for despatch to the scales at Bhopal, has also been most beneficial. By this means much opium has come, which the owners would have sent elsewhere; and at the present time 11 lakhs worth of the product has been imported into the station; none whatever having been received last year.

Justice.

Civil.—Four hundred and seventy-eight suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 54,810-11-0 were disposed of during the year.

Criminal.—Two hundred and fifty-eight cases were tried during the year in the courts of the Political Agent and the Superintendent of the Schore Sudder Bazaar. Of the 325 persons concerned, 143 were discharged, 182 convicted and punished.

12. The Superintendent, Mr. Ahmed Hoosein, was employed on special duty in the districts from the month of June 1881 to 10th of January 1882, and Mr. Deo Pershad, the 2nd Master of the Schore High School, acted for him.

Jail.—The daily average number of prisoners was 18.66, and the total cost of maintenance, including establishment, Rs. 1,236-3-8. The annual average cost per head being Rs. 66-4-0. The conduct of the prisoners was good.

Registration.—Seventy-four deeds were registered and Rs. 217 realized in fees.

Education.

13. The Schore High School, under the zealous management of Mr. Mears, and the girls' school, presided over by Mrs. Mears, have progressed well during the past year. The sympathy and judicious care of the girls shown by the head mistress is worthy of high commendation. The sewing classes retain a high standard of efficiency. Habits of cleanliness and order, and skill in sewing, are acquirements of considerable value, and likely to have beneficial influence over the girls for the remainder of their lives. Parents have not been slow to understand this, and the school remains popular.

The daily average attendance of the boys' school has been 278.67, as compared with 254 last year, and that of the girls' school 80.10 in comparison with 69 the year before.

Public Works.

14. In the month of August last Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal made a grant of Rs. 16,000 for the completion of the unfinished bridges over the Basna and the Jaekla rivers on the Bhopal and Hoshungabad road, and also the sum of Rs. 24,000 for the repair of the road. At the same time Her Highness the Kudsia Begam gave Rs. 20,000 to be devoted to the repairs of that road and also the Sehore and Bhopal road. Rs. 10,000 were allotted to the former and a similar sum to the latter. Mr. Swappe, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Bhopal section of the Bhopal State Railway, has kindly undertaken the supervision of the works on the Bhopal and Hoshangabad road. He reports that the bridges will be completed on the 1st of June, and that the ghât has been made practicable for wheeled carriage; that metal has been collected for the sections above the ghâts most needing repair, and will be spread and rolled during the rains, together with the 3-mile section below the ghâts for which metal is also ready.

15. The repair of the Sehore road was placed in the hands of Mr. Cook, in charge of Her Highness the Begam's water-works; and metal for 8 miles, being the whole distance to Khajuri, has already been prepared, and will be ready for spreading in the rains. This work has been in hand since last September; but the repairs of the 2nd section between Khajuri and Bhopal, a distance of 8 miles, is not in so forward a state, the works not having been taken in hand till February. Two miles of metalling is reported broken. There is great difficulty in getting labour, in consequence of the hardness of the trap rock and the demand for the Bhopal railway, and this portion can hardly be completed there rains, though every effort is being made to do so. The completion of the road to Khajuri, at which place there is a good dâk bungalow, will be a great advance. Khajuri is 12 miles from Sehore and 8 from the Bhopal city road at its termination at the ghât.

There will be difficulty from the want of heavy rollers; four $2\frac{3}{4}$ ton rollers have been cut out of the rock, but at least six more are required, and they are being quarried. The rock will not allow of larger blocks.

16. The local station repairs have been executed by Mr. Mears, in charge of the local fund public works, and station roads have been kept in repair. The proper lighting of the town, the building of a slaughter-house outside the town, and the completion of the new Kotwali, are urgent works of public utility, for which there are no funds yet available.

17. The water-supply of the station is not satisfactory; a bunded river gives a higher level in the wells, but the water in this reservoir is likely to become impure towards the close of the hot weather. This could be obviated by the cutting of a water-channel from the bed of the

Lotia river to the reservoir, and thus ensuring the inflow of a fresh pure stream till the rains. The channel would be about a mile long, and need not be costly. The Lotia flows at right angles to the station river, and in the dry season is a perennial stream. The levels will be made, and the probable cost will be estimated, but want of funds is at present an insurmountable difficulty.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Sehore.
Bhopal.
Beora.
Bhilsa.
Nursingarh.
Khilchipur.
Muksoodungarh.

18. The list in the margin enumerates the places where dispensaries are open within this Agency, and the hospital assistants in charge are doing good work among the people.

19. The Victoria Hospital in the city of Bhopal is the largest and most useful of these institutions; and is still in charge of Hospital Assistant Wali Mahomed, a man of much skill and energy. He has gradually, by the exercise of tact and temper, won a secure position, and he is now more appreciated by the Durbar, and the daily attendance shows an increasing popularity among the people.

The total number of patients admitted and treated in this hospital has been within the year 11,444, at a cost of Rs. 2,181-15-3, the daily attendance having been an average of 132·2.

20. The Durbar reports 19,053 persons vaccinated, The recent mortality from small-pox in the city, however, throws doubt on the success of the operations, which are nearly all performed by State Hakims, and the attention of the Durbar has been solicited to this point.

Post Offices.

Sarangpur (Dewas).
Ghuri
Beharkuteh } Bhopal.
Silwani
Chater
Ichawar

21. Five new post offices, at the places named in the margin, have been opened during the year within this Agency.

Postage stamps to the value of Rs. 4,587-8-0 have been sold at the Sehore treasury.

22. On the night of 27th November 1881, at about 4 miles from Bhopal, on Hoshangabad road, the mail runner was robbed of his bag, causing a loss of Rs. 17-5-0 made good by the Bhopal State.

Telegraph Office.

23. At Beora, the only telegraph office within the Agency, the number of messages received and sent was 802 and 588 respectively. The cash receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 695-6-6, and telegraph stamps to the value of Rs. 943-15-0 were purchased at the Sehore reasury.

Boundary Disputes.

24. The office of Boundary Assistant remained vacant until January, when, as a temporary measure, Lieutenant Masters, of the Bhopal Battalion, was deputed to the north-western frontier of the Agency to take up disputes between Maharaja Holkar, Jhalawar, and Khilechipur; in all six cases were decided, and he performed his duty zealously, and with much judgment. On the 1st of May he returned to his military duties, and the office is again vacant.

25. A serious boundary quarrel took place between Rajgarh and Narsingarh in January last, in which the action of the Governments of both States was most irregular. A separate report has been forwarded on the subject.

Archæology.

26. Mr. Mears was engaged during his school vacation in supervising the repairs of the great Buddhist tope at Sanehi, and the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,899-13-3.

Mr. Mears availed himself of the opportunity to photograph many of the beautiful carved stones lying about, which formerly formed part of the western and southern gateways, clearing and cleansing them for the purpose. Good pictures were taken, and the whole forms a valuable archæological record. Next season he proposes to complete the series of photographs, and, if funds be available, put up the original railing at the top of the tope. He reports there would be little difficulty in reconstructing what remains of the fallen southern and western gateways if he had sufficient money. If funds are wanting, Mr. Mears suggests that all the fragments be cleared of the earth in which most are partially buried, and arranged, so that the carving on both faces can be inspected and photographed. Less than Rs. 100, added to the saving of the Rs. 2,000, would do this, and I trust the Bhopal Durbar will be induced to assist in this work. The work done has been well done: the filling-in of the breach is massive and sound, and this most ancient and interesting structure has been saved from destruction.

27. A very interesting re-discovery was made by Mr. Geoghegan, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhopal State Railway, and myself in March, *viz.*, the identification of the waste weir of the great 'Tal,' or lake, not many miles from Bhopal, said to have been made by Raja Bhoj, King of Dhar, early in the Christian era. The high level of this weir proves that local traditions do not exaggerate the immense area of the tract that was immersed. The weir is really a deep and wide cutting in a natural gorge of the hills, about a mile in a direct line from the great and massive bund at Bhojpur, and it proves that the ancient Hindoo workers must have been able to lay down a very accurate line of levels for considerable distances along a rough line of country.

The slightest inaccuracy in the level between the bund and the weir would have had most disastrous results, awful to contemplate, for the dam resisted a nearly vertical wall of water 80 feet deep, itself the lower end of a lake, probably more than 100 square miles in extent, which formed a vast reservoir for the head waters of the Betwa. It is a matter of history that the bund was broken in the 14th century by Shah Hoosein, King of Mandoo, and it is said that it took the king three weeks to cut the dam; that the lake was not drained of its waters for three years, nor did it become habitable for a period of 30 years; such was the deadly nature of the exhalation. At present its bed is the richest wheat-producing district of Bhopal, and I believe brings in 3 lakhs of revenue.

28. It is interesting at the present time, when proposals have been made for the construction of a reservoir on the upper waters of the river Betwa, to supply canals for irrigation lower down, to find that such a reservoir did exist in ancient times on a scale it is not now possible to rival. The object, however, of the construction was not so much for raising revenue as the doing of good and religious works. The Buddhists, who no doubt were the constructors, had a double object in view—that of creating a natural object of beauty and veneration, and adding to the fame and salubrity of the Bhilsa hills to the east, where their most revered relics were lodged in magnificent and beautifully sculptured shrines,¹ and near which was situated the vast city of Bhaisnagar,² with its many monasteries and convents, studded on sites always selected for their beauty of position and scenery.

29. It is a curious fact that the large lake at Bhopal itself,³ which was made by the same ruler (hence the name *Bhoj-pal*,) really was constructed to serve as a reservoir for the larger lake by receiving and temporarily storing the waters of a much more extended drainage area than possessed by the Betwa and its tributaries. Its outflow from July till December was the real feeder of the then noble sheet of water so far below it, and its waters were turned into the Betwa by a second dam thrown across a valley, *and still existing*, one-third of a mile long, and in some places 30 feet high and 200 feet wide.

The fact of the Bhopal Railway works passing across the bed of the ancient lake, induced the Engineer and myself to turn special attention to the drainage and the still restricted outflow of the water in the valley.

Native States.

30. *Bhopal*.—The death of the Kudsia Begam, the grandmother of the ruler of Bhopal, has been a great loss. Her charities were unbounded, her good works of wide fame. Some little time before her death she

¹ The largest being the famed Sanchi Tope.

² Represented by Bhilsa one-fifth of the ancient site.

³ Now existing.

became reconciled with her granddaughter, the ruler, who remained with her and comforted her by her presence at the last.

The whole of her large¹ jagir reverted to the State, and the Shah Jehan Begam inherited property to the value of Rs. 14,83,000-1-6 in money and jewels.

One happy consequence of the reconciliation was that Her Highness, the ruler, has undertaken to keep up the waterworks constructed by the Kudsia at a cost of 10 lakhs in the same way as heretofore, guaranteeing, in accordance with her grandmother's dying wish, pure and free water to the people of the city of Bhopal. Her Highness also engaged to continue those among the Kudsia's local charities which were of real utility, and she promised to provide for her grandmother's relatives and pensioners—re-engaging or pensioning her old dependants and servants.

The age of the Kudsia Begam at the time of her death was believed to be 81.

31. Three days subsequently Her Highness also lost by death her oldest and most exalted servant Jamaloodin Khan, the Madar Mul-moham (or Minister) of the State. He was younger than the Kudsia Begam by about five years. He had been for many years the most trusted adviser of Her Highness the late Secunder Begam, and had always been a valued counsellor of the present ruler; his place has not yet been re-filled, but Her Highness promises to appoint a well-fitted person to the post at an early date.

32. Her Highness refers, in her own annual report, to her visit to Calcutta; there is little to be added. Many friendly visits were exchanged and large sums given to the local charities. In spite of the heat attending the lateness of the season, Her Highness and suite made the journey to and fro without inconvenience, and the visit was enjoyed.

33. There have been complaints made to the ruler for some little time past that the recent land settlement bore too harshly upon the ryots. In September enquiries were set on foot by her orders resulting in sufficient proof being obtained that the settlement pressed hardly in many districts. The low prices of produce for the last two years had intensified the distress, and Her Highness has promptly decided to relieve the sufferers by a considerable remission of revenue, which, if carried out in the manner proposed, will be a most beneficent act. The total proposed permanent remissions of land revenue are calculated as between 3² and 4 lakhs. A separate report on this subject will be forwarded on receipt of more complete information from the Durbar.

34. During the year Her Highness has raised the embargo on the

¹ Valued at 6 lakhs per annum.

² Actually Rs. 3,78,559-9-0.

export of wood from the unreserved portions of her forests, to the great benefit of the surrounding States, residents of which had during the past two years suffered much inconvenience from the restriction.

35. *Rajgarh*.—The Rawat Bakhtawar Singh has been anxious to perform an extensive pilgrimage, and by this means win back his proper position among his caste brethren, forfeited by the change of religion of his father, the late Nawab, but ill-health has hitherto prevented him from travelling.

36. The administration has been carried on fairly during this year. The Rawat has shown strong sense in not dislocating the machinery of the Government by the dismissal of those of the Muhammadan officials appointed by his father, who have performed faithful services, and in thus acting he has displayed unusual sagacity and firmness.

37. *Nursingarh*.—The Raja has made a wide tour through his districts, and has made large grants of money for the digging of wells. Arrangements are reported made for the sinking of 32 masonry and 206 kutchha wells; and in accordance with the promise made last year, he takes a more prominent personal interest in the administration, and I trust this may be the commencement of a permanent improvement.

38. The road from Beora to Sehore, for the construction of which the Chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh have promised one lakh of rupees, has been surveyed, and the alignment from Beora by the capital of Narsingarh appears the best to select; it follows the watershed for many miles, and avoids wide rivers, crossing the Parbattí at Pilukheri, the best of all the Parbuttee crossings.

39. *Khilchipur*.—The Rao Bahadur continues to administer his little State with wisdom.

40. *Kurwai*.—The Nawab has just returned from a pilgrimage to Kurbala in Turkey; his affairs were well managed in his absence by Mian Mazahir Ali Khan, his son-in-law. The Nawab's grandson and heir, a lad of 12 years, suffers from a painful affection of the eyes, and he has been under Dr. Keegan's care at Indore with a favorable result. It is proposed that he should join the Raj Kunwar class at Indore, and thus be enabled to secure the Residency Surgeon's continuous care. The Nawab, however, is so excessively fond of the boy that it will be difficult to persuade him to part with him again for even a short while.

41. *Muksoodungarh*.—The Native Superintendent does not give me satisfaction; he is inclined to be lazy and inefficient, and if he does not improve materially, it will be necessary to specially report upon him and recommend his transfer. The Raja is still quite incapable of managing his own affairs.

A dispensary has been opened at the capital, and it is already fairly well attended.

42. *Mahomedgarh and Basoda*.—The relation between these two relatives has not improved since the date of the last report, although at the request of both Chiefs an ameen has been sent to assist in arranging the disputes of boundary, &c., which had arisen. The feud is one caused by internal family dissensions of a private nature, and therefore most difficult to heal. The hostility breaks out afresh after each attempt at reconciliation. In all other matters these two Chiefs administer their districts well.

43. *Patharee*.—There is nothing special to report about this small State.

44. *Larawad*.—This jagir having lapsed to Dhar and Dewas on the death of Ramchunder Rao Puar, these States are in possession, but there is still an unadjusted claim concerning the division of the estate, which I trust may shortly be decided by mutual agreement.

45. *Suthali*.—This Chief died on the 8th of July 1881, and has been succeeded by his son Madho Singh, who has resigned his position of Naib Soobah under the Maharaja Sindia. He seems to be quiet and intelligent, and doubtless will have gained much experience in administration whilst in the service of Sindia.

46. *Pindara Jagirdars and Grassia Thakurs, &c.*—Besides the death of Thakur Motee Singh of Kamalpur, nothing has occurred of any importance with the exception of the re-transfer to their own management of the estates belonging to the jagirdars of Khajuri and Jabria Bhil.

47. *Sindia Districts* of Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda, Shoojalpur, and Sonkutch require little remark. Replies are still long in coming to references made by this office on international judicial cases; there has been little improvement under this head.

48. *Holkar Districts* of Zeerapur, Machulpur, Kantaphor, Gogro-nec, and Nemawur, all within this Agency, have been quietly administered, giving rise to few international disputes.

49. *Sarangpur of Dewas*.—There is nothing particular to report concerning the administration of this pargana.

50. *Seronj*.—This pargana of Tonk is badly ruled; it is fast becoming the refuge of cattle-lifters; complaints are very frequent by all the surrounding States. The attention of the amil has been seriously directed to the complaints, and he has lately asked for specific charges, promising full enquiry into each case. The States concerned have been requested to furnish the information required.

The usual tabular statements are annexed.

Abstract Translation of the Administration Report of Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begam of Bhopal for 1881-82, viz., from 2nd March 1881 to 31st May 1882.

The Madar-ul-Moham had formerly three assistants for the control of the revenue, civil, and criminal branches of his department. The same arrangement has again been resorted to with effect from the 1st of Jamadi-ussani 1298 Hijree. These officers, whose selection is now under contemplation, will be chosen from among the old servants of the State, preference being given to men of mature years possessing experience.

2. Simultaneously with the foundation of Shahjehanabad, a fair was also instituted to be held there annually in the middle of the month of Aghan with the view of increasing the population and trade of the new suburb; but it has been abolished from the 18th Jamadi-ussani 1288 Fasli, in compliance with the wishes of the Political Agent, who a few years after its institution represented that it had greatly interfered with the annual fair held for many years at Schore. In consideration of the above concession, the Political Agent has, by his Yaddasht of the 17th May 1881, agreed to the Bhopal State levying customs duty at the Schore fair.

3. In the early part of the year 1298 it was ordered that all lepers should reside outside the city, and that such as were destitute should receive food and medical treatment at the expense of the State.

4. Chowkeedaree tax, hitherto collected from the inhabitants of the town of Bairsia, has been remitted with effect from the month of Shaban, and the chowkeedars will in future be paid by the State.

5. Smugglers of dutiable goods are made to pay double duty, and quarter of the amount is given as a reward to the person who gives the information. This rule has come into force from the 11th August 1881.

6. With the permission of the State, Munshi Amjad Ali, an assistant in the Appellate Department, has started a newspaper entitled *Dabir-ul-Mulk*, commencing from 1st Shawal 1298 Hijree. The Durbar was induced to accord its permission for the following reasons:—Newspapers are flourishing under the British rule, and English officers of high position take an interest in them: the perusal of newspapers benefits all classes. Newspapers are published in many Native States, such as Indore, Hyderabad, and Jeypore.

7. Tobacconists have been exempted from customs duty with effect from the year 1298 Hijree; but intoxicating drugs—ganja, bhang, &c.—will be subjected to duty as heretofore. Several articles have been from time to time declared exempt from tax for public benefit.

8. Instances having occurred in which judicial officers had, at the request of one party, decided cases by religious verdict, which should have been determined in the ordinary manner, it has been ruled that deviations of this kind will in future make the offender liable to fine equal to one month's pay.

9. It has been ruled that only the animals kept for hire should be impressed, and those kept for personal use should never be seized for service.

10. Although all religions were already free from molestation in this State by custom as well as by specific orders, yet a notice has again been published to the following effect :—

“The State does not wish to interfere with any religion ; on any person being forced to embrace the Muhammadan religion, he should report the matter to the Sircar, and the case will be properly dealt with. Whosoever of his own free will wishes to become a Muhammadan, he must make his inclination known to the State, and then go to the Cazi's department and be converted. The State looks to professional capacity in their servants, but has no concern with their religious faith. Religious toleration prevails in the State, as it does in British provinces.”

11. As persons were hitherto indiscriminately allowed to practise as mookhtars, various complaints used to be made against them. To obviate this evil it has been ruled that persons wishing to become eligible to that profession shall first pass an examination and obtain a certificate of proficiency. They shall take an oath and furnish security, and an enquiry will be made as to their character. No other persons shall be allowed to practise as mookhtars.

12. The State has subscribed Rs. 500 to the horse races to be held at Mhow under the patronage of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

13. The lines of the red uniform cavalry rebuilt at Jehangirabad are better than the old ones, both in size and strength. The artillery and infantry lines have been lighted with lanterns fixed on posts.

14. A return of Christians living in Bhopal is sent annually to the Agency. It shows that some of them receive pay or pension from Beebee Saheb, a jagirdar of this State ; others are serving in the different departments of the Durbar, and some of them are stipendiaries. But orders have been issued to the several departments directing that Christians without employment should be appointed to such posts as they may be fitted for, and that those not capable for service should be granted some compassionate allowances, like other stipendiaries.

15. A school has been started for the instruction of orphan girls from the 1st of Moharram 1299. Forty-two girls have already been admitted. Besides reading, needle-work—an essential acquirement for

women—is taught in the school. The monthly expenditure is as follows :—

	Rs.
Four mistresses	36
Allowances to 42 girls at Rs. 2 each	84
	<hr/>
	120
	<hr/>

16. Her Highness the Kudsia Begam departed this life on the night of the 24th Moharram, and was interred, with the usual funeral ceremonies, the following morning in the Wazir Bagh. Rs. 5,000 were distributed on the occasion in charity, and all Government offices and shops of the city were closed for three days. Cash and gold and silver ornaments found in her treasury, amounting to Rs. 14,83,000-4-6, were disposed of as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Credited to the State treasury in adjustment of the Durbar claims against the estate	3,08,023	0	3
Kept in deposit for payment of instalments of Her late Highness' contribution to Bhopal State Railway	9,00,320	15	9
Inherited personally by Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begam	2,21,736	4	6

Of the latter sum, Rs. 50,978 were spent to meet the necessary and usual expenses of Her Highness the Begam's recent visit to Calcutta. In addition to the effects above enumerated, the following personal property of the late Kudsia Begam was also inherited by Her Highness the Begam :—

622 mani and 28 punseries of grain.

248 shops.

141 houses.

Articles of personal use of very little intrinsic value. .

The original and dependent villages of the jagir, numbering 831 in all, have been incorporated with the districts of the State. Of the 1,954 servants of the late Kudsia Begam, whose monthly pay was Rs. 16,803-0-9, 878 persons were taken into the service of the State at a cost of Rs. 6,333-6-6 a month at the end of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299, and the cases of the remaining 1,076 persons, whose salaries amounted to Rs. 10,469-10-3, are under consideration. The settlement of the old jagirs of the estate has been renewed and recognized by the State, and the claims and rights of the new jagirdars, at present under investigation, will be dealt with in due course. The alms-house and waterworks maintained by Her late Highness are kept up as before. Any modification considered necessary in the latter will be made hereafter. In accordance with a note written by the deceased Begam, the expenses of the waterworks are defrayed out of the Rs. 1,000 received monthly from the Bhopal Agency, being interest of money invested in Government notes.

17. Munshi Jamal-ud-din Khan, the Minister of the Bhopal State, died on the 27th Moharram, and was buried in the Dilkusha Garden. According to custom his jagir has lapsed to the State, with the exception of that portion granted in perpetuity, and which accordingly has been divided equally between his two daughters. A purwanah has been addressed to Munshi Wasiat Ali, who was the late Madar ul-Moham's secretary, and is an old, trusted, and experienced servant of the State, directing him to carry on the duties of the Minister's department with care and honesty, and to sign orders in the same manner as he did during the late Madar-ul-Moham's illness.

18. A Magistrate, with the powers of a Nazim of division, has been appointed for the adjustment of differences and disposal of cases occurring outside the railway limits in Bhopal territory, most of the laborers being subjects of this State, and the conduct of the contractors having been oppressive towards the poor people of the district. The appointment was created on the 1st of Safer 1299 with the sanction of the Political Agent.

19. In compliance with the advice of Colonel Kincaid, Rs. 16,000 were paid for repairs to the Hoshangabad road, and Rs. 14,000 for construction of bridges on the same road. The payments were made in July and August 1881.

20. Such of the streets outside the city as belonged to the late Kudsia Begam, and which have after her death been transferred to the State, were placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Conservancy on the 1st Safer 1299, and are lighted with 150 lanterns, and the charge is defrayed from the revenues of the State.

21. The report of the Superintendent of the Dispensary, Native Doctor Wali Mahomed, for the year 1881 furnishes the following statistics :—

	Rs.
Admissions	11,585
Cured	10,606
Died	63
Absented	787
Under treatment	129
Lithotomy operations	2
Operations for cataract of the eye	14
Minor surgical operations	338

22. For the criminal administration of Her Highness the late Kudsia Begam's villages now annexed to the State, eight new thanadars selected out of her own servants have been entertained with effect from 1st Rabi-ul-Awal 1299. Thanahs and tehsils have been removed from the village of Kanwar, pargana Bari, to the town of Bari, and from the village of Ganga to the town of Islamnagar.

23. The rules respecting the sick leave pay of civil officials have been

modified with effect from 1st Rabi-ul-Awal 1299. Formerly, if any official was absent from duty owing to sickness, his pay was deducted after seven days for payment to his substitute, or, if such was not required, for credit to Government as savings. Under the revised orders a sick official will receive full pay, provided he produce a medical certificate stating that he was under treatment, and also specifying the dates of admission and discharge.

24. In paragraph 34 of last year's report, two districts (Nasirabad and Bairsia) out of 32 were mentioned as still requiring revenue settlement by means of plane table survey. All the districts have now been settled by the grace of God, except some villages which remained for settlement at the end of the month of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299, and the particulars about which are being enquired into, and 20 years' leases will be given in due course. Leases are granted after removing all grounds of objection, as was done on the occasion of the last settlement, and the Nazims of divisions and the Superintendents of Survey are carrying out this duty with zeal.

25. Owing to bad harvest and fall in prices this year, and the exactions of the farm-holders, the cultivators of certain villages made representations, expressing their inability to pay Government rent; and the Darbar, having a regard to the prosperity and well-being of its subjects,

* For the remainder of has remitted land rent* to the extent of Rs. the settlement.

3,78,559-9-0, and has issued orders to its officers accordingly. This measure has afforded great joy to the ryots, and scope to the cultivators, for increased cultivation. The remission granted was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cultivated land	1,26,522	4	0
Cultivable „	2,52,037	5	0
Total	3,78,559	9	0

In the jagirs also remission will be made in the above proportion, and a kharita containing full particulars will be submitted for the information of Government.

26. The Thanadar of Shalijehanabad's report shows 138 new houses built in that suburb between the 20th Rabi-Ussani 1298 and the end of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299, and he states that the population is on the increase.

27. The report of the criminal department for the period commencing 31st March 1881 and ending 19th February 1882 furnishes the following statistics:—

Persons confined in hawalat	150
„ sentenced to various terms of imprisonment	93
„ imprisoned for life	1
Total	244

Of the above were released —

Hawalati prisoners	121	
Term prisoners	82	
	<hr/>	203
Remaining		<hr/> 41

28. During the period between the 20th Rabi-Ussani 1298 and of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299, the undermentioned revenue cases were filed and disposed of :—

<i>Land Revenue.</i>		
Pending at the close of last year	1,869	
Filed during the year	597	
	<hr/>	2,466
Disposed of during the year	796	
	<hr/>	1,670
<i>Miscellaneous Revenue.</i>		
Remaining at close of Rabi-ul-Awal 1298	588	
Filed between that date and end of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299	78	
	<hr/>	666
Disposed of	260	
	<hr/>	406

29. A sum of Rs. 1,33,270-7-9, as detailed below, was expended under the head of Public Works between 20th Rabi-Ussani 1298 and end of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mehal Serai or old palace	11,915	3	0
Bridge near the lines of black uniform cavalry	6,395	15	9
Lines of red uniform cavalry	11,773	5	9
Prince of Wales' Hospital	2,892	9	6
Making embrasures in the wall of Fattahgarh	21	3	6
Repairing arsenal	72	7	0
Levelling Subzi Mundi road	259	10	9
Repairing the house set apart for the Agency establishment	41	7	9
Taj Palace	69,745	14	9
Repairing Moti Bungalow	55	13	6
Riding course	35	5	6
Kothi at Jehangirabad	498	12	3
Repairing enclosure walls of Fattahgarh	16	12	3
Garden attached to Jehangirabad Kothi	207	4	6
The Shahjehani Bridge	19,287	7	0
Repairing buildings in Kaisarganj	162	6	3
Do. bungalow at Bishenkhera	63	12	0
Dismantling buildings in front of the palace	818	8	6
Repairing Noor Bagh	773	10	0
Shahjehani Bridge road	1,837	12	3
Bungalow in the lines of the red uniform cavalry	915	13	9
Repairs to Alms-house in the Wazir Bagh	14	2	3
Do. to city wall	3,435	3	9
Do. to mosques	2,006	14	3

30. Seven persons have in partnership set up a machine in the city for grinding wheat, and it has been working since the 1st of Rabi-Ussani 1299. Orders have been issued with the object of encouraging the use of similar machines.

31. The Superintendent of the Native Medical Institutions reports 19,053 children as having been vaccinated between 1st October 1881 and 15th March 1882.

32. The returns of the above institutions for the period commencing 1st of Jamadi-ul-Awal 1298 and ending close of Rabi Ussani 1299 exhibit the following statistics:—

Admissions	10,249
Cured	9,857
Died	75
Absented	317

33. An order was published on the 10th of Jamadi-ul-Awal 1299, to the effect that the servants of the State, civil or military, going on leave should provide themselves with a leave certificate.

34. Some bands of foot soldiers and a Risala of horsemen have lately been enlisted out of the discharged military and police servants of the late Kudsia Begam for road police duties.

35. It has been ruled that if any one belonging to the military being a native of other province, dies in the State service, and no heir be present, his estate should be sent through the medium of the Political Agent to his relatives.

36. The late Madar-ul-Moham had opened at his own cost a school for the education of orphans. Since his death the State has been maintaining that charitable institution at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 300, being pay of teachers and allowances of the children.

37. The results of the plane table settlement of 30 districts are given below in the abstract:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Assessment by last settlement	13,44,637	14	3
Increase on cultivated and cultivable land by present settlement	10,52,271	14	3
	24,26,909	12	6
Deduct remissions granted, as referred to before	3,78,559	9	0
	20,48,350	3	6

38. Her Highness the Begam left Bhopal on the 23rd February 1882, accompanied by the Nawab Consort and about 300 persons, and arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd March 1882. Her interviews with His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, passed in a manner which afforded great satisfaction and made her thankful. All usual ceremonies were observed. During her

11 days' stay in Calcutta, Her Highness, with all her attendants, was very hospitably entertained on the part of His Excellency. She left Calcutta by special train on the 13th March 1882 for Itarsi, and from thence proceeded by easy marches to Bhopal, which she reached on the 23rd idem with her camp.

39. Among the relatives of the ruler, Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begam and also her children were taken to Calcutta. The total expenses of this trip, according to the Toshakhana accounts made out on the 29th March 1882, amount to Government Rs. 50,978, including Rs. 6,700 paid as subscriptions to women's hospital, charitable institutions, &c.

40. Claims amounting to Rs. 921-4-3, preferred on account of supplies furnished to the late Kudsia Begam's household, up to end of Moharram 1299, have been settled. Any demands still outstanding against the estate will be satisfied when brought forward.

41. A census of the Bhopal dominions was taken under the orders of the British Government in the month of February 1881, and the returns were forwarded to the Political Agent. The expenses incurred amount to Rs. 1,704-15-0.

42. Rs. 10,580-1-3 were disbursed from the State on account of arrears of pay of the late Kudsia Begam's servants up to 22nd December 1881.

43. The Political Agent was pleased with the management of the jail, and granted a certificate and a purwanah to the Officiating Kotwal, expressing his satisfaction.

44. The State has given a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of a telegraph line from Hoshangabad to Bhopal, in anticipation of the railway line which will be completed to the capital in one and a half or two years. The State was induced to this measure with the view of promoting public convenience and pleasing the Supreme Government.

45. The late Madar-ul-Moham's report on the judicial administration of the State supplies the undermentioned statistics for the period between 20th Rabi-Ussani 1298 and end of Rabi-ul-Awal 1299 :—

Cases remaining at close of former account and those filed during the period abovementioned	19,418
Disposed of	14,130
Pending	<u>5,288</u>

46. Formerly there was only one department for the disbursement of pensions, annuities, and charities; but the number of these stipendiaries having been greatly increased consequent on the death of Kudsia Begam, it was found necessary to organize two distinct departments with effect

from the 1st of Rajab 1299 Hijree, *viz.*, one for payment of pension and annuities, and the other for charitable allowances. The estimated cost of these departments will be Rs. 1,200.

47. The conservancy of forests being a desideratum for the preservation of building timber required by the State, an officer has been appointed to that duty with effect from the 15th Jamadi-Ussani 1299, and provided with an establishment (50 men) at a cost of Rs. 632 monthly.

48. The undermentioned criminals were captured through the exertions of the head of the criminal department of Bhopal:—

Allah Baksh, *alias* Noor Ali, a convicted murderer who had escaped from Oude, and for whose capture a notice was issued from the Agency on the 21st September 1881, and who has been sent to Oude and hanged.

Ahmed Ali Khan, son of Nasrat Khan, was arrested on the 30th of May 1882, agreeably to a communication from the Superintendent of Sehore.

Five persons, accused of theft and other offences, who had escaped from Indore and other places, were apprehended and made over to British authorities.

APPENDIX D.

No. 17, dated Charkhari, the 18th April 1882.

From—MAJOR F. H. MAITLAND, Political Agent and Supdt., Charkhari,

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the annual tabular returns and the following report on the administration of the Charkhari State for the year 1881-82.

I.—General Remarks.

2. The chief event of the year was the death, at the age of 26, of the Rani, the mother by adoption of the Maharaja, and the widow of the late Chief.

3. Diwan Rao Joghhar Sing, the father of the Chief, is a man of an excellent disposition; he has kept clear of all intrigue and behaved himself with great judgment and forbearance during, to him, a difficult time.

4. The Maharaja is himself a most promising youth and amenable, under the superior guidance of his father, to all that is said to him in the way of advice or exhortation. He visits me daily, and last encamping season he was out with me all the time. He is too young for me to form any opinion of his character at present; but, judging generally, I have every hope of his growing up with sound ideas and some force of character. He has made progress in English and can read Urdu. He always seems anxious to learn, and pays attention to his studies whilst engaged at them. He is fond of outdoor exercise and sports, and frequently asks me to take him out shooting, driving, &c.

5. His native tutor I have changed since my last report, both because the Maharaja and his father wished it, and because he is better adapted to fill the post now assigned to him, *viz.*, that of head master in the school. The former head master, who is a most respectable, well-conducted, quiet and inoffensive man, has been appointed to take his place with the Maharaja. This man is very pains-taking, and confines himself to his legitimate duties without mixing himself up in State matters, with which he has no concern. He has given every satisfaction with his work and conduct, and the Maharaja and his father are both pleased with him.

6. During the cold season I made a tour through the two principal districts, accompanied by the Maharaja. Later on, the Agent, Governor General, paid a short visit to the capital. Thereafter I was specially

deputed on boundary duty to decide certain disputes between the Panna and Chhatarpur Durbars. These, I am glad to say, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the form of a mutual settlement.

7. All transit duties were abolished throughout the State from the 1st of July last. Some petty and obnoxious taxes have likewise been abolished; amongst these are "Raur Chokara," or the widow re-marriage tax, and the "Perjote," or professional tax.

8. Rain fell evenly till the 7th of August, when there was a heavy fall within a few hours of 12·07 inches. This at once filled the tanks and inundated the country. There have been complaints of some deficiency of the monsoon rain in one of the districts; but, as the pargana affected is an exceedingly small one, the partial failure of the crops has not affected the revenue. There have been complaints also that the usual winter showers did not come, but the want of this has not affected the rubbi crops to any appreciable extent. On the whole, the year may be considered to have been a fairly average one, the total rainfall being 44·49 inches.

9. The census tabulations were duly completed during the year. The population proved to be 143,015 over an area of 879·89 square miles, or 162·3 persons to each square mile. The most thickly populated district is Isanagar, exhibiting 207·55 per square mile. There is one town with a population over 13,000, and there are seven villages with more than 2,000, the bulk of the population being scattered in small villages. The Hindus form 95·5 per cent., Muhammadans 4·4 per cent., and Jains and others 0·1 per cent. of the population. The proportion of the sexes is 92·1 females to every 100 males.

II.—Internal Administration.

10. This has not undergone any material change, but I have, with the Agent, Governor General's approval, in addition to the two ordinary Durbār members, associated the Maharaja's father with me as an additional or senior member in the Administration. This was especially necessary, in the first instance, on account of the numerous matters connected personally with the young Maharaja and the palace, which his father, as the nearest and most suitable relative, was best able to look after with due consideration to the interests of the Maharaja and of the State. Secondly, the two ordinary members were not conducting their duties in a manner to merit commendation or give support, whilst the Molvi's time was occupied chiefly in plotting intrigues.

11. Since the Maharaja's father has been associated in the conduct of business, I have found matters working much more satisfactorily, and I have received very great assistance and support through him, so much

so that I have little doubt he will eventually be fitted for the position of Diwan or Kamdar.

12. I proceeded to England on three months' privilege leave in June last, Captain Martelli having been appointed to officiate during my absence.

III.—Public Order and Tranquillity.

13. The tranquillity of the State has not been disturbed. Except one case of the murder of a child for the sake of ornaments, and another of attempt to murder for a similar purpose, no other cases of violent crime against person or property have come to notice.

IV.—Administration of Justice.

14. *Criminal*.—The following statement shows the number of offences adjudicated under each class during the year, together with the number of persons implicated :—

OFFENCES.	Cases.	Persons.
Committing affray	20	79
False evidence and offences against public justice	14	18
Offences affecting the human body	148	305
Do. against property	138	224
Do. relating to marriage	14	14
Defamation, eriminal intimidation, and insult	49	69
Miscellaneous offences	19	69
Total	402	778

One person died, 2 persons escaped, 495 were convicted, 268 were discharged, acquitted, &c., leaving 12 for trial against 33 for the preceding year.

15. The average duration of cases is $15\frac{5}{12}$ days; this is, no doubt, high, and is owing to the transfer of cases by tehsildars, who have only powers of 3rd class Magistrates, to the Nizamut Court at Charkhari, and the consequent delay in procuring witnesses from a distance; also to the manner in which averages are now calculated. It is also the first year that any regular method of dealing with criminals has been adopted, and the submission of regular returns has been instituted, and it has given no little trouble to introduce these. There will, I hope, be a marked improvement next year. Notwithstanding, the duration of prisoners awaiting trial has been 9·6 days against 12·32 for the previous year, as shown in the jail statistics. From this it is manifest that the delay has been principally in summons and bailable cases which form the bulk of crime in the State.

16. There were 94 appeals. Of these 61 were confirmed, 13 were modified, 18 were reversed, 2 were pending.

As appeals lie in all cases from one court to another in succession the number here recorded may appear large, as many are re-entered in succession in the court where instituted. Notwithstanding, the work has been satisfactory.

17. *Jail*.—The following is a summary of sentenced prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1882, compared with those on the corresponding date in 1880-81:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
For a term of 10 years	4	3	2
" " of 7 "	1	1	...
" " of 6 "	1	...	...
" " of 3 "	3	3	...
Under 3 years	9	1	17
Total	18	8	19

Of these in jail on 31st ultimo, 17 were Hindus and 2 Muham-madans. Of these 15 were males, and 4 were females.

18. The average daily number of prisoners awaiting trial was 4.1 against 5.59 for the preceding year. The average duration of prisoners awaiting trial was 9.6 against 12.32 days for the preceding year. There were two deaths from natural causes; whilst one man was hanged. There were no escapes.

19. *Civil Justice*.—The number of cases instituted in the ordinary civil courts during the year was 431, whilst the number pending from 1880-81 was 94, making a total of 525 for disposal. Of these 470 were disposed of, leaving 55 for disposal at the end of the year, against 94 for the previous year. The total value of the original suits disposed of was Rs. 37,762-3-0, being Rs. 80-5-6 average value per suit. There were 304 appeals and special appeals, including those pending from 1880-81. These were disposed of as follows:—

Confirmed	170
Modified	48
Reversed	46

leaving 40 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of cases has been $89\frac{7}{12}$ days. This is high, and is owing principally to very many complicated cases of old standing having been disposed of; also to delay in procuring witnesses from detached parganas, and to references to arbitration, which means of settlement is resorted to as much as possible under the prevailing custom of the State.

20. *Police*.—There has been no change in the police duties since last report, and, as therein noted, there is no separate distinct force of police;

the duty is performed in common by the sepoys attached to the various tehsils. No irregularities or misconduct on their part, worthy of notice here, has been reported.

V.—Public Works.

21. The following is a summary of charges debited to public works:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. New buildings	10,492	15	6
2. Improvements and repairs to buildings	18,491	2	6
3. Roads, trees, gardens, and bazar works	11,762	3	3
4. Miscellaneous works, including workshops and permanent establishments	20,855	10	9
Total	61,602	0	0

VI.—Education.

22. The Charkhari school continues to prosper. Mr. Mather held his annual examination of the school in March, which resulted in his making the following remarks:—

“I paid the State school a visit on Wednesday, the 1st, and Thursday, the 2nd March. I found 180 boys present, out of 202, on the rolls. Of this number 67 are in the English, 80 in the Sanscrit and Hindi, and 55 in the Persian and Urdu departments.

“Five boys from this school appeared at Nowgong for the Central India schools examination held in December last—two for the 2nd, and three for the 3rd class. The boys who appeared in the 2nd class passed very well in order of merit, besides winning scholarships of Rs. 72 and 48 a year respectively. The boys who appeared in the 3rd class all passed. This good result is due to Pundit Permanund Chaturvedi, B.A., who, since his appointment as head master, has worked very hard and produced a great change for the good in all the departments of the school.

“I examined the classes of the English and Hindi departments. I found the pronunciation of the boys of the English department very much improved. They could spell very well too. In history and geography they were well up, and in arithmetic they all acquitted themselves fairly.

“In the Hindi department I was very much pleased to find that the boys of nearly all the classes were well up in history and geography. Nearly every place that I asked them to show me on the map of Asia or India was pointed out at once. In arithmetic they did the sums given them quickly and correctly. The improvement in this department has been very great.

“Molvi Karamut Hussain, Superintendent of the Baoni State, was requested by me to examine the Persian department. He did so on the two days I visited the school. The boys acquitted themselves well.”

A report from the head master is marked A and attached.

23. The Agent, Governor General, himself visited the school during his stay at Charkhari in February.

24. The small tchsil schools have made no special progress; indeed, they can do little or nothing in this respect, as the mere elements of Hindi are taught with a little arithmetic, chiefly mental.

25. The expenditure on account of education has been:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Scholarships	269	0	0
Pay of teachers	4,162	10	6
Contingent charges	660	2	3
Total	5,091	12	9

The State also subscribes Rs. 1,200 per annum to the Nowgong Raj Coomar College. Rs. 777-4-3 have been expended in the purchase of books for the library.

VII.—Medical.

26. The dispensary has continued to be well attended, and the native doctor has been careful and attentive. Dr. Caldecott made an inspection of it during his stay here with the Agent, Governor General, and recorded the following remarks:—

“I have inspected the dispensary here and have been well satisfied with all I have seen. The books are well kept and the instruments are in good order. The books show a very great attendance—very nearly 70 daily. The medicines are properly kept, and there is an ample supply of them. The poisons are kept separately under lock and key.

“The in-patient wards are kept clean, and the patients are, as far as one can see, well looked after.

“I have seen about 200 children with good vaccination marks. This work appears to be well carried out.”

The attendance during the year has been—

In-patients	64
Out-patients	2,720

Daily average.

In-patients	3.67
Out-patients	59.70

The cost has been Rs. 3,026-7-6.

27. Vaccination was carried on as usual by four vaccinators with the following results:—

Total number vaccinated 3,429. Of these 2,676 were successful, against a total of 1,200 for the previous year, of which 947 were successful. The cost has been Rs. 620.

VIII.—Finance.

28. The financial condition of the State continues satisfactory. The gross receipts for the year were Rs. 6,48,217; the gross expenditure, including Rs. 75,000 for succession nazarana and Rs. 61,602 for works of public convenience, was Rs. 6,42,375, leaving a cash treasury balance on 1st April 1882 of Rs. 1,50,258 (including Rs. 13,523 in deposit in Toshakhana) against Rs. 1,44,420 (including Rs. 13,523 in deposit in Toshakhana) on the same date last year.

29. The budget estimate for the ensuing year exhibits—

	Rs.
Income	6,32,000
Expenditure	6,24,400
Balance savings	7,600

This expenditure includes Rs. 75,000 for succession nazarana, and Rs. 54,900 for public works, including expenses for gardens, planting trees, constructing and repairing wells, &c.

30. *Land Revenue*.—The seven years' settlement was brought to a close during the year. The result of the settlement has been, as I anticipated, a considerable increase of revenue from the largest pargana which had never before been assessed by measurement. The gross receipts of the four parganas for the past Fusli year on account of land rent has been Rs. 4,08,865 against an average of Rs. 3,13,193 for the five years of the late Maharaja's administration, and an average of Rs. 3,03,797 for the five years immediately preceeding it.

31. There are outstanding arrears for past years. One of the matters for consideration during the present assessment was to arrange to realize these without pressing too hard on those from whom it was due, and this has been, so far as I can judge, successfully accomplished by this means,—that no zemindar is called on to pay more than 10 per cent. on the assessment towards these arrears; whereas in those instances where they do not amount to seven years' instalments at this rate, the instalments have been so reduced as to liquidate the total sum due by the time the settlement expires.

32. The periods for payment of revenue have also been altered so as to fit in with the produce from which they are payable. This has put a stop to cultivators being obliged to borrow at high interest from "mahajans" to meet demands which were made before their crops had been reaped. As a consequence of this arrangement there were no arrears of revenue last year.

33. There has been considerable difficulty in adjusting the accounts relating to advances of grain on account of tucceavee. These have never been regularly brought to a close, nor has a proper balance ever been

struck. Many hundred thousands of maunds of grain are entered as due from individuals who have either long ceased to exist, or have not been heard of for very many years; in some cases so far back as 30, 40, and even 50 years; whilst the amount added for interest to the actual quantity issued exceeds in many cases 3 or 4 hundred per cent. These accounts are now being adjusted, and demands are being reduced to an equitable and reasonable amount payable by instalments, by those only to whom the advances were made and who are able to refund.

34. The following statement exhibits the gross receipts and expenditure for the year :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.	<i>Expenditure.</i>		Rs.
Land revenue . . .		3,85,990	Allowances . . .		1,02,145
Value of jagirs . . .		75,000	Refunds . . .		4,485
Sayer collections . . .		11,585	Revenue Department . . .		5,200
Octroi duties . . .		3,610	Allowances to district and village officers . . .		8,050
Law and Justice . . .		11,425	Army . . .		77,390
Tributes . . .		14,225	Public Works . . .		61,600
Miscellaneous . . .		48,760	Salary and expenditure of Public Department . . .		29,905
Interest . . .		39,620	Law and Justice . . .		10,160
Public Debt . . .		22,875	Police . . .		30,315
			Education, Science and Art . . .		7,860
			Political Charges . . .		1,02,915
			Pensions and Charities . . .		36,885
			State Establishments . . .		1,11,290
			Civil Contingencies . . .		11,070
	Total . . .	6,13,090		Total . . .	5,99,300
Advance and Deposit Accounts . . .		35,125	Advance and Deposit Accounts . . .		43,075
GRAND TOTAL . . .		6,48,215	GRAND TOTAL . . .		6,42,375

IX.—Local Manufactures.

35. The only local manufactures are coarse gunpowder, an inappreciable quantity of salt, matchlocks, swords, rough implements and tools in use by the rural classes: none of these are such as to demand any remarks worthy of notice. In some places coarse cloth is woven for use by the lower classes, and coarse articles of jewellery, with no degree of finish, are also manufactured. These are only used locally.

A.

Report on the Charkhari School for the year 1881-82.

In submitting this report for the year 1881-82 I beg to say that the year has been, on the whole, a prosperous one, and characterized by changes and progress. In the very beginning of the year, Mr. Mather, Principal of the Raj Coomar College, Nowgong, visited the school, and the late head master was transferred as tutor to the young Maharaja. According to Mr. Mather's suggestions two new teachers were appointed to meet the wants of the school, and some of the old teachers were ordered to pass examinations in certain subjects fixed by Mr. Mather, according to their various requirements.

Scholarships were re-distributed and were made tenable for one year only.

The course of studies was changed and was made conformable to that of the schools of Central India and Bundelkhand. In December last five boys were sent up for the Central India schools examination—two from the 2nd class and three from the 3rd. It was the first time that Charkhari had made such an attempt, and it is gratifying to remark that the attempt was crowned with complete success. The boys of the 2nd class did very well, and could not perhaps have done better. They stood first and second in the general list and won scholarships of Rs. 72 and 48 respectively, besides receiving prizes at the hands of yourself and the young Maharaja. The boys of the 3rd class did well too. They all passed and had their scholarships renewed. In the beginning of March last, Mr. Mather examined the school again and was satisfied in every way. I need not say much on this point, as his opinion about the condition of the school can be better learnt from a copy of his remarks attached hereto.¹

The average number of boys on the rolls was 205, and the average daily attendance 174, being 85 per cent. of the number of boys on the rolls. Of these more than two-thirds were Hindus and less than one-third Muhammadans.

There are five departments in the school—English, Sanscrit, Hindi, Persian, and Urdu. In the Vernacular departments the boys receive instruction according to the scheme of studies laid down by Mr. Mather for the schools of Bundelkhand, and in the English department according to that of the Residency College, Indore. These schemes differ but little from those in use in the schools of the North-West Provinces. It would be, I think, an advantage to the boys, as well as to the State, if some of the classes were taught mensuration and surveying. The

¹ *vide* body of report for these.

majority of the boys are from the poor classes, and are obliged to search for employment at an early stage of their studies. An acquaintance with these subjects may be of some use to them in this way.

There are four other schools attached to the State school of Charkhari, viz., those of Rivai, Chandla, Isanagar, and Maheva. These are the elementary schools in which Hindi alone is taught. The first two of these were this year visited by the tutor to the young Maharaja when in camp with yourself. He found them in good order and speaks well of them; but the same cannot be said of the other two, which were inspected by me a few days ago. The school of Maheva is at present a nominal one and requires a better teacher.

APPENDIX E.

Report of the Bagelkhand Agency, by Captain D. W. K. Barr.

CHAPTER I.

Administration of the Rewah State.

I assumed charge of my duties as Political Agent in Bagelkhand on 6th July 1881, Captain Martelli having officiated for the first three months of the official year. The administration of Rewah forms so important a part of the work of this office that I have devoted most of my time to it, and have spent the greater part of the year at Rewah itself, or in travelling during the cold season through different parts of the State.

The year has been one of prosperity, the rainfall (40 inches 65 cents at Rewah) was sufficient, and the crops were generally good. Revenue collections were made without difficulty, and the price of food-grains was everywhere easy. With the exception of the outbreak of cholera, to which I will allude in my report on the Political Agency, and from which Rewah, being on the high road to Allahabad, suffered more than the other States of Bagelkhand, the health of the people was good. The peace of the country was unbroken, and there was but little violent crime. The administration has been fairly conducted, and I have every reason to believe that it is popular, and that throughout the State the feeling of security and confidence broadens with each year of our management. The returns furnished by the Dewan show the work done in each department. With the exception of the civil courts which have been overwhelmed with the number of suits filed, I think the results attained are satisfactory. The Dewan, Pandit Het Ram, has worked hard and conscientiously, and has given me every possible assistance; his honesty and justice are now thoroughly well known and appreciated, and he has overcome many difficulties by the exercise of patience and much practical good sense. Among the State officials, Pandit Makund Rao, assistant to the Dewan, has perhaps done the best; he is pains-taking and energetic, and has, in addition to his own duties, held charge of the office of Conservator of Forests during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. McKee. Moulvie Rahman Ali, the Magistrate of the Chief Criminal Court, also deserves special mention; his duties are important, and he has discharged them with much credit. The tehsildars, each of whom I have seen in their own districts, have, with one exception, worked well. I was compelled to dismiss Azizuddin, Tehsildar of Sitlaha, for cruel treatment of

an accused person whom he tortured to extort confession. The Customs Department has been well managed by Rughber Singh, a young man of good promise, who deserves encouragement.

Among the Sirdars who have rendered me assistance, I would name Ramanuj Purshad Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, who has been at all times a willing and active supporter of the administration and constant in his attendance at Rewah, and very attentive to his duties. Bankay Singh, who was for many years well known as Secretary to the late Maharaja, has also been most useful to me, as a member both of the Council of Sirdars and of the Committee to examine and dispose of the claims upon the State.

Captain Ram Singh and Baijnath Singh of Rampur have been most useful to the Dewan, and the former especially very active in the discharge of almost gratuitous service.

2. *The Maharaja*.—The young Maharaja Venkatesh Rumun Singh is now in his sixth year. He is an intelligent boy of good disposition and gentlemanly manners. He has been under my constant charge, and Dr. Goldsmith, the Agency Surgeon, has exercised almost daily supervision of his health. When I went into camp in November, I persuaded his mother, the Chandelin Maharani, to bring the Maharaja with me, and he remained in my camp until the beginning of February. The constant moving from place to place, with the change of air and exercise that it entailed, had a most beneficial effect on the Maharaja's health; he had suffered a good deal during the rains from fever, and when I saw him first in July he was a sickly-looking child; the life in camp during the cold weather seemed to work wonders, for when we came back he was quite stout and strong, and seemed thoroughly to appreciate the outdoor life he had led. He learned to ride a pony, and was always ready to run and play about the tents. The great advantage of taking the Maharaja in camp with us was that Dr. Goldsmith was enabled to visit most of the dispensaries of the State and to supervise vaccination, while at the same time he was at hand to superintend the management of the Maharaja's health, an important charge, to which Dr. Goldsmith has given the utmost care and attention.

As the Maharaja is still too young to be separated from his mother, there is naturally great difficulty in ensuring judicious treatment in sickness or even in health.

Lall Kallian Singh, the karinda of the Chandelin Maharani, has the direct care of the Maharaja, and is responsible to the Agency Surgeon, to whom he submits daily reports; but I am sure, although Kallian Singh has performed his duties satisfactorily, and has been careful to carry out the doctor's instructions to the best of his power, the good results obtained are due to the fact of Dr. Goldsmith's constant

attendance on the Maharaja, and to the habit the boy acquired of doing as he was told.

It will shortly be necessary to make some special arrangements for the Maharaja's education and training, and I hope, when the time arrives, to form a class of boys of his own age from the most promising and best behaved of the sons of the Sirdars, who might with advantage to themselves and to the young chief be brought up with him, and thus establish good feelings which would lead to beneficial results when the Maharaja grows up to manhood, and his former school-fellows are Sirdars of his State.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

3. *Death of the Madhogarh Chief.*—Ram Raj Singh, Chief of Madhogarh, who was heir presumptive to the Rewah *gadi*, died on the 21st May 1881 without issue. The Madhogarh estate, yielding a nett revenue of about Rs. 48,000, was resumed by Rewah on the ground that His Highness the Maharaja was the nearest male relative of the late chief, and that the estate which was assigned in 1809 by Maharaja Jey Sing Deo of Rewah as the portion of his second son Luchmun Singh, should naturally revert on failure of direct heirs to the parent stock. This resumption was vigorously opposed by the mother and widows of Ram Raj Singh, who claimed the right of enjoying the property so long as they or any one of them remained alive. In support of their claim, they produced sundry documents purporting to be acknowledgments from Maharajas Bishnath Singh and Rughuraj Singh of their rights. It was, however, shown beyond all doubt or argument that by custom and precedent (notably in the precisely similar case of Amarpatan, another lapsed portion) the claims of widows and female relatives were not admitted, and that the State alone had the right of succeeding to assignments of this nature on failure of heirs. The case was reported in my letter No. 1104, dated 10th September 1881, and subsequently referred to the Government of India. Under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy the estate was resumed by the Rewah Durbar in November 1881, and now forms part of a separate tehsil. Liberal allowances were granted to the widow ladies in addition to such jagirs as they already held; the debts of the late Babu Sahib of Madhogarh, amounting to Rs. 85,000, were taken up by the State, and for some years to come will form a heavy burden upon the revenues of the lapsed jagir lands.

4. *Death of the Swamiji of Luchmun Bagh; appointment of his successor.*—Kheali Das, Swamiji or high priest of the Rewah family, died on the 21st of June 1881. The appointment of a successor to this important and well paid post was one of the first duties that devolved upon me after assuming charge of my duties at Rewah. The Swamiji,

in addition to holding a high position as the spiritual guide of the Maharaja's household, is a man of great importance in the State, and lands and villages yielding a rental of Rs. 41,000 a year form part of his possessions in virtue of his office. The late Swamiji was a man of good understanding and intelligence, and took no small part in the direction of affairs during the lifetime of the late Maharaja; nor had he failed to avail himself of his opportunities, for, though leading outwardly the life of an ascetic, he was not entirely blind to worldly advantages and had accumulated considerable wealth. It was, therefore, no wonder that considerable excitement was caused when the claims advanced by different candidates for the vacant post and well-filled coffers came up for enquiry and settlement. There were in all some four or five candidates among the disciples of the late priest, and one of these was a young man named Raghunath Das, who had earned the thanks of my predecessor, Colonel Berkeley, by exerting himself with vigor and success in preventing any mishap on the occasion of the late Maharaja's funeral ceremonies, when several of the Maharanis threatened to become satti. Unfortunately for Raghunath Das, one of his supporters, a man of well-known bad character, named Balmokund, thought the views of his client would be best gained by means of bribery, and he accordingly made overtures through the hospital assistant at Rewah to Dr. Goldsmith, the Agency Surgeon, to whom he offered a payment of Rs. 5,000 in consideration of his supporting the claims of Raghunath Das. Dr. Goldsmith promptly brought the matter to my notice, and though, as is often the result in such cases, the evidence was not sufficient to bring the charge home to the principal, Balmokund was convicted and punished. A Committee of Sirdars assembled to investigate the claims of the remaining candidates, and with their assistance I was enabled to nominate Janardun Das, who was specially selected by a majority of the Maharanis. Janardun Das was duly installed on 5th September 1881, and has since justified his appointment by rendering me very effectual service in a matter to which I shall have to allude further on.

5. *Appointment of a Council of Thakurs.*—With the sanction of the Agent, Governor General, a Council of Thakurs was formed in September 1881 to assist the Superintendent with their advice and opinion in matters connected with State precedent and custom, and in the management of the more personal affairs of the Maharaja's family. Nine of the Chief Sirdars of the State were selected, *viz.* :—

- (1) Ramanuj Purshad Singh, Commander-in-Chief, Thakur of Deora.
- (2) Lall Kallian Singh, Thakur of Kuchia Tola.
- (3) Sawunt Pohkur Singh, Thakur of Rampur.
- (4) Lall Bhugwal Singh, Thakur of Baikuntpur.

- (5) Beer Bahadur Singh, Rao of Churhat.
- (6) Nurhar Singh, Thakur of Raipur.
- (7) Dulpertab Singh, nephew of Dulhir Singh, Thakur of Raipur.
- (8) Bankay Singh, Secretary to His Highness the late Maharaja.
- (9) Lall Janardun Singh, Thakur of Ghogra.

The formation of this Council gave much satisfaction to the Maharanis, and generally to the Sirdars, for it was felt that measures for improving the administration would now be discussed by those who, from their relationship to the young Maharaja and their position in the State, should have the greatest interest in the welfare of Rewah, and that opportunity would thus be given for hearing all sides of a question before any important or radical change was carried out. The objects of the Council were explained by me at a crowded Durbar held at the Rewah palace on the 11th August, when the selection of the members to be appointed was announced. A monthly allowance of Rs. 200 to each member was regarded as a handsome recognition of the duties they were called upon to perform. The Council has now become a regularly established institution. I have held meetings on an average once a fortnight, and it is due to the Sirdars to record that they have been regular in their attendance and most useful to me in the disposal of many matters in which, but for their help, I should have found it difficult to arrive at a just decision. It gives me pleasure also to note my opinion that the establishment of a Council of Thakurs has led to a marked improvement in the relations between the Sirdars of Rewah and the Dewan Pundit Het Ram. The Dewan, who had for nearly two years discharged his most difficult and onerous duties under considerable disadvantages, was regarded as an alien to the State, and his efforts to carry out reform were looked upon with suspicion and jealousy by the principal Sirdars, while on the other hand, from lack of closer knowledge of the men with whom he had to deal, the Dewan was disposed to judge rather harshly of all their actions which did not fall within the strict pale of propriety and decorum. Free discussion and expression of opinion at the Council meetings have led to a decided change in the feelings of the Sirdars for the Dewan, and of the Dewan for the Sirdars, and I look with confidence to a gradual extension of measures of reform in the administration of the State being instituted as time goes on by the unanimous and harmonious action of the Council of Thakurs presided over by the Superintendent of the State.

6. *Pilgrimage of the young Maharaja to Chitrkot.*—The Maharanis had formed a plan for a pilgrimage to various shrines at which they considered it necessary that the young Maharaja should pay his devotions, and at the commencement of the cold weather the ladies proposed to start on their journey, intending to visit Benares, Fyzabad, Juggernathji,

and Banketeshji, the latter a shrine in the Madras Presidency at some distance from Travancore. The proposed pilgrimage would have extended over several months, and would have involved an expenditure of about two lakhs. Sir Lepel Griffin having disapproved of the journey as being unnecessary and dangerous to the young Maharaja's health, the project was dropped. Subsequently with the Agent, Governor General's sanction, a modified pilgrimage was taken to Chitrkot, a shrine of considerable local importance in one of the Chobey jagirs of Bundelkhand. The cost of this visit with its allotment to Brahmins was fixed after reference to the Council of Sirdars at Rs. 5,000, and Lall Kallial Singh, who as karinda of the Chundelin Maharani, mother of the young chief, acts as guardian to the Maharaja, managed the details of the pilgrimage very successfully, keeping the expenditure within the prescribed limits. The shaving of certain locks of hair from the Maharaja's head, to be offered as propitiatory sacrifices at the temple of Ragonathji, was the object of this pilgrimage.

7. *Visit of the Agent, Governor General.*—Sir Lepel Griffin visited Rewah early in February, and spent some days there and at Govindgarh. A durbar was held at the palace which was largely attended by the Thakurs of the State, and the Agent, Governor General, also received His Highness the Maharaja and the principal Sirdars.

8. *Conduct of the Maharani Ranawat.*—The Ranawat Maharani, one of the elder widows of the late Maharaja of Rewah, has on several occasions attempted to ignore the authority of the Political Agent as Superintendent of Rewah, and has endeavored to assert her right not only to exercise full jurisdiction within the limits of her jagir, villages, but to deal with subjects of the Rewah State against whom she has claims without reference to the organized courts. This spirit of independence, which was shared more or less by all the Maharanis, and to some extent also by the Sirdars, was a marked feature in the last years of the late Maharaja's rule, and its tendency to break out at various times since the administration of Rewah was entrusted to the Political Agent in 1875 has been noticed in the reports of my predecessors. Instances have occurred of arrests having been made, and persons punished by fine and imprisonment by order of the zenana, and more than one defendant to a suit in which a Maharani was plaintiff has been compelled to pay under the Maharani's order. The last ebullition of this spirit of independence may be included among the principal events of the year. The Ranawat Maharani had filed in the Civil Court of the State a suit to recover Rs. 4,500 from one Bishen Dutt Panday, a respectable resident of the Rewah city, and one of the old officials of the Darbar. In December last the Maharani, wearying of the process of the court, proceeded to take the law into her own hands. She sent a guard of eight sepoy to the Panday's house

with orders to remain there until Bishen Dutt paid up the amount of her claim against him, together with the charge of 4 annas each per diem on account of the expenses of the guard of sepoy. I was at the time at some distance from Rewah, but on hearing what had occurred I directed the Dewan to liberate Bishen Dutt Panday from the wrongful confinement the Maharani had imposed upon him, and to warn the lady that she could not be allowed to exercise such high-handed authority while the administration of the Rewah State was under the guardianship of the Government of India. After some little demur the Maharani withdrew her guard, and Bishen Dutt Panday, after two days' confinement to the limits of the courtyard of his own house, was set free; but as, from the report I received, I learnt that the sepoy had acted in defiance of orders issued to them by the City Magistrate, who, on hearing that they had surrounded Bishen Dutt's house, had directed them to go away, I considered it necessary to cause an enquiry to be made, and on sufficient evidence being adduced, I directed that the sepoy should be summoned on a charge of wrongful confinement. The Maharani Ranawat refused to give the men up, and when orders were issued for their arrest, she received seven of them within the precincts of her zenana in the Rewah palace, and defied me to arrest them. It is an understood custom, prevailing for many generations in Rewah, that the *deori* of a Maharani, like the horns of the altar, is a sanctuary for criminals of the worst kind, and it is not recorded in the annals of the Rewah history that any one once received into this sanctuary had ever been surrendered to be dealt with according to the law of the land. It was, however, felt that such an extreme measure as the Maharani had now adopted was not called for by the circumstances of the case, and that in refusing to yield her sepoy on my demand and giving them shelter in her own apartments, she had virtually challenged the Political Agent to a contest to decide once for all whose authority in the State was supreme. As soon as it became known that the Ranawat Maharani was acting in defence of her assumed prerogative, all her adherents to the number of some 300 men came armed to her support, and when I reached Rewah on 27th February 1882, I found the portion of the palace in which the Maharani lived garrisoned by this throng of her followers, who refused admittance to all comers, and were evidently prepared to act on the offensive if a crisis should arrive. After several days spent in endeavors to convince the Maharani of the error into which she had fallen, and when all measures of advice and persuasion had failed, I received the instructions of the Agent, Governor General, to give twenty-four hours' notice, and if at the end of that time the men were not surrendered, to arrest them by force, and disperse all armed men found within the limits of the palace. The Maharani had been patiently dealt with, she had been urged by the principal Sir-

dars of the State, and even by her sister-queens, to yield to my demands, but she was obdurate, and considered it a point of honor in a member of the great house of Udaipur to stand firm, though she must have felt that her cause was a poor one, and that sooner or later she would have to give in. It was, of course, most desirable that our object should be gained without a resort to violence, for not only would the forcible entry of the Maharani's zenana quarters have been a disgrace in itself, almost too great for the high-spirited old lady to endure, but the resistance which in all probability would have been made by her followers must have resulted in bloodshed, and that was a contingency which, in the interests of our administration of the State, it was most important to avoid, at any rate within the precincts of the Maharaja's palace. Yet the Maharani's obstinate refusal to comply with a very simple request left no course open, except to take coercive measures. On the afternoon of the 5th March I held a meeting of the Council of Sirdars at the palace, and having explained to them the necessity for asserting the authority of the administration, I sent for the Ranawat Maharani's attendant Sirdars, and through them sent notice to the lady herself that, failing the surrender of the sepoys within twenty-four hours, their arrest would be forcibly effected. The troop of 8th Bengal Cavalry which, under the authority of the Agent, Governor General, had been summoned from Sutna, arrived at Rewah early on the morning of 6th March, and before the allotted hours of grace expired the seven accused sepoys were delivered over to me. Janardun Das, the newly appointed Swamiji of Luchmun Bagh, was chiefly instrumental in persuading the Maharani to yield, and the men were brought to me under his charge. There is no doubt that the priest's influence was powerful, and that he exercised it to the full, adopting even the extreme measure of refusing food until the Maharani gave in; yet I am of opinion that the arrival of the detachment of the Bengal Cavalry gave an air of seriousness to the threat which I had been compelled to make, and that the presence of even a handful of troops under a British officer was sufficient to carry conviction to the Maharani's mind, without that final appeal to arms which she would have had less hesitation in risking, had her followers been opposed only to the Rewah State army. As soon as the men were surrendered, the Maharani's armed followers dispersed quietly, and the disturbance, which at one time promised to be serious, was at once ended. The sepoys, having already undergone incarceration for several weeks in the zenana quarters, were released after a nominal punishment, but the victory obtained over the Maharani was decisive, and will, I hope, be productive of good moral results.

9. *Tour through the State.*—Early in November I went into camp, and, with the exception of a short time spent at Sutna and Rewah during

the visit of the Agent, Governor General, I remained under canvas until the end of March. I visited nearly every portion of the State, and had opportunities of seeing much that was of interest in the country. The great want of Rewah is communication between villages with the railway skirting the northern border, and the Great Deccan road passing through the capital and extending for 84 miles in the State. All that is required to promote traffic is a regular system of roads connecting villages with these main lines of trade, and it is astonishing that a country with these advantages and with an outturn of crops far in excess of internal requirements should have been so long without village roads. At present all trade is conducted by *beoparis* who bring salt, sugar, and piece-goods into the State, and take out grain, timber, and jungle produce. I hope within the next few years the reproach may be removed from Rewah, and that, with the extension of roads in every direction, the people may be stimulated to trading for themselves and improving their condition by these means. At present the profits to be derived by the produce of the country go into the pockets of outsiders, and there is no material gain either to the State or its subjects. Rewah is divided into two well-defined portions. The northern and smaller division is the plateau lying between the Kymore range of hills and that portion of the Vindhias known as Binjh which overlook the valley of the Ganges. This plateau is for the most part cultivated and well populated; the soil varies from a rich black loam to a sandy laterite, but in the greater part of this area good land predominates and rich harvests, both of kharif and rabi crops are generally obtained. Water is plentiful, and the country is full of large tanks and reservoirs, but these are not used for irrigation purposes; the only system of wet cultivation which has any favor with the villagers is that of *bandhs*, or mounds of earth raised at the lower ends of sloping fields to retain the rain water for some time after the monsoon rains cease. In land thus moistened the rabi crop is sown in October, and the yield of a good *bandh* is generally three or four times as much as that of the same area of equally good unirrigated soil. The making of *bandhs* commends itself to the people of Rewah as an extremely easy and remunerative form of cultivation, suited exactly to their ideas of agricultural toil. It is difficult to break through prejudices, but it may, perhaps, be hoped that when we have proved to demonstration that a higher order of irrigation will give still better results, we shall succeed in inducing the cultivators to look for a larger area of irrigated crops than the corners of fields with which they are at present content. The Rewah plateau seems to possess every natural advantage, and the whole of its area could be brought under rich cultivation. Even now, in spite of the apathy of the people, it is a valuable tract, and with its belts of trees, shady

tanks, and picturesquely placed temples is a very pleasant land to travel in.

The country to the south of the Kymore hills contains by far the larger portion of the Rewah State; here cultivation is restricted to the valley between the Kymore hills and the Sone river, and to a few isolated patches in scattered parts of the wild and magnificent forest wastes which extend over an area of some 7,000 square miles from the Sone to Amarkuntuk in the south, and the borders of Korea Changur Bhakar and Mirzapore towards the south-east.

The Rewah jungles have been frequently described, and I will only add my testimony to the grandeur of the scenery through which I passed in my tour through the Ramnagar and Burdi Tehsils. The country is very sparsely populated, and the want of roads through the forests is, if anything, more appreciable here than on the cultivated plateau. Leaving Rewah on 1st November, I marched first through the plateau to the north, and after seeing the beautiful waterfalls at Keouti, Chachaie and Poorwa, I went down the glâts and to Dabhoura, a station on the East Indian Railway, where I was joined by the Maharaja, who accompanied my camp for the remainder of my tour. I visited the tehsils of Teonthur and Sohagi, and then passing through Rewah Maihar and Kutni marched to Chandia and visited Umaria, where operations for examining the coal seam to which I will allude further on were then about to be commenced. I went to Singwarra and spent some days with the Gond Raja of that place, and was met here by all the ilakadars of Sohagpur. These Thakurs are perhaps the most independent of all the Rewah Sirdars; they live at a great distance from Rewah, in a wild and hilly country which has hitherto been little visited, and, having obtained from the late Maharaja by the payment of an enhanced quit-rent the right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within their estates, they had shaken off all control of the Durbar and were to all intents and purposes exercising sovereign rights in their holdings, and delegating powers which they did not themselves possess to any of their brotherhood who wished to have them. I took the opportunity of my visit to impress upon these unruly Thakurs that they could not be allowed longer to act in this insubordinate manner. The complaints made by the people of the country of their exactions and injustice gave me an opening to take some decisive measures, and, with the hope of gradually strengthening the Durbar's authority in those parts and of wresting unauthorized powers from the ilakadars, I have appointed a separate Deputy Magistrate at Sohagpur, and have given notice that the Thakurs are to act in subordination to him in all judicial matters. From Singwarra I marched to the Ramnagar tehsil, passing at the foot of the Bandhogarh fort the ancient stronghold of the Baghels. The

young Maharaja, attended by his mother and several Sirdars, spent some days at Bandhogarh and visited the ancient family temples on the hill. The Ramnagar tehsil I found extended over some 3,000 to 4,000 square miles, and the entire management of this large area of hilly country, covered with forest, and in some parts almost impenetrable, was entrusted to one tehsildar, who of course was unable to supervise more than a small portion of his charge. I therefore divided Ramnagar tehsil into three portions, and gave the southern division to the Deputy Magistrate of Sohagpur, and the central and eastern portion to a Deputy Magistrate whose head-quarters I fixed at Manpur. These Deputy Magistrates, with a proportion of thanadars and police, will, I hope, assist the tehsildar under whose orders they are placed to preserve peace and order. The greater part of the Ramnagar tehsil is held by jagirdars and ilakadars, and these, with the exception of the Sohagpur Thakurs alluded to above, are generally amenable to the orders of the Durbar and live quietly on their land, spending most of their time in hunting in their jungles. I returned to Rewah by the end of January to meet the Agent, Governor General, and after his visit I took my camp into the Burdi tehsil, through which I travelled until the 20th March.

During my tour I was struck with the general contentment of the people of the State; but few complaints were made to me, though I took care to let it be known that I was always ready to hear, and though I had daily opportunities of seeing the people in their own villages, or when they accompanied me in shooting excursions in the jungle, where they could speak without reserve. In the khalsa villages the five years' leases have given great satisfaction, and cultivation is extending in places hitherto lying waste and uncared for. When the country has been opened up by roads, Rewah will, I trust, soon develop her resources, and this is all that is required to make the State prosperous. Early in August I applied for the services of a skilled engineer, who should help us to carry out the public works so urgently needed in every part of the State. Mr. Von Ahn was selected for the post, but unfortunately his services have not yet been spared from Burmah, where he has been lately employed. We have upwards of eight lakhs in hand, the whole of which might well be laid out on roads, bridges, and irrigation work, and even with the present revenue (which is, I trust, capable of large expansion) we have a yearly balance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to be applied to public works. I lost no time in doing what I could to remedy the want of village roads, and with the sanction of the Agent, Governor General, I gave contracts for the construction of those which seemed most urgently required. The following roads have already been completed, and are now available for cart traffic across a country where a year ago only camels or bullocks laden with grain or other produce could pass with great difficulty:—(1) From Rewah to

Sittaha, 34 miles through the best part of the northern plateau and down the Binjh Ghât; (2) from Sittaha *viâ* Teonthur by the banks of the Tons river to Debhaura on the East Indian Railway, 16 miles; (3) from Govindgarh to Ramnagar, 17 miles across the Kymores by a good ghât; (4) from the Mahanadi river to Chandia, 3 miles, and thence to Umaria, 12 miles, where there is every hope of a coal mine being opened at no distant date; this road connects Umaria with Kutni on the East Indian Railway, and has already proved most useful, as it has carried, and is now carrying, carts laden with coal from the Umaria borings on its way to Jubbulpore for trial; (5) from Umaria to Kodergaon, 6 miles, where the second coal-field exists.

In addition to these, roads from Ramnagar across the Kymores to Amarpatan on the Great Deccan road (18 miles), and from Kodergaon *viâ* Singwarra to Sohagpur (about 70 miles), are in course of construction. We have already reaped advantages by these roads, which may be considered merely a small beginning of a system which, I hope, in a few years will be extended to every part of the State.

10. *Financial condition of the State.*—The following statement gives in an abstract form the actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1882, and the budget estimate for the following year:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
No.	Heads.	Actual for 1881-82.	Estimate for 1882-83.	No.	Heads.	Actual for 1881-82.	Estimate for 1882-83.
I	Land Revenue . . .	Rs. 6,71,312	Rs. 6,79,000	I	<i>Kasree</i>	Rs. 1,35,561	Rs. 1,22,028
	Tribute or <i>Muamla</i> . .	45,659	60,000	II	Administrative Establishments . .	18,265	27,408
II	Forest	35,826	60,000	III	Revenue and Financial	1,68,998	1,67,376
	Customs, Abkari, Opium, other drugs and grazing fees	2,29,490	2,40,000	IV	Judicial	34,936	34,104
				V	Army	2,18,962	2,40,000
				VI	Religious or Charitable Grants . .	63,160	65,868
				VII	Postal Establishments	4,856	7,548
				VIII	Political Agency	62,630	30,000
				IX	Educational Department	4,280	6,024
				X	Medical Department	21,783	22,200
				XI	Jail	9,298	10,476
				XII	Public Works Department	61,094	3,50,000
				XIII	Miscellaneous	51,480	9,812
				XIV	Press	531	372
				XV	Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	.....	.....
				XVI	Coal-boring Expenses	2,962	.....
	Total	10,31,743	11,21,000		Total	8,48,808	10,93,216

The cash balance on 1st April 1881 was Rs. 9,63,297-11. Of this sum five lakhs have been invested in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, and Rs. 2,92,702-7-9 spent in the payment of debts. The cash balance on 1st April 1882, including the amount invested, was Rs. 8,86,832-0-4. The budget for the current year provides an expenditure of 3½ lakhs on public works; and it is further proposed to lay out the whole of the savings on remunerative works as soon as arrangements can be made for the organization of a regular Engineering Department. The debts remaining unpaid are estimated at about Rs. 2,00,000; the principal creditors are such of the servants of the State who received no pay from the Maharaja for the 34 months preceeding the 1st April 1875, the date on which the administration of Rewah passed into the hands of the Political Agent. The Committee of Sirdars appointed to enquire into these claims has worked well during the year, and I have had no appeals against their decisions.

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.—The sum of Rs. 6,71,312-2-4, shown as collected during the year 1881-82, includes about Rs. 9,000 on account of arrears of past years recovered, and Rs. 15,000 on account of patwari cess. A deduction of the total of these last two items, *i.e.*, Rs. 24,000, from the first, will give Rs. 6,47,312-2-4, the actual income under this head during 1881-82, as compared with Rs. 6,79,000 estimated for the following year. The increase is due to the lapse of Madhogarh jagir to the State.

Tribute or Muamla.—The decrease in the income during 1881-82 is owing to the fact that the ilakadars of Nyagarhi, &c., who are granted leases for every two years, used to pay the full amounts due by them in the first year; they paid nothing in the year 1881-82, the amounts due having been paid by them in the previous year.

Forest.—In consequence of the falling prices in the market a considerable quantity of lac is kept undisposed of in the State godown, hence the increase in the estimate for 1882-83.

Customs, &c.—The increase in the estimate may be fairly anticipated from the improved abkari collections and the better arrangements which have been made for the collection of Customs dues generally.

Law and Justice.—The decrease in the estimate is attributable to the fact that most of the old suits were disposed of in the year 1882, and the estimate for the current year is framed on the ordinary anticipated increase in the work of civil courts.

Interest.—The Government Promissory Notes having been purchased during the year 1881-82, the sum of Rs. 5,691-2-3 is the interest realized on five lakhs of rupees invested.

Funds and Cesses.—The decrease in the income during 1881-82 is owing to the transfer of certain amount collected under this head to the

head of Land Revenue. Arrangements have been made to show the account of collections under separate heads.

EXPENDITURE.

Kasgee.—The increased expenditure during 1881-82 is due to certain extraordinary charges as expenses on account of the death of the Chief of Madhogarh and to an increased allowance for the young Maharaja's expenses.

Administrative Establishments.—The increase in the estimate is owing to the charge of the Council establishment for the full year, as compared with that for a part of the year 1881-82.

Army.—Provision has been made for ammunition and accoutrements, hence the increase in the estimate.

Religious and Charitable Grants.—The proposed increase is due to charges belonging to the Madhogarh estate which has lapsed to Rewah.

Postal Establishments.—The proposed increase is due to entertainment of additional establishment and contingent expenses.

Political Agency.—The increased expenditure in 1881-82 is due to the payment of the contribution towards the Agency expenses for two years, 1880-81 and 1881-82.

Educational.—Provision has been made for an increase to the establishment of teachers and for school furniture.

Public Works Department.—The proposed increase is on account of establishment of an Engineering Department and for the original works already budgeted for.

Miscellaneous.—The increased expenditure in 1881-82 is due to certain additional charges, as purchase of elephants, camels, and horses, Durbar chairs and tents, &c., and payment of premium and commission on purchase of promissory notes.

The heads under which we may reasonably hope for an increased revenue as the Administration strengthens and extends are Land Revenue, Abkari, and Forest.

The Land Revenue system of Rewah is at present very primitive. There are altogether 1,398 khalsa villages; these are all under lease. The leases in five of the six parganas of the State have been granted for a term of five years from 1880; in one pargana the settlement of these leases still remains to be made. The remaining 4,245½ villages of the State are held by various classes of grantees; 2,112 villages are held by ilakadars who pay one-fourth of the assumed value of their holdings as *chouth* or *muamla*; these grants are hereditary, but it is optional with the State to raise or lower the quit-rent. The total annual payments now received by the State from ilakadars is Rs. 60,995, representing an assumed revenue of Rs. 2,43,980.

The next class of tenure comprises the jagirs, which are held on account of service, and are liable to resumption, reduction, or commutation at the pleasure of the State; while enjoyed they are rent-free, and though under no guarantee the practice of the State has hitherto been to make these holdings hereditary. Another class of tenure is "paipakhar." The terms of these grants are that they are rent-free for two generations, but the third and subsequent generations pay one-fourth of the revenue to the State; the villages held on paipakhar tenure at present number 995 and yield Rs. 4,19,340-6-9.

The last class of tenure is "brith" or "murwar," free grants in perpetuity for service rendered to the State or in compensation for a life lost in the service. There are 368 villages held free under these grants.

No measurement of land has yet been made in the Rewah State, and a revenue survey would assuredly prove a remunerative measure. It would not probably enhance the revenue of khalsa villages, for these under the lease system are already sufficiently assessed; but it would lead to resumptions of land belonging to Khalsa villages encroached upon by neighboring jagirdars and other holders; it would show the actual value of lands held by ilakadars whose quit-rent of one-fourth is in most cases assessed below their actual revenue; it would determine the right of paipakhar-holders who, in spite of the terms on which the villages were granted, pay no revenue to the State, though the limit of free tenure has long been exceeded, and it would fix once for all the limits of free holdings which are at present undefined, and in many cases notoriously in excess of the original grants. It is my intention to submit proposals for a regular revenue survey of the State to be commenced as soon as the administration is sufficiently advanced in strength to enable us to undertake the measure, which cannot fail to be objectionable to a large number of landholders without risk of opposition.

The Abkari revenue is at present included in the general head of Customs, but it is an item capable of great expansion, and I propose to treat it as a separate source. The Abkari receipts of the State have hitherto been insignificant; in 1880-81 they were Rs. 8,880-6-7, and in 1881-82 Rs. 10,364-14-4.

Although the people of the State are not greatly addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, it is evident that the revenue obtained from Abkari dues does not represent any fair proportion of the sum which such collections should reach in a State containing a population of 1,212,446. The fact is that the jagirdars and other landholders have for years past appropriated the Abkari collections in their villages, thereby depriving the State of a right which it has never alienated, and which, it is admitted on all sides, is strictly its own. I have addressed myself to the gradual resumption of this source of revenue, and it is with satis-

faction I note that a large number of the principal Sirdars have of their own accord surrendered the Abkari shops in their villages during the past year, the Durbar has resumed Abkari rights in 60 villages, and I am hopeful that within the next two or three years the whole system of Abkari collection may be in the hands of the Administration, and that the revenue under this head will then be largely extended. The Forest receipts may also be fairly looked to for an increase. The tracts marked by Mr. McKee are now strictly conserved, and, as time goes on and roads are made to open up the country, we may expect large profits from the timber of the south-eastern districts; while the lac and other jungle produce will yield a steadily increasing revenue.

11. *Judicial*.—Shortly after I assumed charge of the Rewah Administration, I was directed to report specially on the judicial system in force, and to make proposals for such alterations as seemed necessary for the working of an efficient judiciary.

In my letter No. 990, dated 3rd August 1881, I submitted the required report, and the Agent, Governor General, was pleased to sanction the scheme I proposed for the better management of the civil and criminal courts of the State, and a short code of rules was framed in accordance with the instructions of the Agent, Governor General, and came into force on 1st February 1882. These rules define the powers of the courts presided over by the Deputy Magistrates or Tehsildars, the Magistrates, the Dewan, and the Political Agent; they provide for a regular system of appeal in civil suits, and by limiting the number of courts to which under the old system appeals could be made, prevent the overflowing of each court with appeals from those subordinate to it. So far as I have been able to judge, the new rules have worked well and are likely to give satisfaction. The work of the civil courts throughout the State has very largely increased, as will be seen from the returns, and I have found it necessary to increase the number of courts by the addition of one Appellate Court at Rewah and one Tehsildar's Court to meet the requirements of suitors in the Hazur Tehsil.

Criminal Justice.—The following statement shows the total number of cases and persons brought before the State courts during the year 1881-82, as compared with the same return for 1880-81 :—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.				DEWAN.				MAGISTRATE OF RAWAH.				DEPUTY MAGISTRATES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.				TOTAL.			
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1. Murder and attempt at murder	3	4	15	34	15	35	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	37	18	39
2. Culpable homicide	2	2	1	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	10	18
3. Dacoity	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
4. Forgery	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5. Voluntarily causing hurt	3	3	6	7	3	4	7	9	...	...	...	6	7	13	16	
6. Criminal breach of trust	2	3	...	...	15	20	22	31	...	...	...	17	23	22	31	
7. Receiving stolen property	3	3	...	...	3	3
8. Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	100	209	90	151	96	156	107	158	196	365	197	312
9. Miscellaneous	1	2	2	10	35	64	81	133	770	1,062	709	1,237	245	425	369	735	1,051	1,553	1,161	2,115
Total	1	2	8	18	57	114	110	180	889	1,208	828	1,431	341	581	479	896	1,288	1,995	1,425	2,534

Of these 1,425 cases implicating 2,534 persons, which occurred during the year under report, 1,215 cases were heard and 2,171 persons brought to trial, as compared with 978 cases and 1,995 persons out of 1,288 cases and 1,995 persons in the previous year, leaving 210 cases implicating 363 persons pending at the close of the year, as compared with 310 cases and 443 persons in 1880-81.

The increase in the number of cases, and the decrease in the number left pending at the end of the year are satisfactory proof of the efficient manner in which the courts have worked.

The returns show an increase from last year of cases of murder and culpable homicide; but this is due to the fact that some of them took place in previous years, and the offenders were not arrested and brought to trial until the year under report.

The appeals from the Deputy Magistrate to the Magistrate were 45 in number; of these 30 were upheld, 5 reversed, 4 modified, and 6 left pending.

From the Magistrate's decision there were 41 appeals to the Dewan, of which 30 were upheld, 6 reversed, 3 modified, 1 remanded for re-trial, and 1 remained pending.

From the Dewan's Court there were 18 appeals to the Superintendent; 1 was upheld, 13 reversed, and 4 remained pending.

Civil.—The following statement shows the total number of cases filed and disposed of during the year 1881-82 as compared with the same return for 1880-81 :—

NAME OF COURT.	1880-81.					1881-82.				
	Cases pending on 1st April 1880.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1881.	Cases pending on 1st April 1881.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 1st April 1882.
Dewan's	42	399	441	302	139	139	498	627	506	121
Civil Judge's	244	1,434	1,678	711	967	967	597	1,554	1,543	11
Additional Civil Judge's . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	767	18	749
Deputy Magistrates'	234	1,012	1,246	870	376	376	1,505	1,881	1,477	404
Honorary Magistrates' . . . . .	...	189	189	79	110	110	484	594	279	315
Councils of Sirdars . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300	...
Total	520	3,034	3,554	1,962	1,592	1,592	4,131	5,723	4,123	1,600

There is a very large increase of work in the civil courts, the number of suits having risen from 3,554 in 1880-81 to 5,723 in 1881-82. This, I think, is owing chiefly to the increased confidence litigants have in the courts.

To meet this increase, one Civil Judge and three Extra Deputy Magistrates were appointed. The Members of the Council also assisted in settling some cases.

The appeals from the Pargana Courts to the Civil Judge were 99 in number, of which 14 were upheld, 43 reversed, 8 remanded, 1 disposed of by acknowledgment of claim, 1 by default, 2 compromised, 2 modified, 13 transferred, and 15 pending.

There were 192 appeals from the Civil Judge's decisions to the Dewan; of these 9 were upheld, 65 reversed, 62 remanded for re-trial, 2 disposed of by default, 2 compromised, 11 modified, and 41 pending.

From the Dewan's Court there were 49 appeals, of which 4 were upheld, 28 reversed, and 17 remained pending.

These figures show very unsatisfactory working and much want of care and attention in all the lower courts.

Revenue.—There were 16 appeals from the decision of the Dewan to the Superintendent, of which 1 was upheld, 9 reversed, and 6 left pending.

Court-fees.—The income derived from Court-fees was Rs. 14,266 against Rs. 33,070 during last year. The large amount realized in 1880-81 was due to the fact that during this year a limit was given for the institution of old suits in which the cause of action arose as far back as Sambat 1900, and the consequence was a great number of these suits were brought up. In 1879-80 court-fees only amounted to Rs. 8,669.

12. *Jail.*—The marginal return shows the number of prisoners in

YEAR.	LIFE PRISONERS.		TOTAL.	TERM PRISONERS.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1880-81	18	1	19	122	18	140
1881-82	20	3	23	119	18	127

the Rewah jail at the close of the year, as compared with the statement for 1880-81. The jail building is unfit for the purpose, but plans for a new one

are being drawn up, which I trust will be ready during the year. The escape of a prisoner this year was chiefly owing to the unsafe state of the jail.

13. *Schools.*—The Rewah school still continues to be popular, and

will improve under the able supervision of the Head Master, Babu Sar Nath. The marginal statement shows the attendance of pupils. Schools at Madhogarh and Sitlaha have recently been opened,

DEPARTMENT.	Average number of boys on the roll.	Average attendance.
English	121	75
Persian	35	21
Sanscrit	20	11
Hindi	134	89
Total	310	196

Crim
courts dur

ated opening one in each tehsil.

14. *Forests*.—Mr. McKee, Conservator of Forests, is still on furlough, and his duties have been carried on satisfactorily by Pundit Mukund Rao. The revenue from forests during the year was Rs. 35,826-3-3, as compared with Rs. 39,467-12-1 in 1880-81.

15. *Coal*.—Under the advice of Mr. Theodore Hughes, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, experimental borings have been made at Umaria and in the Johilla valley, and a seam of coal has been proved in both these places. Umaria is only 34 miles from Kutni on the East Indian Railway, and the Johilla valley is 15 miles from Umaria. It is evident that if the coal found at either or both of these places is in sufficient quantity and of fair quality, it will compete successfully with the coal mines in Lower Bengal, which at present supply the railways south and west of Allahabad. I engaged the services of Mr. F. Stewart, an Inspector in the employ of the East Indian Railway, and the borings were commenced early in January under the general direction of Mr. Hughes, who had previously marked sites for the bore holes at Umaria. The work has been vigorously pushed on, and the results obtained are far more satisfactory than I had dared to hope. In each of the bore-holes coal has been struck, and seams from 1 foot to 17 feet have been pierced. The area of the coal-field at Umaria is therefore assured, and the coal is in sufficient quantity to repay mining operations. The point still to be determined is as to its value as a fuel, and to settle this question I have arranged that 90 tons are to be extracted from the out-crop and distributed for trial to the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and the Superintending Engineer, Central India, at Indore. As I am about to submit a separate report on the prospects of the Rewah coal-fields, with proposals for working them, I will not allude to the matter here, further than to say that I hope, during the current year, the Rewah State may reap some benefit from the results of the investigation which is now almost completed.

The printed notes attached, on the Gondwana basin, by Mr. Theodore Hughes, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, are of special interest, as showing the prospects of coal in Rewah, in the Sohagpur district, as well as in the two smaller areas alluded to above.

CHAPTER II.

Annual Report on Smaller States¹ for the Bagelkhand Political Agency for the year 1881-82.

16. *Season and Crops*.—The rainfall was equal to the average; 35 inches 76 cents were registered at Sutna. Most of the rain fell

¹ Nagode, Mailhar, Sohawal, Kothi, Sitpura.

in July and August; the latter rain, so useful to the rabi crop, was deficient, and there was no winter rain at all. The kharif crop was excellent throughout the Agency, and in spite of the extreme dryness of the autumn and cold weather months the outturn of the rabi was fair. Prices were easy throughout the year.

17. *Health*.—With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in January and February, the general health of the country was good; fever prevailed as it usually does after the rain, but it was not of a dangerous type. The cholera originated at Allahabad, and was carried by the pilgrims attending the great Kumbh Mela on their return to their homes along the Great Deccan road and into most of the towns and villages on their route. Forty-seven deaths occurred at Rewah and 28 at Sutna, but the majority of cases was confined to the pilgrims themselves, of whom a considerable number died on the road side.

18. *Visit of the Agent, Governor General, Central India*.—Sir Lepel Griffin visited this Agency on tour in February. The Chiefs of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi attended at Sutna and were received and visited by the Agent, Governor General.

19. *Nagode*.—As reported in my letter No. 187, dated 24th February 1882, the Raja of Nagode was put in full charge of his State in February. This measure, which seems to have been deferred by oversight rather than intention, was sanctioned by the Agent, Governor General, on the ground that the causes which rendered it advisable that the Chief should be led by the direct advice and control of the Political Agent on his accession no longer existed. When Raja Jadhobindr Singh succeeded his father in 1874 he was only 18 years of age, the State was much in debt, and Colonel Bannerman, who was Political Agent at the time, considered it necessary that, until the Raja was old enough to manage the affairs of his State, the government should be vested in a Council composed of the Political Agent, the Raja, and the Minister. This arrangement, which received the sanction of the Government of India, remained in force for some years; but as the State was cleared of debt and the Raja grew older and gained experience, the more direct intervention of the Political Agent was gradually dropped, and practically for the past three years the Raja has been exercising all the powers of a ruler. The association of the Political Agent with the management of the State had, however, led to a feeling among the obaidars of Nagode that matters in dispute between themselves and their Chief could be referred for the decision of the Political Agent. This impression was erroneous and required a check, for the obaidars hold their lands under no guarantee from the British Government, and are therefore in no sense under the protection of the Political Agent. They are the descendants of collateral branches

of the ruling family, to whom grants of land have been assigned on the payment of obari or quit-rent and on terms of allegiance to their Chief, and one of the advantages attained by formally investing the Raja with full powers was that the opportunity was taken of the Durbar held at the time to explain to the obaridars, who assembled for the occasion, that henceforth they must look to their Chief for the settlement of all disputes connected with their holdings. I am hopeful that when the obaridars learn that they have not the right to appeal to the Political Agent against the orders of their Chief, they will submit with more readiness than they have hitherto shown to the control of the Raja, and be less disposed to assert an independence unwarranted by their relations to their suzerain.

The Raja of Nagode is an intelligent young man and is quite capable of managing his small State; his Ministers are Bishessur Singh and Bundoo Singh, who were appointed under Colonel Berkeley's advice in 1880; they seem to be equal to their duties and act in harmony. The condition of the Nagode State is good. With the exception of the obaridars whose disputes with the Chief are of a personal rather than a general nature, the people seem contented and well-to-do. Serious crime is rarely reported, and the country is well protected and secure from thieves and dacoits.

From returns received from Nagode the following information regarding the State has been gathered:—

Raja Jadhobindr Singh, called also Sumbhoo Dass, is now 27 years of age. He has four guns (two large and two small), nine sowars, and 92 infantry and police. There are three courts (one civil, one criminal, and one revenue), four schools (at Nagode, Uchara, Raikwarra, and Ahra), one staging bungalow at Nagode, and one sarai in the city.

The principal food-grains are wheat, gram, "kodoo," mussoor, "jowar," paddy, barley, "char," and "urhar."

The area of the State is about 450 square miles, and the population 7,898. The revenues amount to Rs. 82,832-11-1.

20. *Maihar*.—I visited the Maihar State in December and spent some days with the Raja, who is always most pleasant and cordial in his relations with the Political Agent. The State is well managed. The Chief is a man of education and has established a thoroughly sound system of government; he attends personally to the conduct of business, and is at all times ready to listen to complaints and appeals; he is assisted by his Dewan, Babu Dinonath, who has been 17 years at Maihar, and is a capable and intelligent man. The Raja has some prejudices, which are to be regretted, such as an antipathy to vaccination and a desire to manage the work of his dispensary without reference to the Agency Surgeon; but he is amenable to advice and very anxious to

stand well in the opinion of the Government of India. The revenue of Maihar for the year is given as Rs. 70,964-13-3.

21. *Sohawal*.—The contention between the Raja and the Thakur of Ryegaon has been the chief feature in the affairs of this small State. At the representation of the Chief, certain rules were laid down with the sanction of the Agent, Governor General, for the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction by the Raja within the limits of the Ryegaon jagir. The Thakur of Ryegaon resents the Raja's authority, and has shown an inclination to disregard the orders passed in the case. The Sohawal State has been fairly prosperous during the year, and life and property have been generally secure. The Raja is quite capable of managing the State, and, so far as I have been able to judge, the administration is well conducted. The Dewan of Sohawal, Dhurmungul Singh, a relative of the Raja's and a man of excellent character and ability, was one of the victims of the cholera which visited the district in February last. The Raja has not yet appointed any one in the place of the deceased Minister. The Thakur of Durjunpur, one of the principal obaridars of Sohawal, died on 23rd November 1881, and under my advice the Raja has taken measures for the management of the estate during the minority of the young Thakur, Radhakesho Pershad Singh, a boy of about 13 years of age. The revenue of Sohawal is given as Rs. 27,716-5-10.

22. *Kothi*.—I visited Kothi in February, and had much pleasure in making the better acquaintance of the Raja Run Bahadur Singh and his sons Bhu'gwut Bahadur Singh and Rampal Singh. Kothi has long enjoyed the enviable reputation of a State which gives little trouble, and is quietly and peacefully governed. The Dewan, Ramkrishn Pathuk, is a particularly able man, and is looked up to with respect by all classes. Kothi is a very small State yielding a revenue of about Rs. 35,295-12-0 only. With the exception of a boundary dispute with Sohawal, regarding which there was at one time some slight disturbance, there has been no event worthy of record in this State during the year. The Raja and his sons came to Sutna to wait upon the Agent, Governor General, and were much pleased with their reception.

23. *Sitpura*.—I visited Sitpura in February and settled some boundary disputes between this obari holding and others of the Nagode State. The obaridar of Sitpura, Lall Tribikrum Singh, is still a student at the Indore Residency College, where I understand he is doing fairly well. His small estate is under the direct management of this office during his minority. I found it advisable to remove the mohurrir in charge of the estate, as he did not get on well with the Thakurani mother of the obaridar. The following is the statement of revenue and expenditure :—

	Rs. A. P.	
Income from all sources	9,412	12 7 .
Expenditure,	5,327	4 2

During the year debts to the amount of Rs. 486-9-0 have been discharged; the debts remaining to be paid are estimated at Rs. 18,959-9-6. The cash balance on 31st March was Rs. 24,075-5-2.

CHAPTER III.

24. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature came before the Political Agent's Court.

25. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Culpable homicide	3	3
Resistance to lawful apprehension and voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon	1	1
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	8
Miscellaneous	4	5
Total	12	17

of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court, and only has reference to the minor States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi. One person charged with theft was punished with

whipping during the year. There were no cases of satti or sumadh.

26. *Police*.—The Agency police, located along such portion of the East Indian Railway branch line as runs through the Native States under this Agency, conducted their duties well. Its strength and cost are as follows :—strength 48 ; cost Rs. 5,988 per annum. The health and conduct of the men have been good.

27. *Jails*.—There are none under the control of this office. In the Native States, those at Nagode and Maihar are fairly good ; the prisoners are well housed and sufficiently fed.

28. *Local Funds*.—There are none under the management of this office.

29. *Education*.—The schools at Rewah, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, and Sutna were fairly attended.

CHAPTER IV.

Public Works.

30. *Military*.—The well attached to the officers' quarters at Sutna cantonment has been deepened and masonry platform completed. It is now 82 feet deep.

There were certain petty works and repairs done in the cantonment.

31. *Civil*.—The well in the block of Agency buildings at Sutna has been deepened and masonry works completed. The total depth sunk is 75 feet.

Annual repairs and petty works have been done to the civil buildings at Sutna.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Imperial.

- (1) *IV & V.*—Sections Nowgong and Sutna road (23½ miles) metalled and properly maintained.
- (2) *I & II.*—Sections Great Deccan road (72 miles) metalled and maintained.
- (3) Some culverts in the Great Deccan road which were washed away owing to the insufficiency of water-way have been reconstructed.
- (4) Annual repairs to the Amarpatan inspection bungalow and some petty repairs have been done.

Contributional.

Sutna-Bela road (23 miles). Collection of metal has been kept in repair.

Local Works.

Sutna Bazaar drains, commenced in the year 1878-79, were completed during the year under review.

There were other petty works executed during the year.

The following statement shows the expenditure on the different works executed :—

Names of Works.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Military.</i>			
Well to officers' quarters at Sutna	269 0 0	...	269 0 0
Petty works and repairs in cantonment . . . . .	...	369 0 0	369 0 0
	269 0 0	369 0 0	638 0 0
<i>Civil.</i>			
Well in the block of the Agency buildings at Sutna	180 0 0	...	180 0 0
Annual repairs and petty works to civil buildings at Sutna	26 0 0	351 0 0	377 0 0
	206 0 0	351 0 0	557 0 0
<i>Communications.</i>			
IV & V.—Sections Nowgong and Sutna road . . . . .	...	3,923 0 0	...
I & II.—Sections Great Deccan road . . . . .	...	5,448 0 0	5,448 0 0
Reconstructing culverts in the Great Deccan road	2,999 0 0	...	2,999 0 0
Annual repairs to the Amarpatan inspection bungalow and some petty repairs . . . . .	...	1,028 0 0	1,028 0 0
Sutna-Bela road . . . . .	...	1,871 0 0	1,871 0 0
	2,999 0 0	12,270 0 0	15,269 0 0
<i>Local Works.</i>			
Sutna Bazaar drains	2,271 0 0	...	2,271 0 0
Petty works	400 0 0	...	400 0 0
	2,671 0 0	...	2,671 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	6,145 0 0	12,990 0 0	19,135 0 0

CHAPTER V.

32. *Post Offices.*—The following statement shows the work done during the year in the ten Post Offices in the Agency :—

DIVISION.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash Receipts.		Cash Disbursements.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Sutna	157,697	144,616	302,313	4,515	9 0	4,477	0 0

There was no case of mail robbery.

CHAPTER VI.

33. *Military.*—The detachment, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, ordered to proceed to Saugor, was relieved on the 21st May 1881 by the detachment, 8th Bengal Cavalry, the strength of which is 50.

There is one European officer in command. The health of the men has been good.

CHAPTER VII.

34. *Dispensaries.*—There are twelve within this Agency, eleven directly under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon; the twelfth at Maihar is under the charge of one of our hospital assistants, though not directly under the control of this office. The following table shows the working of these :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1881.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.					REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absent or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1882.	
Agency Hospital	20	1,036	1,056	921	16	90	5	24	
Sutna Bazaar Hospital . .	129	4,204	4,333	3,439	49	639	54	152	
Rewah „	112	6,342	6,454	5,892	9	398	57	98	
Nagode „	17	1,773	1,790	1,591	10	98	67	24	
Sohawal „	46	1,604	1,650	1,450	30	126	4	40	* 513 died of cholera.
Sittaha „	41	2,705	2,746	2,309	...	127	95	215	
Mungowan „	27	1,861	1,888	1,659	...	160	3	66	
Ramnagar „	84	2,724	2,808	2,301	164	292	4	47	
Chundia „	18	2,323	2,341	1,808	..	458	35	40	
Sibawal „ . . . .	...	2,299	2,299	2,045	...	166	24	64	
Rewah Jail „	9	1,247	1,256	1,196	13	4	16	27	
Maihar „	39	3,125	3,164	1,667	532	738	185	42	
Total	542	31,243	31,785	26,278	823	3,296	*549	839	...

The dispensary at Sohawal was opened during the year. A separate report on the working of these dispensaries accompanied this office No. 184, dated 24th February 1882.

35. *Vaccination*.—The following statement shows the work done:—

SEASON 1881-82.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases, in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	
Establishment	31,247	4,585	3,415	39,247	369	54	21	444	79.61

The number of operations performed was 39,691, as compared with 24,945 in 1880-81,—far higher than that of any previous year. The result of the year's operations in 1,503 towns and villages in the States of Rewah, Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi is indeed encouraging. Maihar was excluded from the field of operations. The people of the country are gradually becoming reconciled to vaccination. The success which attended the work is entirely due to Dr. Goldsmith's personal influence over the people in general, and to his energy and tact in supervising the work of the vaccinators.

The actual expenditure was Rs. 4,779-10-0, costing annas 2 pies 5.03 for each successful case.

CHAPTER VIII.

36. *Boundary disputes*.—The following figures show the number of cases filed and disposed of during the year:—

Disputes on file at close of 1880-81	.	.	.	.	.	19
New cases in 1881-82	.	.	.	.	.	9
					Total	28
Settled in year	.	.	.	.	.	12
Disputes left at end of year	.	.	.	.	.	16

Nine are on the files of the Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelkhand, and the remainder are pending in this office.

The usual tabular statements are attached.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bagelkhand,
and Superintendent of Rewah.

Notes on the South Rewah Gondwána basin.—By THEO. W. H. HUGHES, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., *Geological Survey of India.*

[NOTE II.]

In continuation of the notes of my first year's observations on the South Rewah coal areas (published in Records, Part I, for this year), I can now give somewhat fuller details about the individual seams that have been met with, and can define the limits within which there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining coal.¹ I have little to add to the geological knowledge acquired last season beyond the fact that in the classification of the Lower Gondwána rocks there is, judging by fossil contents, a horizon corresponding to that known as the Kaharbári horizon. I am not at present resolved to retain it as a determined group, and it has been introduced on the field maps provisionally. My own proclivities are to associate these beds with the Barákars, and I believe there is fair evidence of their overlap on the Tálchirs.

The same rock groups as those under examination last year were again the subject of investigation, the highest in the series being trap, and the lowest granite.

Granite.—Commencing with the granite, we found it in greatest force in the south-east portion of the Sohágpur district, whence it extends into the Péndra and Koréa zemindaris. The component minerals are felspar, blackish mica, and greyish-white quartz, of which the first (orthoclase) is most prevalent. The granite produces its characteristic contour of country, and a series of small independent hills of broken and rugged outline mark its occurrence. There are several little inliers, at intervals in the area that has been ranged over, and their boundaries have been definitely traced. Beyond the necessity of denoting their existence, there is nothing special to remark about them.

Tálchir.—Above the granite, and in immediate contact with it for a great number of miles in the districts already mentioned of Sohágpur, Péndra and Koréa, are the Tálchir rocks. They extend far to the south and east, much beyond the limit of our past season's explorations. Our attention was devoted to tracing the boundaries north of the granitic area, and a great deal of time was spent in the mere drudgery of tramping several hundreds of miles of small and large streams to insure ourselves against having overlooked any inliers of granite or outliers of

¹ I was accompanied throughout the whole of the working period by Sub-Assistant Hírálál, who undertook the special task of tracing the boundaries of the trap and of the Lameta group. But where these formations happened to be beyond reach of our different camping grounds, he attacked the Tálchirs and granite and prospected industriously for coal seams. My paper contains our joint observations, and I wish to make such encouraging acknowledgment of his assistance as his labours deserve.

more recent rocks. The same course was pursued in reference to each group that we took in hand, but the result in utility was so very nominal in the case of the Tálchirs and granite that after a hard and long day there was a depressing consciousness of time wasted. With the Barákar and Rániganj groups there was always the hope that another bend in a river would bring to view a seam of coal or a bed of shale or sandstone in which fossils might be found.

The Tálchirs in Sohágpur are made up of the same varieties of beds as occur in the Damúda valley, and the green and yellowish silts are the predominant rocks. There are well exposed sections of them in the Són, the Hésia, the Alan, and the Tipan rivers. I traced them as far east as the village of Nagar¹ in the Koréa State, in order to join my line of observation with that of Mr. Ball, and to complete a traverse of the Indian Peninsula. The contact with the granite is everywhere natural, and the lie of the beds is low. Here and there a few little slips occur, accompanied by local disturbance, but I failed to establish my colleague's fault north of Nagar.

Entirely separate from the Tálchirs of the Sohágpur district is the small area in the valley of the Johilla that I alluded to in my former paper. As I did not fix its exact limits last year, I will place my more recent observations on record. In the section of the Johilla river, the Tálchirs are seen both north and south of the inlier granite that extends from Manthár to Ponri. Those to the south are not well exposed, but on the north side they stretch from Ponri to Bara Cháda. The bottom bed is a fine-grained, compact, brownish-grey calcareous sandstone; then above comes the famous boulder bed, the matrix consisting of greenish-grey silt; the contained fragments are red binary granite, conglomeratic quartzite, quartzite, and green schist. The bed is quite 80 feet (if not more) in thickness. To this succeed claret-colored, greyish-green and yellowish silts; one or two thin boulder beds; compact, slightly calcareous sandstones; soft, fine-grained, slightly pinkish and yellowish-grey sandstones, with felspar decomposed, and weathering with rounded outlines; then alternating silts and sandstones to the end of the section. There might possibly be a little doubt about including the sandstones in the long reach of the Johilla, at the eastern end of which is the village of Goráia, as Tálchirs, were they seen alone; but most characteristic greyish-green splintery shales occur above them in the elbow of the river near Bara Cháda that do away with one's hesitation.

The Tálchirs extend only a very short distance inland from the right bank of the Johilla, but they can be traced for 4 or 5 miles in the opposite direction, until they are overlapped by Lametas and Barákars.

¹ Long. 82° 20' E.; Lat. 23° 18' N.

Fossils were discovered in several places, but usually in such an imperfect state of preservation that it was not worth while keeping them. A few good specimens, however, were obtained near Anúkpúr, and Dr. Feistmantel has determined them as follows :—

“ Anúpkúr¹ Group Tálchir.

Equisetaceous stems.

Gāngamopteris cyclopteroides, (type) Feistm.

” ” var. *attenuata*.

These are just like specimens in the Karaun (Deoghar) field. ”

Karharbári.—From the circumstance that the coal occurring in the Johilla was associated with plants found in the Karharbári horizon of the Karharbári field, Dr. Feistmantel specially pressed me to make diligent search for such evidence as might bear upon the question of the existence of such a group as the Karharbári in the South Rewah area. Beds containing *some* of the necessary fossils were met with last year south of Khaira in the neighbourhood of Hardi and Sārangpúr, and this year similar fossils have been discovered in other localities, all, however, within the vicinity of Khaira.² The specimens are—

Vertebraria indica.

Glossopteris communis.

Nöggerathiopsis hislopi.

Foltzia heterophylla.

Samaropsis, camp, parvula.

Carpolites milleri.

From near Dhámui³ (which is 2 miles south-east of Khaira) some very fine leaves of *Nöggerathiopsis hislopi* were procured, and in association with them were seeds of the same plant. Of these latter, which Dr. Feistmantel has named *Carpolites milleri*, he says “about nine specimens of a fruit, first described from Pásserábhia (No. 5 D) in the Karharbári coal-field, from Karharbári beds, in a similar association of fossils. ”

I could not see anything distinctive in the character of the rocks containing this partial Karharbári flora to warrant a separation from the Damúdas. The strata in which the plants actually occurred were argillaceous shale and moderately fine-grained grey felspathic silicious sandstone, slightly micaceous and with faint carbonaceous streaks, such as may be found in either the Rániganj or Barákar groups. I have left the final placing of these beds open until our survey is completed, in the hope that more evidence may be forthcoming. Were I called upon to decide at once, I should place them with the Damúdas.

¹ Long. 81° 43' E.; Lat. 23° 7' N.

² Long. 81° 31' E.; Lat. 23° 9' N.

³ Long. 81° 32' E.; Lat. 23° 7' N.

Barákar.—There is satisfactory proof of the occurrence of this group over a large portion of the Sohágpur district and some part of Koréa, in the strong resemblance that the sandstone and other rocks have to the typical representatives in the Rániganj field. I assume that there is no necessity to enter into lithographical details, this point having been so often treated of by others and myself in the Memoirs of the Survey; and I will at once proceed to enumerate the localities at which coal has been found, and comment upon the nature of the seams and the prospect of working them profitably.

Wherever the *Barákar* group exists there coal has been met with. Three distinct areas have been mapped, one near Ūmaria, the other in the valley of the Johilla, and the third in the Sohágpur and Koréa districts. The two former are very limited in extent; the latter occupies several hundred square miles. I have not entered into exact figures, as our examination of the country is not completed.

Only one seam of coal has been noticed in the Ūmaria exposure of *Barákars*.¹ It crops out in the right bank of the river that flows between the two villages of Ūmaria² and Khalesar, and is well seen where the high road to Kauria crosses.

The thickness of the seam varies from 4' 6" to 4' 10", and the dip is to the north-north-west at an angle of 5°. The section at the ghât is—

1. Sandstone.
2. Coal seam.
3. Carbonaceous shale.
4. Sandstone, same as that above the seam.

The outcrop of the seam is seen inland on both sides of the river, and also up the river for about 150 yards.

To determine its age, which, however, from the first I inclined to think was *Barákar*, Hírálál and myself searched assiduously for fossils; we found none with the coal, but in some grey, slightly carbonaceous argillaceous shale, a few feet below it, Hírálál was fortunate enough to hit the right slab on the head and brought to light a few leaves and stems belonging to the genera *Gangamopteris*, *Glossopteris*, and *Phyllothea*, which satisfactorily proved that the coal was *not* of Jabalpúr age as had once been surmised. I have placed it with the *Barákar* group, and as corresponding to the seam in the Johilla river, which is certainly neither in the Rániganj nor Tálchír horizon. We did not stay long enough to trace the extension of the seam beyond the vicinity of the

¹ This coal was first brought to notice in 1860 by Captain Willoughby Osborne, then Political Agent at Rewah; and in the same year it was reported on by Captain H. Hyde, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, and by Mr. Alexander Grant, of the East Indian Railway.

² Long. 80° 54'; Lat. 23° 32'.

river, but I have no apprehension of there being a deficiency of coal. The dip is moderate, making the working of it an easy matter.

I again give Mr. Mallet's analysis, which shows—

Moisture	11.3
Volatile (exclusive of moisture)	29.4
Fixed carbon	45.8
Ash	13.5
	<hr/>
	100.0

There is an excessive amount of moisture, but there is no question that this would diminish when the coal had been opened up for a while. Mr. Cook of Katni (Kutnee) has made practical trial of the coal, and states that for his purpose, which is lime-burning, it answers very well, and that if it could be procured regularly and at a somewhat less price than it costs by pack carriage, a great boon would be conferred on those engaged in the same business as himself. In the early part of this year Mr. Trimmell succeeded in bringing to a successful issue his attempt to make pig-iron with charcoal; but he was practical enough to know that a supply of charcoal sufficient to keep even a small furnace going regularly is not to be depended upon near Katni, and he has awaited with some anxiety the result of our season's labor. Well! there is coal at Ūmaria, quite as capable, judging by the analysis, of driving a locomotive engine as any of the coal at Mohpáni and in the Warora field; but is it any better suited to the wants of an iron-master than the Warora fuel? If the experience of those who have gone before us, and who have recorded their opinions is of any value, the Ūmaria coal will be condemned. It has been my lot, however, to see coal improve under proper trial and management on so many occasions that I would strongly recommend the Rewah authorities being requested to send some 400 or 500 maunds to be tested under British supervision at Jabalpur.

The combined amount of moisture and ash indicated in the analysis, 24.8 per cent., is a heavy drawback on any coal used in direct contact with the ore in iron-smelting, but there is the possibility and probability that these items of depreciation will be less serious when regular mining operations are established.

The distance of Ūmaria from the nearest railway station, Katni (on the East Indian line), is 34 miles, and only one large river, the Máhánadi, has to be crossed. To bridge it would not be a difficult undertaking, there being ample rock foundation at numerous points.

I have no wish to thoughtlessly advocate the construction of a line of communication to the coal-field at Ūmaria until something more positive is known of the quality of the fuel, and whether there are collateral advantages to be derived under other heads of traffic. From the growing importance of Katni, however, as a mart, and the immense

droves of grain-laden bullocks converging on that point by way of Ūmaria, from the Rewah, Mandla, Biláspur, and Garjât districts, I believe a local line might be made to pay. If the coal were only moderately good, it might enter into successful competition with the outturn of the Rániganj fields for stations beyond Allahabad, the saving in carriage by rail being 200 miles and more. Thus—

	Miles.		Miles.
Ūmaria to Katni . . .	34	Sitarampur to Allahabad . . .	426
Katni to Allahabad . . .	171	Rániganj to Allahabad . . .	443
	<hr/> 205	Karharbári field (Giridih) to Allahabad . . .	404

The route by Ūmaria and so on to Katni is the natural outlet for the country included within the drainage basin of the Upper Són, the trappean Mandla plateau being the turning barrier directing the stream of traffic; and it so happens that along that route coal can be procured. I cannot emphasise too strongly the advantage of accumulating certain information, and, in addition to the suggestion that fair trial of the coal be made, I would propose that a few bore-holes should be sunk in order to prove the extent of the seam and its thickness at different points.

The Barákars of the Johilla valley are exposed about 15 miles south-east of Ūmaria, and likewise contain a seam of coal, which, however, I do not consider workable, proportion of coal to the partings is too small. The detailed measurement of this seam is given in my first paper. I have traced it for 2 miles west of where it appears in the Johilla, but nowhere at its outcrop has it a promising appearance.

Having once again the opportunity of looking at the boundary of the Bárakars and Tálchírs, I think I have fixed it satisfactorily, the lowest stratum of the upper group being a massively-bedded yellowish-grey felspathic nodular sandstone, with mica sparingly distributed through it.

From the notice of these two minor areas I now pass to the more extensive one of the Sohágpur field, which stretches uninterruptedly into the Koréa State. There is no great richness of coal, nature having apparently exhausted herself in abortive efforts resulting in carbonaceous or coaly shales, or seams too thin—according to the present standard of working—to be mined profitably. Owing to the horizontality of the strata, however such seams as occur of available size possess the advantage of extreme accessibility and can be easily won over a large area.

The highest seam in the group is exposed in the bed of the river Són near the village of Bichia.¹ Its actual thickness could not be determined, but it is something more than 5 feet. Hírálál traced it from where I first

¹ Long. 81° 44' E.; Lat. 23° 14' N.

saw it in the Jamúnia nala for over 4 miles. It seems to be coal throughout, but he says that the upper part is inferior in quality to the lower.

The assay of the better portion, made under the direction of Mr. Mallet, is—

Moisture	5.8
Volatile matter	29.5
Fixed carbon	55.0
Ash	9.7
	<hr/>
	100.0
	<hr/>

It does not cake. Color of ash reddish-grey.

There is no other seam for many miles around that approaches this in thickness, but there are several thin beds to the south and east lower in the series. All these will be shown on the published maps to indicate that they have not been overlooked, but I have not deemed it necessary to specify them here.

The next exposure of thick coal is 24 miles to the east of the one just described in the bed of the Kiwai river, near Bélha-Piári.¹ The thickness is not all seen, but I estimate it at 5' 6". The section in the bank is—

Coal	3' 0"
Coaly shale	1' 2"
Coal (not all seen)	1' 4" (about).
	<hr/>
	5' 6"
	<hr/>

The dip is low, as usual; indeed, it is superfluous to repeat this statement in reference to each seam. The coal seemed fairly good.

Passing still further east, a seam is exposed close to the village of Bhalhmúri,² measuring 5' 4". The direction of the dip just at this locality is to the south, but the rocks undulate and the seam is again seen near Dumarkáchar.

Going down the Kulharia nala (on the banks of which are the two villages just referred to), the finest seam in the Sohágpur district was discovered by Hírálál at the confluence³ with the Jhiria stream. I gave my own notes of the river section from this point to the junction with the Hestho.

The seam is well exposed in the Kulharia nala, at the foot of a picturesque waterfall. It is capped by greyish-white felspathic sandstone, very soft at the surface, with felspar decomposed; there is here and there a slight tendency to ferruginous segregation, but not nearly to such an extent as in the regular Máhádevás. I make this allusion as

¹ Long. 82° 4' E.; Lat. 23° 9' N.

² Long. 82° 10' E. Lat. 23° 11' N.

³ Long. 82° 12' E.; Lat. 23° 9' N.

a warning, for, though the presence of iron is a very essential element in characterising the sandstones of the Máhádévás, it often plays a prominent part (but not to so great an extent) in varying the appearance of rocks that do not belong to that group.

The thickness of the sandstone is	28' 0"
Coal seam	7' 2"
Coal	3' 6"
Carbonaceous shale	1' 0"
Coal	2' 8"

Underneath this—

Carbonaceous shale and sandstone	2' 0"
Sandstone	13' 0"
Coal and coaly shale	10"

The sandstones to the end of the section where the road from Bhauta to Jhagrákhanda crosses the stream, and where the Tálehírs are brought up by a fault. Owing to the undulations of the strata, the seam is repeatedly exposed to view for about a mile and a half in the bed of the nala.

The analysis made by Hírálál under the direction of Mr. Mallet, of what was selected as an average sample of the coal, gives—

Moisture	6·7
Volatile matter	28·2
Fixed carbon	59·6
Ash	5·5
	<hr/>
	100·0
	<hr/>

It does not cake. Ash reddish in color.

This is much more favorable testimony to the excellence of the coal than I anticipated. The smallness of the ash is remarkable, and, for the future credit of the Sohágpur coal basin, I hope that this amount of 5·5 per cent. will never be exceeded by this seam. With such fuel as this anything might be accomplished, but unfortunately, like most good things, it is not to be easily obtained, being 86 miles further away from a line of railway than Umariá, and with the additional drawback of several more rivers intervening.

There are various outcrops of other, but smaller, seams, which, as none surpass 4 feet in thickness, I refrain from particularising here. When the full description of the ground is published they will find a place in the list of unimportant outcrops.

Rániganj.—As yet I have not met with any signs of the ironstone shales group, the rocks next in succession to the Barákars belonging to the Dámúda division.

The same remark applies to the economic aspect of the coal in the *Rániganj* group as in the Barákars; at the most, there appear to be only two seams (at different horizons) of workable size. There are plenty

of outcrops of a carbonaceous nature, and several thin beds of coal; but there is comparatively little of the substantial richness that characterises the Damúda series further to the east. Nature appears to have been only learning how to accumulate coal; or it may be that in the poverty of the measures in this part of the country we have evidence suggesting upland basins of coaly deposition.

The two seams occur in the bed of the river Són. One of them I described last year near Guráru. The other is visible where the small stream flowing from Khaira falls into the Són,¹ north-north-west of the village of Kanuáhi. It measures 9 feet, and the greater portion of it appears to be coal. No analysis has been made of the coal, but it cannot be worse than that of the Guráru seam. If it be no better, it will scarcely be worth touching. It is not likely, however, that the enormous amount of 47·3 per cent. of ash² is the average of the whole of this coal, and I propose to select several samples at different levels, and so get at its fair character.

This brief notice of the Rániganj group brings to a close the description of our progress in the discovery of coal. Nearly 1,300 square miles of possible coal-bearing country have been examined, and many hundreds of miles of big and small rivers have been walked, in order that no outcrops might be missed. The outcome of our labors is in one sense poor, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our search has been a careful one.

A few plants have been added to our collection from a spot in the Són near its junction with the Múrna nadi. They are—

Alethopteris lindleyana, Royle.

Dicksonia hughesi, Feistm.

Glossopteris sp.

Dr. Feistmantel says of them, "These are like forms in the Rániganj group, of the Rániganj and Jharria coal-fields." The two genera *Alethopteris* and *Dicksonia* help to show that the beds in which they were found belong to the upper division of the Damúdas, *Dicksonia* indeed being a Rájmahál form.

Máhádévás.—The only allusion I wish to make under this heading is to a remark in my first paper on the South Rewah Gondwána basin, at page 128 of this volume of our Records, in reference to the discovery of a *Vertebraria indica* in a sandstone, which, if it had not been for the

¹ Long. 81° 32' E.; Lat. 23° 24' N.

² Analysis of Guráru coal—

Moisture	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2·7
Volatile	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9·5
Fixed carbon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40·5
Ash	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47·3
										100·0

fossil, I should have classed "with a series higher than the Damúda." The force of discipline was too strong for me last season, and I allowed the *Vertebraria* to overcome me. Having the opportunity of again looking up the section (which is in the Johilla), I did so, and my notes in regard to it are—"Went to Chota Daigaon and then struck for the Johilla. Going up the river the sandstones are coarse pebbly rocks, yellowish-grey, massively bedded, and frequently with oblique lamination. At intervals there are purplish, fine-grained argillaceous sandstones, and brick-red clays, and fine-grained purple sandstones frequently so ferruginous as to become iron ore. These are not the most abundant rocks, but they are prominent because of their color. At the junction of the Bara Daigaon nala and the Johilla is a small island, and in the purplish fine-grained argillaceous sandstone that forms a thin bed amongst the more massive sandstone I found *Vertebraria* stems. This discovery might lead one to suppose that the sandstones here ought to be classed as Damúdas, but their physical aspect is utterly at variance with that of the Dámúda type. The presence of the *Vertebraria* is the difficulty so long as it is looked upon as a specific plant of the Damúda series."

I would dismiss the difficulty by extending the range of the *Vertebraria*.

Maleri group.—No representatives of this group came under our observation during the season.

Jabalpúr group.—The only Jabalpúr beds we met with were those on the line of march from Chandia to Lóra. That these all belong to the Jabalpúr group is proved by the fossils they contain. The sandstones passed over were a loose granular variety with specks of decomposed felspar, more compact sandstones with seams of ferruginous matter and pipes of segregated silicio-ferruginous matter, very hard white quartzite (looking like a quartzite of much older age than Jabalpúr), and ferruginous sandstones, with stronger ferruginous patches here and there. The shales were sometimes a little argillaceous, and either grey or slightly purple in color.

Near Lóra¹ there are many big pebbles along the edge of the metamorphic inlier, and thinking that they might be indicative of Tálchírs, I spent one day in wandering through the various nalas to test the idea. I failed to see anything that I could call Tálchír. There is an exposure of a pebble-bed (in the stream running towards Dirouri) overlying a reddish-colored indistinctly seen clay bed, but it has no likeness to anything of a Tálchír type, and I came to the conclusion that the pebbles at the surface have been derived from beds of Jabalpúr age.

Laméta.—The tracing of the Laméta boundaries was under the

¹ Long. 80° 49' E.; Lat. 23° 34' N.

special care of Hírálál, and the task kept him hard at work for some weeks. The main body of the group runs pretty parallel with the Mandla trappean plateau, but there are several small outliers. These would probably not have been discovered in several instances, had not the rivers in which they were observed been resolutely walked throughout the whole of their course.

The predominant rock is limestone, and subordinate to it are red clays and soft earthy sandstones. The limestone is sometimes pure, but more commonly it is arenaceous and cherty. The analysis of a clean piece from the Sarpá nala outlier gave the following result:—

Carbonate of lime	86.5
Carbonate of magnesia	5.6
Oxide of iron and alumina . . . . .	.6
Sand	3.8
Clay	2.1
	<hr/>
	98.6
	<hr/>

Such limestone as this would do well as a flux, but there is no scarcity of good limestone in any part of the country.

Trap.—The trap forms a very prominent feature in our maps, owing to its abundance; but I shall reserve my special remarks on it for my Memoir.

APPENDIX F.

Annual Report of the Western Malwa Agency, 1881-82.

The past year may be said to have been one of prosperity, as food was cheap, health good, and there was very little crime. The kharif and rabi crops of the previous year had been so superabundant that many cultivators found it more profitable to grow cotton than cereals, and much land, from the dissatisfaction caused by new settlements, was left fallow. The harvest for the year under review was not an abundant one as regards the most important cereals; but this was not felt at the time, and there has since been a considerable rise in prices.

The rainy season began on the 6th June and ceased on the 1st October, and during the interval 39 inches 35 cents were gauged; the rainfall for the year being 39·84 inches, or rather over the average.

Sindia's territory.—The revenue survey, begun under Sir Michael Filose in 1880, was finished during the past year. After the 20 years' settlement of Sir Dinkar Rao, which expired on the 5th June 1880, a temporary settlement at an enhanced revenue of about 8½ lakhs, or about 5 annas in the rupee, was made for three years by the Sir Soubah Suntoba, in order to give time for the survey to be completed. This settlement did not apply to the Neemuch district, but was carried out in the other zillas, except in the Mandsour district, where, owing to the persistent opposition of the zemindars, it was found impossible to apply it, though a new Soubah was appointed for the purpose. The three years' settlement will expire on the 5th June 1883, and during the interval Sir Michael Filose, the Sir Soubah, is entrusted with the duty of carrying out a settlement for 10 years, on the data furnished by the survey. He has begun in the Mandsour district, and, I hear, has settled some 50 villages out of a total of 164, but the zemindars are still dissatisfied, and some of them have returned their leases. If the Sir Soubah succeeds in the Mandsour district, he calculates that the work of settlement will be easier in the others.

The surplus revenue of Malwa is remitted to Gwalior, and on the 5th June all treasuries are empty, establishments being paid by remittances from Gwalior, until the first instalment of revenue replenishes the treasuries. Too little or no money is spent on local requirements. No roads are constructed by the State, though much required, and even the seat of Government—the ancient and prospering city of Ujjain,—is badly paved, and its water-supply so bad as to be injurious to health. A larger expenditure might profitably be made on dispensaries and vaccination.

Nothing is spent on education, though a cess for that purpose has been levied for years.

Holkar's territory.—A settlement has also been going on in this State during the past year, and was the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction in the large district of Rampoor. Several deputations came to me to complain of the hardness of the settlement, and much land was thrown out of cultivation in consequence. Having no authority to listen to their complaints, I could only advise them to go to Indore and lay their petitions before His Highness. Later in the year His Highness made a tour through the Rampoor district to re-assure his subjects, and I learned, on good authority, that he had compounded the debts of his subjects to their buniachs, paying the latter 30 lakhs for one crore of debts, and thus placing his subjects in a better position to satisfy his demand for an increase of revenue.

Jaora.—During the past year His Highness the Nawab has formed a Council and taken a more active part in the management of his State, and has dispensed with the services of his father's Minister, Huzrut Noor Khan, C.S.I., who had conducted affairs during his minority, and had continued to be his Minister since his installation in 1874. Her Majesty has conferred the rank of Major on His Highness, and he has been appointed Honorary 2nd in Command of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse. He expressed a great desire to be instructed in drill, and for that purpose spent a month at Agar.

2. His Highness signed an agreement to abolish transit duty on salt in consideration of receiving Rs. 2,500 annually.

3. The land held by mafidars has been surveyed in the pargana of Jaora.

4. The revenue realized was S. S. Rs. 9,29,437.

5. The following force was maintained :—

Guns	15
Gunners	69
Sowars	121
Regular infantry	200
Irregular foot levies.	200
Police	497

6. The area under cultivation was increased by 294 bighas, and 82 new wells were dug.

7. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight maunds of opium and 1,083 maunds of cotton were produced.

8. One school at Jaora and four in the district were maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,327. In the Jaora school the daily attendance was as follows :—

English classes	61
Persian and Arabic classes	49
Hindi and Marathi „	70

In the district schools the daily attendance was 208.

9. The dispensary at Jaora was maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,954; 8,422 persons were treated, 173 died, and 722 children were vaccinated.

10. There was 1 dacoity, 9 robberies on the highway, 3 murders, one attempt at satti, 3 suicides, 1 case of poisoning by a thug who escaped. The attempt at satti took place at the village of Piplain, in Sunjit, on the 22nd September 1881. The widow of Piuthi Raj Meena endeavored to perform satti, and was actually on the pile when the kotwal of Sunjit arrived and forcibly released her, meeting with some opposition from those who had assembled. Ten persons were arrested and punished, but several escaped.

Ruttam.—This city is a great centre for time bargains in opium and grain, to which it has owed much of its prosperity. The business, however, is a tender plant, and there was some dissatisfaction with the interference of the Durbar in the settlement; but after some delay it passed off.

2. His Highness the Raja signed an agreement to abolish transit duty on salt in consideration of receiving Rs. 1,000 annually.

3. There have been some complaints of the levy of transit dues on salt; but as soon as the matter was brought to the notice of His Highness, it was promptly attended to, and orders were issued to return the sums which had been levied.

4. The revenue was S. S. Rs. 13 lakhs, inclusive of jagirs.

5. The following force was maintained :—

[illegible]

6. Rutlam boasts of the best school in Malwa, and His Highness the Raja takes great interest in education and gives it much encouragement; 24 schools were maintained by the State, including 3 for girls and a Central College at Rutlam, at a cost of Rs. 18,108-9-6. The daily attendance at the College was as follows:—

English class	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63.34
Persian	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	185.35
Hindi	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	467.49

There were besides 15 private schools in the city in which 510 boys and 22 girls received instruction, and 5 schools with 90 boys were maintained by jagirdars.

7. Rs. 2,715-12-3 were expended on two dispensaries in the city, in which 17,148 persons were treated; 38 deaths occurred, 1,348 children were vaccinated.

8. Four dacoities, 8 robberies on the highway, and 2 murders were committed.

9. In the month of July a report was received that two girls, aged 11 and 12 years, had been rescued from Binjars, who had escaped. One had been kidnapped at Chitoregarh, the other at Dohud, and while enquiries were being instituted one escaped from her temporary captivity, and the other was restored to her parents.

10. His Highness the Raja is intelligent, assiduous and prudent, and only requires experience, and there is no fear for the prosperity of Rutlam in his hands.

Sailana.—Owing to a physical infirmity the Raja is not able to take so active a share in the management of his affairs as he otherwise would; but as far as the prosperity of the State is concerned, there is nothing to regret in this, for he has an excellent kamdar in whom he trusts and whose management is most prudent.

2. The Raja made a tour for the benefit of his health to Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Delhi, and Jyepore, and returned benefited.

3. The revenue was S. S. Rs. 1,43,315-8-0, jagirs 1,06,895-8-0, lands held for charitable purposes 9,405-12-0.

4. Revenue to the amount of Rs. 6,000 was remitted.

5. The area under cultivation was increased by 200 bighas.

6. One thousand two hundred and seven maunds of opium and 199 maunds of cotton were produced.

7. The following force was maintained :—

Guns	3
Gunners	15
Sowars	40
Infantry and police	225

8. Two dacoities were committed.

9. Rs. 1,356 were expended on education. Six boys were instructed in English, 25 in Persian, and 58 in Hindi.

Sitamaru.—Everything is going on satisfactorily in this small State, and there is nothing particular to record.

2. The revenue realized was S. S. Rs. 1,30,000.

3. The force maintained was 2 guns, 40 sowars, and 100 footmen.

4. Five murders and 3 suicides are reported to have been committed.

5. Rs. 300 were expended in education, and 40 boys received instruction.

Piploda.—A revenue survey has been carried out by the Thakur during the year.

Pirawa.—In this small pargana of Tonk there was some dissatisfaction.

tion with the settlement and against the authorities, and several deputations from the zemindars came to me. I forwarded their complaints to the Political Agent, Haraoti, and they received consideration. In the meantime much land was thrown out of cultivation.

Dewas.—In the parganas of Dewas under this Agency, enquiries into the maafi lands have been instituted, and the maafidars proceeded to Dewas to present their petitions.

Tankadars.—There have been two deaths among the 16 tankadars who draw their allowances through the Agency. Rao Humir Singh of Nurwar and Bhyron Singh of Dabri died, and have been succeeded by their sons.

Communications.—The road connecting Agar with Ujjain, 41 miles, is fast approaching completion, and is expected to be open for traffic during the rainy season. This road might with advantage be continued to Jhalrapatan, about 60 miles, which would open up thriving communities, which are at present completely cut off during several months in the year. The Jhalrapatan State is doing its part, but it will only be a link of about 10 miles, and 50 remain through the territories of Holkar, Sindia, and Tonk. Many useful roads required might be mentioned, but Agar being now connected with the railway at Ujjain, it is hoped that before long it will be connected with the Agra and Bombay road at Sarangpur, 30 miles.

Transit duties.—A great boon to the people and a great impulse to trade would be effected if these duties were abolished by all the States. They are vexatious, and it is impossible to defend the principle of levying them on goods merely passing through Native States in the position in which they stand. It is not easy to obtain exact information, for the larger States are jealous of furnishing it on this and on any other fiscal subject. In Sindia's territory transit dues are abolished on all but a few articles, but they are the principal, such as cloth, opium, sugar, tobacco. The duty is deducted from the import duty if the article breaks bulk within 30 miles in the jurisdiction of the State, otherwise credit is not given. The consequence is, that goods from Bombay and Indore for Agar toil for 60 miles up the Agra road, which is free, and branch off to Agar from Shajapur, getting credit on arrival for the transit duty paid at Shajapur, as it is within the radius of 30 miles. The shortest route would be by rail to Ujjain and along the 40 miles of metalled road, but during that distance transit dues have to be paid no less than four times, once to Gwalior, once to Panbehara, a jagir, and twice to Holkar for the parganas of Mehidpur and Turana, for in Indore territory transit dues are levied for each pargana. It is true that the sayerdar takes less than he is authorized to do, in order to attract traffic on this route, but it is optional, and would be increased immediately if it was relaxed elsewhere. If the States abolished transit

dues and lowered their import and export duties, they would soon find their compensation in the increased trade that would ensue.

The Sir Soubah of Malwa has the matter of transit dues on the Ujjain-Agar road under consideration, and, as I shall shortly meet him, I hope to hear that he will propose some relief to trade.

Mails.—The mails and parcels have been carried with perfect safety, and great energy is being shown by the Postal Department in establishing post offices wherever it is profitable to do so, or a reasonable request is made. This department has greatly improved in usefulness and efficiency since a local head has been appointed at Indore.

Civil Justice.—I beg to refer to Appendix A. The cases were those arising in the station bazaar and are usually settled by punchayat. Rs. 126-6 were remitted during the year to the Indore treasury.

There were 9 appeals from the judgment of the District Court of Neemuch, 4 being appeals from orders not referred to by Magistrate in his report. In 6 cases the judgment of the District Court was upheld, and in 1 reversed; in 1 judgment was given by the High Court in favor of appellant, reversing the judgment of both lower courts. One appeal is pending.

Criminal Justice.—I beg to refer to Appendix B. There were 4 cases of murder. Two offenders were convicted and two accused discharged.

Two cases of obtaining minors for the purpose of prostitution were brought under notice, and the offender in one case punished, in the other she escaped owing to the apathy of the native officials. The two girls whose parents could not be traced were respectably provided for. There were 5 appeals from the judgment of the Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, in 3 of which the sentence was quashed.

Dispensaries.—I have already alluded to those at Rutlam and Jaora. There are two others under the Agency Surgeon, one at Sarangpur, the other at Agar; and as regards the latter, I beg to extract the following from the report of Dr. Milne. I cordially concur in the praise bestowed on Native Doctor Gungadeen:—

“During the year the total number of cases treated in the dispensary was 3,828; of these 3,657 were out-patients, the remaining 141 in-patients. Of out-patients the average daily number was 56.02, of in-patients 8.41. Compared with the previous year, the actual number of admissions of both out and in-patients is greater. These numbers show that the dispensary is becoming more and more popular amongst the community.

“Among the out-patients two major operations were performed, in both instances removal of fatty tumour, and both were successful. One hundred and ninety-six minor operations; all were successful. Among in-patients nine major operations were performed, eight of them with success.

"One thousand and sixty-four cases of ophthalmia presented themselves; of these 1,054 were successfully treated. Most of the patients apply for treatment at an early stage of the disease, and this accounts for the large percentage of cures.

"Vaccination.—Compared with last year the number vaccinated is almost double. Altogether 676 were vaccinated, 638 with success.

"Native Doctor Gungadeen still continues very attentive to his duties and treats many of the urgent cases of accident, &c., with great success. To his care and attention the dispensary owes much of its prosperity and popularity."

Cantonment Magistracy, Neemuch.—Major Dalrymple's report is attached.

Agar Fair.—This fair was instituted by Colonel J. Watson, C.B., V.C., in 1877; for the encouragement of the breeding of horses, and had been held annually in April-May in the cantonment until this year, when it was transferred to a very pretty spot about a mile to the north of the cantonment, where there was a very old and sacred temple in great dilapidation, but to which the whole Hindu population flock during festivals. It was proposed to make it a fair, not only for horses, but for cattle and general merchandise. The Sir Soubah gave his support, and being the first fair thus held, it proved a great success during the ten days it lasted; the time for holding it being fixed with reference to the moon and to the convenience of zemindars. The following statistics were collected:—

Two hundred horses, mares, fillies and colts were brought, and 37 sold for Rs. 4,606-8; 904 cattle, and sold to the value of Rs. 15,000; 258 shops were opened, and goods to the value of Rs. 11,749 sold.

The Soubah of Agar and other Hindu gentlemen heartily joined in the project, which the former had long entertained, of re-building the temple, for which His Highness Holkar, on hearing of it, sent Rs. 1,000 unsolicited, and a handsome structure is fast rising on the site of the old one, which will greatly add to the attractions of the fair in the future. It was attended by thousands, and I hope is now established, and that it may annually afford profit and recreation to the good people of Agar and of the surrounding country.

Public works.—Workshops for the armorer of the Central India Horse and a school-house for the wing of Native Infantry are being constructed by the Public Works Department; and a small church with 40 sittings is being built by me with the assistance of friends, to which I trust the Government may give some support.

Education.—I have already referred to the schools at Jaora and Rutlam. There is a small school at Agar open to all classes, which has had a daily attendance of 67.04, in which English, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi arithmetic, history, geography, and dictation are taught,

and which is attended by all recruits of the Central India Horse. See Appendix G.

Boundary disputes.—Eleven disputes were settled by Lieutenant Meade, and 10 by Lieutenant Masters of the Central India Horse. There are still a large number on the file.

Military.—The Central India Horse has been employed as usual, guarding the Agra and Bombay road, and at posts in Malwa, for the better protection of the country. The following statistics are submitted :—

Deaths	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Invalided	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
Discharged as unfit	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Voluntarily discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Discharged by court martial	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sentenced by civil court	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total casualties							121
Recruits entertained	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
Horses cast or died	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
Remounts	.	.	.	.	.	.	96, including 47 Arabs.

The average price of the remounts of the 1st Regiment was Rs. 272, and of the 2nd Regiment Rs. 277.

The average price of grain supplied to the 1st Regiment at Goona, was, wheat $24\frac{1}{4}$ seers, gram 31 seers 15 chittaks per rupee; the price of grain supplied to the 2nd Regiment at Agar was, wheat $22\frac{5}{8}$ seers, gram 30 seers the rupee.

Only two courts-martial were held.

Horse-breeding.—One hundred and ninety mares at Agar and 79 at Goona were covered by the Government stallions; and mares cast are usually covered before being sold. The prizes given at the annual fairs at Agar and the encouragement shown to breeders have imparted a decided impulse to horse-breeding in West Malwa.

Returns.—The following returns are appended :—

- A. Civil Justice.
- B. Criminal Justice.
- C. Do. do. Attendance of witnesses.
- D. Police.
- E. Jails.
- F. Revenue.
- G. Education.
- H. Public Works.
- J. Post Office.
- K. Military.
- L. Vaccination.

AGAR,
The 31st May 1882.

C. MARTIN, *Colonel*,
Political Agent, West Malwa.

APPENDIX G.

Annual Report on the States under the Bhopawar Political Agency for 1881-82.

Dated 25th June 1882.

From—LIEUT. COLONEL J. MILLER, Officiating Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

I have the honor to submit my Administration Report on the States, &c., under this Agency.

CHAPTER I.

Political.

I received charge of this Agency* from Colonel Kincaid on the 1st June 1881.

* STATES.

DHAR.

Ali-Rajpur.

Jhabua.

Dobut.

Mutwar.

Amjhera (including)—

Jekthan.

Sagore.

Piplia.

Bag.

Bankaneer.

Manawar.

Pitlawud.

Chikulda.

Kathiwar.

Rutanmal.

Dhai and Dhurmrai.

Gwalior.

Indore.

2. *Ali-Rajpur*.—The chief political event of the year under report has been the death of His Highness Maharana Roopdeo of Ali-Rajpur.

3. The Maharana, who was only (37) thirty-seven years of age, died after a short illness, and had not during his lifetime intimated any wish to

adopt an heir. His Highness left a family of daughters only. The mother of his late Highness, as also his surviving Ranis, and those of his brother Maharana Gungadeo, whom he had succeeded on the guddee—Gungadeo having been in 1869 deposed for incapacity—presented a joint petition that Waji Sing, grandson of the Thakur of Sondwa, a distant branch of the ruling house, might be recognized as heir to the chiefship. Two other claimants, however, had appeared, and within a few weeks of the submission of the petition of the Ranis, they also had laid their claims before the Agent, Governor General.

4. As this report is being prepared, though after the close of the official year, official intimation has been received and transmitted to Ali-Rajpur that the Government of India, whilst finding, on full investigation, that there existed no claimant who could succeed as of

right, yet, earnestly desiring to maintain the existence and privileges of Native States, acceded to the wishes of the Ranis, and what might be assumed to be also the wish of the late Chief, and the wish of the people. Waji Sing, who is now between 13 and 14, years of age, has already been called into Sirdarpur, in order that he may, as early as possible, commence his studies at the Residency Rajcoomar College at Indore.

5. The death of the late Maharana fortunately caused little change in the conduct of the affairs of the State, for Ali-Rajpur was still under superintendence. Roopdeo, from incapacity, extravagance, and other causes, had never been entrusted with full powers, though it was intended that he should be during 1882-83. Immediately on the Maharana's death, the Dewan, Rai Bahadur Venkat Ram, who, owing to unfortunate enmity on the part of the Chief, had latterly resided at Sirdarpur, was directed to proceed to Ali-Rajpur and assume direction of the State from the Naib Dewan.

6. Captain Bignell, Adjutant of the Malwa-Bhil Corps, was also deputed to arrange for the safe custody of State and valuable property.

7. When my camp was at Rajpur in December, I found the country quiet, and the people, although poor, apparently happy and contented. The Dewan is very popular with the Bhils; and at a time when even the succession was still undecided, besides difficulties of debt and other matters to be surmounted, I was glad that I had succeeded in dissuading him from his desire to retire on a pension.

8. In the State of *Dhar* there is no political event to report; remarks on the administration will be found at paragraphs 50 to 56, Chapter II.

9. Of *Jhabua*, it is the same old tale told in every annual report of the last few years, *viz.*, the extravagance of the Chief, which my predecessors have feared might eventually, by causing financial embarrassment, lead to political difficulties, caused by bad government, especially beyond the borders of the State itself.

10. In 1875 Colonel Kincaid bore high testimony to the private character of the Raja:—"his pure life; frank, truthful, manly bearing, and charitable disposition, extorts admiration; but from the virtues of the man spring the failings of the Chief,—he is too generous, and at the mercy of unprincipled time-servers, &c."

The same applies now, but the debts have increased. (*Vide* financial statement at paragraphs 67 to 70, Chapter II.)

His Highness the Raja did good service in 1857, and although then only 15 years of age, ably seconded the loyal efforts of Rai Bahadur Moonshee Jaywalla Pershad, then Superintendent, and lately Dewan, of

the State. Jawalla Pershad resigned the Dewanship and retired on a pension at the close of the official year, having many times previously expressed his desire to do so, on account of indifferent health and long service,—29 years in Jhabua.

It is not his fault that the finances of the State are in such a sad condition, for at one time, through his good management, the *savings* amounted to over a lakh of rupees.

11. He is succeeded as Dewan by Narain Rao Bhikajee, a tried man, and zealous, who, if allowed, would, I think, in time, bring the State out of its difficulties.

12. The Raja of Jhabua suddenly (last January) expressed an intention of starting immediately on pilgrimage to Benares with an armed retinue of 100 men.

Being only officiating temporarily in the Agency, I did not feel justified in sanctioning what I knew would be an expenditure of at least another quarter of a lakh.

Whilst signing the required pass, therefore, I sent it to the Agent, Governor General, for sanction, and he, whilst forwarding it to the Raja, expressed his opinion as to the injudiciousness of the expedition.

The Raja gave up the project, or has at least postponed it.

13. *Jobut*.—The young Rana, a promising boy of 16, is a student at the Residency College, Indore.

14. Nana Rawaat, the pardoned outlaw patail of the village of Parwa, continues to give some trouble, and there are frequent complaints against him of high-handed and unlawful proceedings, and more frequently against the people of doubtful character whom he has collected round his village. It was hoped he was going to devote himself to agriculture, and he has paid the first instalment of compensation (Rs. 366-13-3) to the Dhar Bunniah whom he robbed; but it is said his followers flatter him into believing that he has by his resistance converted himself into a power, as was possible in days of old.

15. It would be unfortunate if he should again commit himself, and strong measures at last have to be resorted to, as was intended in 1880. I have written to him, to point out the danger of harboring lawless characters, as he would become responsible for the actions of those with him. He has sent a suitable reply.

16. *Bakhtgarh (Dhar)*.—The “Mundloi” will shortly have his estate, which is still under superintendence, handed over to him.

17. He has tendered a request that the Agency should still, for a time, continue its supervision, until he has himself gained more experience. This not being, however, in accordance with the usual practice, the question has been referred to the Agent, Governor General.

Colonel Kincaid left on record that, in so far as the new Revenue Survey, now being carried on, was concerned, Agency supervision should continue until that work and the revenue settlement was completed.

For further details of the administration, see paragraphs 57 to 62, Chapter II.

18. *Burra Burkhera and Chota Burkhera*.—A political question with reference to opium traffic, further referred to at paragraph 91, Chapter II, has been submitted to the Agent, Governor General.

19. *Amjhera*.—A good old landlord, who managed his estate well—the Thakur of Duttigaum died in February, survived only about three months by his much younger “Rani.”

20. It is trusted that the Gwalior Durbar will accede to the wishes, as to adoption, expressed by the Thakur on his death-bed; but it is unfortunate that the able management of the Thakurani, in whose charge he left estate and heir, should have been so suddenly removed.

21. *Chikulda*.—The Raja of Dhai died in the month of December 1881.

22. There are no other *political* events which require mention. Minor matters of political interest will be found under the States to which they belong.

Crops.

23. The mukka crop, the staple food of the Bhil population, was, unfortunately, an almost entire failure, owing to excessive rain, unaccompanied by intermediate breaks. The jawar, on which they also live during a considerable portion of the year, was for the same reason a bad crop. Finally, the wheat harvest has been in many places not much over half a crop. Fortunately the large stacks remaining from the two previous bumper harvests—when all, except the poor consumer, complained that on account of the cheapness they could not pay their rents, or collect them, as the case might be—have hitherto prevented prices rising very high.

24. Only the opium crop was an excellent one; but the benefit which might have accrued to the cultivators from that was neutralized by a heavy fall in the market price of the drug, whilst only those who were well-to-do could afford to wait for better prices.

Health.

25. The health of the country generally has been good, but reports were received from Jhabua and Ali-Rajpur of an unusual prevalence of sore-throat of a distressing nature.

26. Special remarks with reference to the health of the cantonment of Sirdarpur and the Malwa-Bhil Corps will be found in the appended memorandum on the regiment at paragraph 5.

27. With reference to the prevalence of guinea-worm, it would, I think, be worth investigation whether, as the natives assert, this troublesome disease can be prevented by throwing lime into the wells, and thereby destroying the germs. They consider it is caused by the *drinking* water. This precaution, however, even if adopted, would not much benefit Sirdarpur and the Bhil Corps, as the only well, properly so called, dries up in the hot season, and the remedy, if of any use, would be inapplicable to a river.

28. Reports of cholera, which, however, never spread to within the borders of the Agency, rather cut short my tour, and prevented my visiting, as I had much wished to do, the Bhil Corps outposts in the Satpura mountains, in the Deputy Bhil Agency. There was no cholera where these posts are, but it was reported to be in the country between, and it seemed unwise to take a camp through it, and perhaps carry the disease back.

Crime.

29. There has been rather less crime than usual within the limits of the Agency during the year under report. Only the Muhammadan population of Jhabua ilaqua, and those not only of the Walayati class, have made themselves rather objectionably conspicuous in this respect.

Cheap food, no doubt, rather than better government, is the true way of accounting for less crime, such as cattle-lifting and dacoity.

Roads.

30. After much loss of time, through obstructiveness on the part of the Naib Subah of Amjhera, who objected to the survey until he should have received orders from his Durbar, and some delay in the despatch of these orders, the road between Dhar and Sirdarpur—and without which the latter station is, during the rains, almost cut off from rest of the world—has been, at last, commenced, or, at least, is being the marked out.

31. As a considerable traffic passes through Sirdarpur, the road is not alone of local importance, though I doubt its becoming to any great extent, as has been stated, a railway feeder, for the reason that I do not think much of the traffic goes beyond Malwa itself, and therefore it would probably not be worth while, for comparatively short distances, to unload the salt and wheat from bunjara bullocks or carts into a railway train, the former on its way from Palee and Godhra to Malwa, or the wheat, *vice versa*, on its way from Malwa to Goojerat.

32. Some further particulars relative to this traffic will be found at paragraphs 97 and 102, Chapters IV and VI, respectively.

Forests.

33. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks made in the annual reports of previous years, further than to recall the fact that the fast disappearance of the forests, and the probable ultimate effect on the rainfall, has been already frequently pointed out. Some of the States have, urged by the Political Agents, instituted a certain amount of forest conservancy, but, I fear, more with the object of increasing present revenue than preserving their woods.

34. In a country inhabited by a wild jungle race like the Bhils, to whom the produce of the woods is about the chief source of livelihood, and who have been accustomed to look upon that produce as theirs of right, it would, indeed, be impolitic, as well as harsh to introduce any very stringent conservative measures, otherwise than gradually.

35. Still the question will in a few years present itself with increasing force when the wood required gets every year scarcer and further away, and when the already uncertain rainfall pours down the bare spurs of the Vindhias, to be at once carried away to the sea, instead of retained in forest-clad slopes filling the springs until the next monsoon.

36. In Jobut the Kamdar attempts some slight restriction, but they are not much attended to, and wisely, I think, he does not attempt to enforce them very strictly.

In Ali-Rajpur a "Jungle Darogah" has been appointed, who, whilst collecting dues for the State (itself acting as a slight restriction), prohibits the cutting of trees which have not reached maturity.

In Neemkhera also the Kamdar has frequently been directed to give attention to this matter, and has done so to some extent. The estate comprises some spurs of the ghats.

In Jhabua there has hitherto been no attempt at conservancy, but the new Dewan informs me that he has just instituted a commencement in three parganas where there are fewer Bhil residents. This mode of restriction, however, is only prohibitive against cutting certain trees, as teak, &c.

Dispensaries.

37. Besides some belonging to the States themselves, and in addition

Jhabua.	} Jhabua.	Bakhtgarh.	to that at Sirdarpur, there are seven dispensaries in the Agency.
Kandla.		Amjhera.	
Ranapur.		Jobut	
		Ali-Rajpur.	

38. Dr. Gimlette, who was in medical charge from June 1881 to January 1882, visited and inspected all of these before the end of December, which probably had never been done before. His report was generally favorable.

39. I also myself visited all but two of the dispensaries. Only one of the buildings (Ali-Rajpur) can be described as suitable, and that was built whilst the State was under superintendence. That at Jobut (Garah) is probably, however, sufficient for the requirements of the small population. The Chiefs shrink from the expense of new buildings, and great good is done by the institutions as they are. It must also be remembered, in the case of Jhabua, that, although the necessity of a more suitable building for the city itself has constantly been urged on the Durbar, it keeps up altogether *three* dispensaries. Anonymous complaints against the two native doctors with reference to a looseness of morals, which, if true, would very much neutralize the benefits they confer on the people, have been enquired into as much as such statements admitted of, but, the petitioners not coming forward, without success. In at least one case it was strongly suspected to be purely malicious.

Education.

40. Colonel Kincaid found that "the list of young Thakurs in the Rajcoomar class is gradually diminishing; it is a difficult institution to keep up, &c." It was already well known to me that none came of their own free will, or even of the free will of their parents.

As has been remarked in former years, every excuse is made use of to withdraw them from school. Colonel Kincaid also thought that the boys received more harm morally than was gained intellectually, unless there was a suitable boarding-house for them to live in. In this I fully agree, and would add, some trustworthy person to supervise. There are no funds for either this or the building, but, in addition, I think it hardly advisable to force young Thakurs to school, or their parents to send them, which they always do unwillingly, when, in addition to being sometimes already married, the slender resources of their estates can with difficulty bear the expense of residing away from the family home.

41. To the richer class who go to the Residency College at Indore, and who are growing up to higher positions and responsibilities, the same does not apply.

42. Of this Agency, the following Chiefs are now students at that institution—

The Rana of Jobut,
The Bhoomia of Kali-Baorie,
The Thakur of Girwana,

and to these will now be added Waji Sing, on whom the Government have just bestowed the vacant Chiefship of Ali-Rajpur.

Boundary Disputes.

43. None have been settled during the year, but in some cases surveys have been made, so as, in accordance with recent orders, to have all ready for investigation when an officer may be deputed to enquire into them.

International Boundary Cases.

44. None have been taken up this year, and there are not many awaiting settlement. No request for settlement has been received.

Witchcraft.

45. Two cases have come to notice during the year. In one, the death of the woman, through the anger of her brother, indirectly resulted.

The witch-finder could not well be held fully responsible for this, as her death occurred a long time afterwards, and could not be attributed to the ill-treatment received at the time.

The Jhabua Durbar was, however, advised to increase the punishment they proposed awarding, and as the witch-finder belonged to another State, it was thought preferable that he should serve his term of imprisonment at Sirdarpur, which he is now doing. He had received ten rupees for naming the witch. His father had been convicted of the same offence a few years before.

Vaccination.

46. Two of the vaccinators attached to the Agency complained of being able to do but little work in the districts to which they were sent, owing to the little assistance rendered by the local authorities. These were written to, to give all due assistance to the vaccinators, as well as to endeavor to explain to the people the nature of the benefits they were throwing away.

47. As I write, however, *this day*, two Bhil recruits have presented themselves for enlistment, bearing the marks of recent vaccination. On enquiry, they state that the patel called them in to be vaccinated. Bearing in mind recent remarks by the Agent, Governor General, with reference to the objections to over-zeal in this matter, enquiries will be made. The men did not appear to mind, however, and it is said that in some districts the Bhils bring their children of their own accord.

Criminal Tribes.

48. *Moghias*.—The Moghias of Bakhtgarh and Dhar, although giving less trouble than in former years, still remain professional

robbers: a cause of complaint to peaceful villagers, and a source of irritation to the Durbars.

Some difficulties connected with the application of the rules sanctioned for the reclamation and settlement of this tribe have recently been submitted by me for the orders of the Agent, Governor General.

Telegraphic Communication.

49. The city of Dhar, 22 miles east of the cantonment of Sirdarpur, was put in telegraphic communication with the world, for the first time, on 1st February 1882. The receipts have already been larger than was expected.

Mail Robberies.

49A. Two mail robberies were reported within the year. In the case of one, near Duttigaum, and about 12 miles west from Sirdarpur, the runner entrusted his bag to the escorting sepoy, who carried the bag alone. Articles to the value of Rs. 32-9 were looted. The Deputy Post Master General claimed the amount of cash collections, *viz.*, Rs. 10-2, but, on my representing that the fault lay primarily with the department's servant, the claim was withdrawn. He declines, however, to refund Rs. 22-7, the value of a partially insured parcel, for which a native has petitioned. The robbers have not been traced.

In the case of the second so-called robbery, alleged to have occurred near Kooksee, it was found, on full investigation, to have been no robbery at all. The runner, indeed, confessed that he had assaulted the Bhils, thrown down the bag, and run away to the chowki.

These five patient persons, one of them armed, were found half an hour after *watching* the "English dak," in case it might get stolen, and they be held responsible. They were thereupon again assaulted and one severely beaten.

After being twice arrested, in confinement about a month, and marched about a hundred miles, they were acquitted and released by me.

The runner is awaiting the orders of the Agent, Governor General, on the sentence passed on him by me for bringing a false charge and for assault.

Population. Census.

49B. The population of the States under the Agency was found to be 350,206, exclusive of that of the large parganas of Pittawud and Chikulda (Holkar), and Amjhera (including its Thakurs and Jagirdars) (Gwalior), the enumeration and tabulation of which was not carried out under the superintendence of this Agency, and the figures of which have not been furnished.

CHAPTER II.

Condition of Native States.

Dhar.

50. *Finances*.—Revenue receipts for the current year are shown at Rs. 7,46,845, against Rs. 7,43,121 of the previous year. The expenditure is shown at Rs. 10,13,069, against Rs. 8,11,624 last year. There was thus an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 2,66,224, but this is caused by the making over to Government of Rs. 3,00,000 of Government notes in capitalisation of Rs. 12,000 on account of contribution to the Malwa-Bhil Corps.

51. *Judicial (Civil and Criminal)*.—Last year Colonel Kincaid mentioned that there is the usual delay in the cases, but in the end substantial justice appears to be meted out.

The Durbar has considered this matter and appointed an additional Judge in the Chief Court in order to clear up arrears and assist the two Judges already existing. Many complaints, however, come up of the delay in settlement of cases.

52. The *Jail* arrangements are satisfactory.

53. The *Police* are fairly efficient.

54. *Roads* have been kept in good order.

55. *Education*.—Well attended to. The Dhar High School is a very good institution.

56. *Dispensaries*.—Well administered.

Bakhtgarh (Dhar).

57. Colonel Kincaid wrote in last year's report that, should the Thakur be well reported on next year, there would be no further objection to making over to him his estate, now out of debt. The Agent, Governor General, has therefore been addressed with a view to this being done. The Thakur is intelligent, and now takes an interest in the management of affairs.

58. The Kamdar, Damodhar Martund, whose recent transfer from Jobut is also alluded to in Colonel Kincaid's last year's report, is a good administrator. It is unfortunate that he is so unpopular, but the people of Bakhtgarh are excessively difficult to manage, and would never be content with any one who attempted reforms of any kind. A jemadar of police has lately been tried for attempting to murder the Kamdar; it is supposed he was instigated by others.

59. The Revenue Surveyor has been dismissed, and another entertained.

	Rs.
60. <i>Finance</i> —	
Cash balance at close of 1880-81	14,975
Receipts during 1881-82	56,505
Total	71,480
Expenditure during the year	52,100
Cash balance at close of 1881-82	19,380

61. *Dispensaries*.—The number of cases treated have been 1,533, against 468 last year.

“The hospital assistant is not as zealous in the performance of his duties as he might be.” This is the remark of the medical officer in his annual report—“notwithstanding this very large increase.”

No reason is given for the large increase, but it is supposed to be due to greater attention on the part of the hospital assistant, not to a greater amount of sickness.

62. *Education*.—The schools, both English and Hindi, are fairly attended and are well managed.

Ali-Rajpur.

63. *Finances*.—The following table shows the financial state for the year under report:—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Ordinary.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	4,593	30,841	Administration charges	49,905	54,873
Receipts from all sources	82,687	95,174	Khasgi (Chief's personal allowance)	9,491	6,400
	87,280	1, 6,015		59,396	61,273
Borrowed from Sahu-kars	16,506	...	Extraordinary . . . . .	...	7,473
			Liquidation of debts	13,549	19,996
			Total Expenditure	72,915	88,742
			Cash balance at close of year	30,841	37,274
Total	1,03,786	1,26,015	Total	1,03,786	1,26,016

It will appear from the above statement that the receipts for the year under report have been better than the previous year by Rs. 12,487, which is attributed to increased cultivation of land. The ordinary expenditure has been Rs. 61,273, against Rs. 59,396 of the year previous. However it has been Rs. 2,527 less than the estimate. The greater portion of the extraordinary expenditure was caused by the Chief's death and the funeral obsequies consequently performed, as well as by allowances to the Dowager Ranis of the late Chief.

The balance of Rs. 37,274, as well as the road dues share for 1881-82, Rs. 5,045, is proposed by the Dewan to be spent thus—

	Rs.
Marriage of two daughters of the late Chief, in part	15,500
Liquidation of debts	12,000
Balance on account of late Chief's funeral obsequies, &c.	2,250
For current State expenditure	12,569
Total	42,319

64. Since the death of the Maharana a slight diminution in State expenditure has been effected, and even after allowing for the pensions of the Ranis of the late Maharana, it is hoped that some slight diminution may be effected also in the Khasgi. The revenue also shows an encouraging increase. We shall be able to pay off out of the Kibia Saheb's loan of Rs. 36,000, Rs. 14,000, with interest to date within a few weeks.

65. *Dispensary*.—Has been doing fairly good work. The building, as is perhaps known from reports of former years, is very well adapted, being the best in the Agency.

66. *Schools*.—The Urdu and English classes opened last year are progressing fairly. The district schools are also doing well. The Dewan has long been anxious that the school should be partially self-supporting, and he has accordingly been told that small school fees may in future be charged, the principle being a good one. They are to be graduated with reference both to the age of the children and ability of the parents to pay. Nevertheless it is feared that the number of attendances may diminish.

Jhabua.

67. *Finances*.—The following statement shows the financial condition of the State as reported :—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS FOR		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS FOR	
	1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	23,146	21,554	<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Receipts from all sources	1,23,897	1,34,252	Administration charges.	64,128	71,284
			Khasgi, or personal expenses	41,361	30,000
	1,47,043	1,55,806		1,05,489	1,01,284
Drawn from Amanat	3,365	2,000	<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Loans from Sahukars, &c.	28,591	...	Arrears due to establishment	30,294	15,121
* (A.)			Paid to His Highness Holkar on account of Thandla	15,000*	10,000
Drawn from the Rs. 15,000 stated to have been paid last year (1880-81) to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar on account of Thandla, &c. . . . .	...	5,000	Paid Government loan instalment	6,250	6,250
			Miscellaneous	412	8,278
				1,57,445	1,40,933
			Balance at close of year	21,554	21,873
Total	1,78,999	1,62,806	Total	1,78,999	1,62,806

As shown in the above remark (A), the statement that Rs. 15,000 had been "paid to His Highness Holkar on account of Thandla" was not accurate. That sum is stated to have been placed *in deposit* with the above intention in March 1881, but only Rs. 10,000 of this was actually paid, *viz.*, on the 3rd August 1881, the balance being *taken back*, owing to want of funds, on the 28th January 1882, or, as they express it, "borrowed from Amanat." Such inaccuracies of statement are apt to be misleading.

68. The financial affairs of Jhabua are, it would seem, hopeless. The debt goes on increasing, and, although during the year under report the increase has been but slight, *viz.*, S. S. Rs. 1,209-1-6 only, still, as per a statement recently furnished by the Durbar, they now amount to S. S. Rs. 1,68,841-2-3.

69. It will be seen above that the Khasgi, or personal expenses of the Chief, amounted in the past year to Rs. 30,000 only, against Rs. 41,361 of the year before, Rs. 30,000 being the sum to which His Highness was in February 1880 restricted for the above purpose, and for keeping within which the Minister was made last year "personally responsible."

The Minister gave no more from the treasury; but unfortunately the only result was that local debts to Bunnials, &c., remained unpaid, and that the household servants, &c., did not receive their wages.

70. I have now before me a request from the Dewan that he may be permitted to pay from the State coffers a sum of S. S. Rs. 21,267-3-0 on account of Khasgi debts of the year under report, and which, had I permitted without reference, would have raised the Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 51,267-3-0.

The State coffers are shown to contain S. S. Rs. 21,873, but of this I discover Rs. 2,300 only are in cash, about Rs. 14,000 of good promissory notes, and about Rs. 5,000 of bad.

Of the sum for which the Dewan asks sanction (S. S. Rs. 21,267-3-0), some items between 5,000 and 6,000 might be considered unexpected, as connected with sickness or funeral ceremonies, but the rest is purely private expenditure.

71. *Dispensaries.*—These institutions have been doing good work. The native doctor at Jhabua, Paim Singh, carries on his duties with energy. Three operations for stone were performed by him with successful results. A building suitable for the dispensary at Jhabua has not yet been taken in hand, although repeated suggestions have been made to that effect.

The Raja, unfortunately, does not share the interest taken in this institution by the late Dewan, and prefers spending money in less useful ways.

72. *Education*.—No attention is paid to the education of the people, and comparatively very small funds are spent in that direction. There is a school, but it is of little use.

Mutwar.

73. The Chief of this petty State, Rana Ranjit Singh, returned from the Rajcoomar College at Indore, and, being now full grown, does not care to study at the college any longer, or, as he expresses it, "How long is one to go on reading!" He is about to be married shortly.

74. *Finances*.—

	Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1881	3,937
Receipts during the year	3,791
	<hr/>
	7,728
	<hr/>
Ordinary expenditure	3,321
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	...
	<hr/>
	3,321
	<hr/>
Balance at close of 1881-82	4,407

Of this Rs. 1,500 is invested in Government securities, and Rs. 1,200 will be spent towards the marriage of the Chief.

Jobut.

75. The Kamdar, Waman Rao, transferred by Colonel Kincaid, as mentioned in his last year's report, from Bakhtgarh, appears to do very well here amongst the simple straightforward Bhil population, and away from the intriguing townspeople of Bakhtgarh.

I have no doubt that he will gradually improve the state of the country, and increase cultivation and revenue; but the heavy amount of old debt is a difficulty in the way of any improvements. Unfortunately the Kamdar has been—as all new-comers are said to be—a great sufferer from fever, so much so that I fear I may be obliged to ask to have him transferred elsewhere. Not only new-comers suffer thus; when my camp was there in November last, about half the population was fever-stricken even then.

76.—*Financial state*.—

	Rs.
Cash balance at close of 1880-81	1,899
Receipts during 1881-82	17,338
	<hr/>
	19,237
	<hr/>

<i>Expenditure.</i>							
							Rs.
Ordinary . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,167
Extraordinary . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
Liquidation of debts . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,375
							<u>16,646</u>
Cash balance at close of 1881-82 . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>2,591</u>

77. *Schools*.—The one at Ghora is fairly attended. There is also a small one at Jobut.

78. *Dispensary*, which is at Ghora, is fairly managed. The people of this district suffer greatly from fever.

Ratanmal and Kathiwara.

79. Ratanmal shows a slight increase of revenue this year against last year.

80. There is nothing particular to report about Kathiwara.

81. *School*.—A small school exists at Kathiwara, but none at Ratanmal.

Amjhera (Gwalior).

82. There are occasional complaints of the law's delays at Amjhera, and it certainly takes a very long time to get an answer from that place, distant 12 miles. Several cases—some claiming cattle, some compensation for robberies, &c., in which the immediately preceding correspondence was of seven, eight, or ten years before—I decline altogether to take up, on the ground that, if not worth proceeding with earlier, the cases could not be very good ones; and, also, that many of the people, and most of the animals, were probably dead.

83. *Schools*.—Nothing to add to last year's report.

84. *Dispensary*.—Colonel Kincaid's remark of last year, as to the unfitness, from age and want of energy, of the native doctor (a pensioner), naturally applies this year also; though, perhaps, knowing now of the unfavorable reports may have frightened him into a certain amount of activity. Dr. Gimlette visited the dispensary twice during the eight months he was in medical charge. The admissions are about a fifth more numerous than in the preceding year, which is not attributable to increased sickness.

Chikulda and Pitlawud (Indore).

85. There is no remark called for with reference to Chikulda.

86. In Pitlawud there has, in consequence of the Walayati dacoity of last year, been an inclination to get rid of Walayatis altogether from the district. As I considered that this would only drive these men into other adjacent States, whilst, at the same time, depriving them of whatever means of livelihood they might have at the time, I represented it to the

Agent, Governor General, and have circulated to the States the expression of his wishes on the subject, *viz.*, that whilst no new men of this class should be entertained, former residents, peacefully employed, ought not to be interfered with. Similar orders had, I found, already been issued direct by the Agent, Governor General, to certain States.

87. There was hope, about the close of the year, of a final settlement of the Thandla and Pitlawud exchange of territory, by Jhabua relinquishing the settled amount of waste land to the Maharaja Holkar.

Unfortunately it has not been completed, the difficulty being connected with finding suitable boundaries and frontiers, whilst respecting the right of others. The final settlement would, indeed, probably have been completed in March or April, but the proposed arrangement would have involved depriving a Jhabua Thakur of a great portion of his estates, which, although the late Dewan promised that the Thakur should be no loser, that as much and as valuable "khalsa" land of Jhabua should be given in exchange, I at once vetoed. The Thakur would not only have had to leave the village and residence of his ancestors, but his very name would have become changed, and the Thakur of Kaliyanpura would have become Thakur of Rama. It was not surprising that he resented the proposal.

Guaranteed Bhoomias.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| (1) <i>Nimkhera.</i> | \| | (3) <i>Burra Burkhera.</i> |
| (2) <i>Kali Baori.</i> | | (4) <i>Chota Burkhera.</i> |

88. (1) *Nimkhera*.—The Bhoomia does not now attend the Residency College, nor did it appear that he would be likely to do any good by a further residence at Indore. It seemed more hopeful to endeavor to interest him in his estate by letting him reside on it. Colonel Kincaid's unfavorable remarks as to his conduct still apply. I called him in when the Kamdar presented his accounts of the past financial year, and found the Bhoomia utterly ignorant of everything connected with his estate. The Kamdar, Lachman Rao, in other matters an excellent manager, has, I consider, failed in this, after making all allowances for an unwilling pupil. I propose to get the Bhoomia into Sirdarpur again shortly, to make him somewhat conversant with his estate affairs, revenue, &c., in the hope of making a commencement of interest, with a view to recommending that his estate should be handed over to him before long.

89. (2) *Kali Baori*.—The Kamdar of Kali Baori has permitted the expenditure of this small estate to exceed the estimate by Rs. 1,100. The items which have exceeded having been carefully gone into, only a few are, or may be, admissible. The Kamdar is the cousin of the young Chief—a good arrangement I consider, where a suitable *relative* is

available. Besides he gets no salary for it,—an important matter where the revenue is small, and, although the debt is small also, where money is much wanted.

90. Money to about the extent of Rs. 2,000 will now have to be borrowed for the marriage of the Chief, which cannot, on account of the age of the bride, be longer delayed, completion of his residence, &c. This the Kibia Saheb of Indore has promised to give me at 6 per cent. The Kamdar has been borrowing without sanction at 12. I have now entirely forbidden borrowing except with the written sanction of this office, and have warned Dharampuri Sahukars not to lend.

The Kamdar should, I consider, be removed, if it is found next year that he has again exceeded the estimate without sanction.

Of the debts estimated to be paid off, *viz.*, Rs. 500, he paid nothing, except a very small one, *due to himself!*

The Bhoomia also contracted Rs. 500 of debts at college, a repetition of which misconduct will, I trust, now be obviated in the case of all students, by the measures proposed by the Principal in his demi-official dated 4th March.

91. (3 & 4) *Burra and Chota Burkhara*.—Nothing important to report, except that they complain of the late order of the Gwalior Durbar that all opium produced in Gwalior villages should be taken for weighment to Ujjain, which is out of the way; also that the Gwalior Durbar has raised the duty on opium, which they contend is not just, “their amount of tribute having been fixed under guarantee of the British Government.” The first-mentioned question, and incidentally the second, will be made a subject of reference to the Agent, Governor General. The raising of duty they complain of is *really* a raising by the Jagirdar of Dekthan from whom, and not from Gwalior direct, they hold their villages.

CHAPTER III.

Judicial (Local).

92. *Civil suits*.—None.

93. *Criminal cases*.—The statement in the margin shows 14 adjudicated this year against

12 last year, the number of persons charged being 35 against 16. There has been one case of capital punishment, *viz.*, the execution of the

OFFENCE.	Number of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempt	1	4
Theft of cattle and ordinary	1	1
Miscellaneous	12	30
Total	14	35

Pirzada at Indore. The average duration of each criminal case has been 1.86. There have been no appeals.

94. *Police*.—At the request of the Jhabua Durbar, and with the cognisance of the Agent, Governor General, to whom the subject was mentioned at Sirdarpur, the thana of Thandla, which was originally established at the request of the Jhabua Durbar in 1876, has now been abolished.

Jail Statistics.

95. *Name of Jail*.—Sirdarpur. Health and conduct, good.

Detail of prisoners.

Remaining at close of 1880-81	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Admitted during the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
							<hr/> 82
Discharged or transferred	.	.	.	.	.	55	
Died	.	.	.	.	.	...
Executed	.	.	.	.	.	...
Total							<hr/> 55
Remaining at close of 1881-82	.	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>27
<i>Charges.</i>							Rs.
Rations and contingencies	.	.	.	.	.	.	631
Darogah	.	.	.	.	.	.	84
Clothing of prisoners	.	.	.	.	.	.	194
Total Rs.							<hr/> 909
Average annual cost per prisoner	.	.	.	.	.	.	31-22
Daily average of prisoners	.	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>29-12

CHAPTER IV.

96. *Public Funds*.—

- (1) Agency Fund ;
- (2) Chicklee Fund ;
- (3) Ali-Rajpur Road Dues ;

of which last the nett receipts are divided among the States through which the traffic runs.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the receipts and expenditure of these funds :—

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.									
	Balance on 1st April 1881.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management.	Public works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to shawars in Road Dues	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on 31st March 1882.
I.—Agency Fund	Rs. 4,128	Rs. 4,998	Rs. 9,126	Rs. 1,296	Rs. 1,180	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,082	Rs. 4,558	Rs. 4,568
II.—Chicklee "	2,780	2,384	5,064	552	...	...	1,316	...	...	...	178	2,046	3,018
III.—Road Dues ...	...	16,868	16,868	2,540	...	...	...	...	...	13,992	336	16,868	...
Total	6,908	24,160	31,058	4,388	1,160	...	1,316	...	...	13,992	2,596	23,472	7,568

Outstanding balances due to the Chicklee Fund are—

	Rs.
Indore, for the last four years	960
Jobut (since recovered), 1881-82	240
	<hr/>
Total	1,200
	<hr/>

The Road Dues receipts have increased by 50 per cent. over last year, and are 93 per cent. over 1879-80.

97. This improvement in the receipts is attributable to the increased traffic in salt imported from Goojerat into Malwa.

Owing to the extension of the railway to Godhra in Panch Mahals, the traders do not think it worth while to carry salt to Baroda and Bombay, and thence *via* Khandwa to Malwa by rail, which would cost them much more than carriage by bullocks and carts from Godhra to Malwa.

The increase under receipts is also partly the result of increased traffic in mhowa and wheat, the former imported into Malwa, and the latter exported to Goojerat.

CHAPTER V.

Education.

98. The school, a joint Agency and Regimental institution, does good work. All regimental children attend. With reference to the class for Thakurs, see remarks on "Education" at paragraph 40, Chapter I.

The daily average attendance in the two schools is as follows :—

	Agency School.	Regimental School.
English	1.62	20.60
Urdu		4.84
Hindi		90.27
Total	1.62	115.71

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Head Master	551	12	10
Second Master, &c.	300	0	0
Contingencies	22	3	0
	<hr/>		
	873	15	10

Income.

Government grant	300	0	0
Contributions from Native States	750	0	0
Pupils' fees	580	14	11
	<hr/>		
	1,630	14	11
	<hr/>		
There is a balance in hand of	1,118	1	2
	<hr/>		

CHAPTER VI.

Public Works.

99. The repairs of public buildings have been maintained, but the Department Public Works commence the annual repairs too late, leaving it doubtful whether they will be completed before the commencement of the monsoon.

Before this report has been completed, an early monsoon has caught the works still in progress.

100. The regimental buildings, Malwa-Bhil Corps, are repaired regimentally.

101. *Civil Works*—See Appendices I and II.

102. *Traffic*.—Malwa and Goojerat Road.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL.		
Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	TOTAL.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	TOTAL.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	TOTAL.
5,949	11,303	17,252	2,665	3,834	6,499	8,614	15,137	23,751

CHAPTER VII.

103. *Military*.—MALWA-BHIL CORPS.

Return showing strength of regiment from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

Head-Quarters daily average strength	406
Do. do. sick	15
Remaining in hospital on 31st March 1881	15
Admitted during the year	455
Total treated	470
Discharged	455
Died in hospital	4
Died out of it . . . . .	...
Remaining on 31st March 1882	11

104. *Water-supply (Local)*.—The question of the water-supply at Sirdarpur, which station is almost entirely dependent on the bunded reservoirs of the river Mhye, has been decided. It had been proposed that, whilst there should be no restriction on opium cultivation, which is over by the end of March, sugarcane, which requires irrigation and much expenditure of water throughout the year, should be prohibited below the "Bhopawar springs."

It has been settled, however, that whilst sugarcane cultivation is not prohibited, no dams keeping back the water are to be allowed below the springs during the hot season,—“the water is to remain flowing.” This will probably be found efficacious, as the water no longer being dammed up, the area of land that can be irrigated will necessarily be less, and so will the waste of water.

The bunds, it is true, had a certain usefulness in keeping back the water, but there will now, at all events, be an uninterrupted flow.

CHAPTER VIII.

105. *Boundary Disputes.*—No cases have been settled during the year, but surveys of several have been prepared and will be furnished to a Settlement Officer when deputed, in accordance with Circular No. 23, dated 25th February 1882.

106. *Dispensaries in Native States.*—

DISPENSARIES.	Number of admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations	Cost.
				Rs. A. P.
Jhabua (including Thandla and Ranapur)	8,863	34	60	2,168 9 6
Ali-Rajpur	2,088	9	760	1,229 14 9
Bakhtgarh	1,533	9	99	1,205 0 0
Amjhera	616	5	221	1,359 3 3
Jobut	1,363	3	314	428 11 4
Total	14,463	60	1,454	6,391 6 10

107. *Jails in Native States.*—

JAILS.	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.
Dhar	337	662	7
Amjhera	193	5*	1
Jhabua	206	255	...
Ali-Rajpur	65	88	...
Jobut	100	86	...
Total	901	1,096	8

* Probably is the number of sick “remaining in hospital” on 31st March 1882.

108. One instance only of the offence contemplated in Circular No. 1268P. of 22nd January 1871 has been reported, nor is there reason to believe that such traffic exists to any appreciable extent.

APPENDIX I.

No. 746, dated Neemuch, 10th April 1882.

From—C. E. GAEL, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division,
To—The Political Agent, Bhopawar.

In reply to your No. 268 of 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the following works have been executed in the Dhar section of the Mhow and Neemuch road during 1881-82 :—

1. Culvert 2 of 5 for the Kanda tank in the 24th mile.
2. Causeway in the 42nd mile (in hand).
3. Renewing breached embankment and road in the 37th mile.
4. Annual repairs to inspection bungalows at Sadulpur, Nagda, Kanoon, and Pitgara.
5. Consolidating metal for travelling coat in the 41st mile.
6. Collecting metal for maintenance of miles 22nd to 29th.
7. Cleaning encamping grounds, wells, and repairing boundary pillars.
8. Maintenance and repairs to the road miles 22nd to 92nd.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum of works done during 1881-82 on the portion of Mhow and Neemuch road passing through the Dhar and Sagore districts.

DHAR ROAD (LOCAL FUND).

Estimate No. 6 of 1881-82.

Collection of metal for annual renewal of 1881-82 to the Dhar branch road. Metal has been collected for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th miles.

Estimate No. 5 of 1881-82.

Maintenance (ordinary) of the Dhar road.

The road has been maintained during the year.

MHOW AND NEEMUCH ROAD (IMPERIAL FUND).

Estimate No. 3 of 1881-82.

Collection of road metal for the renewal of Mhow and Neemuch road.

Metal has been collected for the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th miles.

Estimate No. 103 of 1880-81.

Collection of road metal for the renewal of 1881-82 for certain miles of Mhow and Neemuch road.

Completed the collection of metal for the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st miles commenced in 1880-81.

Estimate No. 166 of 1881-82.

Spreading and consolidating metal on Mhow and Neemuch road during 1881-82.

Work completed.

Estimate No. 4 of 1881-82.

Maintenance of Mhow and Neemuch road during 1881-82.

Work completed.

Estimate No. 634 of 15th April 1882.

Forwarded to the Political Agent at Sirdarpur, as requested in his No. 271, dated 4th current.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Mhow Division.

APPENDIX H.

No. 247, dated Manpur Agency, the 26th June 1882.

From—PUNDIT SAROOP NARAIN, C.I.E., Deputy Bhil Agent and Political Assistant, Manpur,

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the territories comprised within the limits of the Manpur Agency for 1881-82.

General Remarks.

2. No event of special importance had occurred. The peace of the district remained undisturbed. Some cases of cholera had happened at Barwaha and Sanawad of Indore territory, but the disease was neither of a severe type nor widespread. Out of 75 persons attacked, 28 had died, the remainder were cured. The general health of the districts was otherwise good, excepting that small-pox and fever prevailed on a small scale at the usual periods of the prevalence of these diseases.

3. The regular monsoon commenced rather late, the first fall having come in the last week of June. There were continued and heavy falls during July, which registered at Manpur $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches out of the total for the season, amounting to 45.75 inches. The consequence was, that the kharif crops, not having had time to grow up sufficiently high to resist the effect of over-moisture for the time, were damaged. Mukka suffered the most, its yield generally not exceeding from 2 to 4 annas in the rupee. The damage to iwari was less; its outturn varied from 10 annas in Manpur, to 4 annas in Barwani and Jamnia.

4. The rabi crops promised well in the beginning, but the winter showers not being general and sufficient, the yield of these crops also was generally below the average. Opium turned out the best crop of the season, its yield in early sown fields being above the average, but as many had neglected to sow early, their fields were not ready for the extraction of the juice till the heat and the windy and cloudy weather of March tended to diminish their yield, and the outturn with them was below the average. On the whole an average crop of opium is estimated to have been gathered generally.

5. The prices of grain, which, notwithstanding the smaller yield of the kharif crops, had remained steady till February, rose as soon as the short yield of the rabi crops was known. This would have been a relief to the cultivators, but the price of opium having fallen from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30 a dharī, or 5 seers of the raw drug, no real relief was the result, and the revenue was generally difficult of collection.

6. The result of the loss of kharif crops will be partial scarcity to those who have only to depend on their grain crops. Some of the Bhils of Manpur and of the smaller Bhumrats of this Agency come under this class. Measures have been taken for the small relief they will need, and advances of grain will be obtained for them from the local Sarcars for the short time between the sowing of the next mukka crop and its gathering.

7. In the matter of communications two bridges on the Manpur and Dhar Road, which were swept away by the floods, caused by the heavy falls of rain in July, have been rebuilt with more waterway under them, and the whole line of the road repaired, so as to keep it open during the dry months of the year. New metal (*morum*) has been laid along the whole portion of this road lying within the Manpur pargana, and it will be spread and crushed during the next rains. Whether the whole of this road should be thoroughly metalled, so as to remain open throughout the year, is a question to be settled in future. It will require a large expenditure to metal nearly 13 miles of the road lying between the frontier of Manpur and its junction with the Dhar and Dooder road. The cash balance of the Manpur Agency Road Fund can supply funds for the purpose, but I think the traffic on the road is yet too small to justify such expenditure. Some statistics on this point will be given further on under Jamnia. It may be noted, however, that some carts carrying opium chests from the Dhar scales to the rail at Mhow passed over this road the first time during the year under review.

The road over the ghât connecting Manpur with Bagand and Mahesar by a direct line through the Dholla Komda Ghât was repaired and kept open during the year.

The other pargana roads in Manpur were also repaired.

8. Three boundary cases, to be detailed in their proper places, were settled during the year, and masonry pillars have since been built on the settled lines.

I.—Manpur Pargana. (*British Territory.*)

9. No notable event took place during the year. The peace of the district remained undisturbed, and the public health was tolerably good. The district also enjoyed total immunity from cholera. Small-pox of a mild type prevailed, and there were also the usual fevers from September to November.

10. Though the first fall of rain occurred on the 8th June, the regular monsoon did not set in till the 28th of that month. The rains were the heaviest in July, 18 inches being registered during the three days from

the 24th to the 26th of the month. The total fall for the season was 45·75 inches. The kharif crop suffered considerably from the rains, being heavy and continuous, while the plants were yet too young to bear the pressure. This was the case especially with the Indian-corn, the yield of which was not more than 2 to 4 annas in the rupee. Winter crops also were below the average. Opium alone came up to that standard.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

11. The following table shows the revenue and the expenditure of the pargana during the year 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81:—

REVENUE.		1880-81.		1881-82.		EXPENDITURE.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
LAND REVENUE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	LAND REVENUE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settled villages		3,299		3,299		Establishments, &c. . .		1,147		1,145	
Unsettled villages . . .		1,889		1,860		Stamps		17		15	
Miscellaneous (water cess, &c.)		425		534					1,164		1,160
			5,613		5,699	PUBLIC WORKS.					
SAYER AND MISCELLANEOUS.						Repairs to Government buildings		397		452	
Forests		2,745		3,932		Repairs to roads . . .		515		706	
Mangoes		58		65		Construction repairs of wells		1,697		1,675	
Grass lands		273		278					2,609		2,833
			3,076		4,275	LAW AND JUSTICE.					
ABKARI.						Establishment		1,147		1,145	
Liquor		1,801		1,891		Prisoners		92		85	
Opium		162		150					1,239		1,230
			1,963		2,041	Education . . . . .		...	1,013	...	976
STAMPS.						Miscellaneous . . . . .		...	15	...	72
Stamps . . . . .		...	607	...	610	Forest establishment .		...	618	...	673
LAW AND JUSTICE.											
Fines		167		107							
Unclaimed property . .		13		28							
			180		135	Total					
Total . . . . .		...	11,439	...	12,760	Cash sent to Indore		...	6,659	...	6,944
						Treasury . . . . .		...	4,000	...	7,000
Balance . . . . .		...	3,030	...	3,811	Balance . . . . .		...	3,810	...	2,627
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .		...	14,469	...	16,571	GRAND TOTAL . . . . .		...	14,469	...	16,571

12. It will be noticed that almost every item of revenue had increased, the total increase compared with the revenue of the preceding year amounting to Rs. 1,312. The largest increase was under the head of Forests, and is accounted for by heavy exportation of firewood to the railway at Mhow. To check such heavy export in future and prevent the forest being denuded, the duty on the export of firewood has been raised from the 1st April last, as reported separately in this office letter No. 191, dated 1st May 1882.

13. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,944, as compared with Rs. 6,659 in 1880-81, showing an increase of Rs. 285, arising principally from the whole of the usual grants under Public Works being availed of during the year under report.

14. The remittances of the surplus revenue to the Indore Treasury during the year amounted to Rs. 7,000.

JUDICIAL.

15. *Civil Justice*.—Eighty-five cases were disposed of in the Deputy Bhil Agent's Court during the year, involving claims of Rs. 3,530-14-3 against 68 cases valued at Rs. 1,461-7-9 in 1880-81. The average duration of cases was rather heavy, being 35 days against 1·20 in 1880-81. This arose from the adoption of the new mode for calculating the average under which the total number of days for which a suit had remained on the files of the court, and not the days only on which it came up for hearing were taken into account.

This change in the mode of calculation will always tell against the Court of the Deputy Bhil Agent, whose absence from head-quarters on duty generally interrupts the final settlement of civil cases on his files.

The amount realized in execution of decrees and paid to judgment-creditors amounted to Rs. 1,761-3-9 during the year under review, against Rs. 2,227 in 1880-81. This is explained by the destruction of the kharif crops, which left the cultivators lesser means of discharging their liabilities.

16. *Criminal Justice*.—Seventy-five cases were decided during the year, involving 114 persons, as compared with 82 cases, with 130 persons, in 1880-81. Of the 114 individuals implicated, 18 were discharged and 96 convicted. Of these 5 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 91 were fined.

Police.—Property worth Rs. 90-2-0 was stolen during the year, of which Rs. 37-2-0 worth was recovered.

AGRICULTURE.

17. The following statement will show the results of agriculture during the year 1881-82 as contrasted with those of 1880-81 :—

	LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.						OUTTURN OF CROPS.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.			1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL.
	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Manpur Pargana	5,830	2,595	8,425	4,525	3,747	8,272	19,430	6,336	25,766	5,609½	8,510½	14,120

With nearly the same area under cultivation during the year under report, the outturn was only a little more than half of that of the preceding year, the reason being the unseasonableness of the rains, which caused heavy damage to the kharif crops, as already stated.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. The total amount expended on public works during the past year was Rs. 2,833. Out of this Rs. 452 were spent in repairing Government buildings, and Rs. 706 laid out in repairing roads as detailed below :—

					Rs.
Repairs to Manpur and Khurdi	road	.	.	.	53
Do.	do.	Sirpur	do.	.	606
Do.	do.	Kolani	do.	.	8
Do.	do.	Sejgarh	do.	.	15
Do.	do.	Bargaon	do.	.	5
Do.	do.	Kankeria	do.	.	19
					<u>706</u>

The following is the detail of Rs. 1,675 expended on the construction and deepening of wells during the last year :—

<i>Digging and constructing new wells.</i>					Rs.
Well for Pirthi Bhil of Kankeria	.	.	.	.	350
Do. for Dowla Malee of Khurdi	.	.	.	.	427
Do. for Mahdo Malee of Kolani	.	.	.	.	433
					<u>1,210</u>
<i>Repairing and deepening of wells.</i>					Rs.
Well of Oukar Roondlia of Sirpur	.	.	.	.	27
Do. Onkar Balai of Kolani	.	.	.	.	160
Do. Pema Mala of Ranipuria	.	.	.	.	52
Do. Poonia Bhil of Julwania	.	.	.	.	68
Do. Limba Bhil of Olani	.	.	.	.	42
Do. Niadar Rajpoot of Kolani	.	.	.	.	21
Do. Heera Malee of Kolani	.	.	.	.	25
Do. Anunda Jat of Sirpur	.	.	.	.	70
					<u>465</u>
Total					<u>1,675</u>

During the year under review three new wells were made for Government, besides seven kutchra wells sunk by the cultivators at their own cost.

EDUCATION.

19. The subjoined table shows the number of schools and the attendance of boys therein during the year under report as compared with 1880-81 :—

	No. of Schools.		Average Attendance.		Cost.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Manpur . . .	1	1	52.5	58.	} 1,294 14 4	} 1,241 14 3
Sirpur . . .	1	1	8.5	6.		
Khurdi . . .	1	1	6.7	12.9		
Kolani . . .	1	1	13.	13.5		
Total . . .	4	4	80.7	90.4	1,294 14 4	1,241 14 3

The average attendance of boys in the different classes of the Sudder School at Manpur was as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
English	14.5	16.5
Hindi	43	48
Urdoo	15.5	18
Night	8.7	10
Total	<u>81.7</u>	<u>92.5</u>

During the year three boys of the Marpur school, namely, Heera Lall, Wamon, and Vishnoo, appeared for the 3rd class examination at the Residency College, Indore, and all of them passed.

20. *Dispensary*.—The total number of patients treated in the Manpur dispensary was 2,949 in 1881-82, against 2,478 in 1880-81.

Vaccination.—Thirty-seven children were successfully vaccinated during the year against 49 in 1880-81.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The following table exhibits the condition of the Funds for 1881-82:—

	Balance at the beginning of 1881-82.	Receipts during the year.	TOTAL	Expenditure during the year.	Balance at the close of 1881-82
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Fund	176	230	406	156	250
Road Fund	219	248	467	145	322
Municipal Fund	273	812	1,085	875	210
Total	668	1,290	1,958	1,176	782

II.—Barwani State.

22. *General Remarks*.—No event of importance has to be recorded. The relation between the Chief and the dewan continued satisfactory. The Rana intended to visit his relatives in Guzerat, and permission for the journey was obtained from your office, but the heat of the season prevented his going. He made a tour through some of the districts of the State, accompanied by the Dewan.

23. The administration is conducted on the same lines as it was before the present Rana's accession. All important work is done by the Dewan in the name and presence of the Chief, who does not, however, take as much interest in what is going on as he ought.

24. The seasons proved tolerable. The average rainfall was 27 inches. The outturn of all crops good, excepting iwari, which was eaten up wholly in some localities by locusts.

FINANCE.

25. *Income*.—The income for the year under report reached the high figure of Rs. 1,53,316-14-8, against Rs. 1,23,747-3-2 for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 29,569-11-6, due partly to advance in land revenue and customs, and partly to the interest on Government promissory notes for 1880-81, which had remained unrealized, being credited to income during the year under report.

26. *Expenditure*.—The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was Rs. 1,07,585-2-4, against Rs. 1,12,045-6-6, being Rs. 4,460-4-2 less than in the previous year.

JUDICIAL.

27. *Civil*.—During the year under report 27,442 cases, representing claims to the amount of Rs. 29,163-6-9, were disposed of, against 359, involving Rs. 24,621-13-6 in 1880-81. Of the former 7 were decided by the Durbar Court presided over by His Highness the Rana, 200 by the Sudder Ameen of the State, and the rest by the District Courts.

28. *Criminal*.—The number of criminal cases investigated was 148 involving 298 persons, as against 120 with 195 persons in the preceding year. Of the 298 individuals arrested, 281 were convicted and punished as follows:—

Flogged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Fined	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	242
Miscellaneous punishments inflicted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
											<hr/> 281 <hr/>

There were 96 cases of theft, in which Rs. 6,551-8 worth of property was stolen. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 404-4.

29. *Police*.—The force consists of 200 men, including 10 mounted police, at a cost of Rs. 16,421 a year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

30. The Hindolbara Road, mention of which was made in the annual report for the year 1876-77, has been nearly finished. The total money expended on this road up to date was Rs. 8,563-8-3.

This road, when entirely finished, will not only afford a direct communication between the capital and the hilly parts of the State, but also form the shortest route between Khandesh and the territories to the north and north-west of this State.

EDUCATION.

31. Besides the Barwani and Rajpur High Schools, there were nine village schools working during the past year. The total average attendance of pupils was 526.41, against 512.81 in the year preceding. And

the cost of the establishments was Rs. 4,090-14-7, against Rs. 3,937 in the previous year.

Two night schools at Barwani and Rajpur have been working during the last two years. The average attendance of the same being 90.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.

32. *Dispensaries.*—Thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighteen patients were treated in the State dispensaries during the year under report against 10,749 in the previous year.

Vaccination.—Three hundred and sixty-three children were vaccinated against 225 in the year preceeding.

33. *Population and Cattle.*—The subjoined statement will give information on this subject :—

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			CATTLE.	
	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Estimated number.	Estimated value.
Barwani . . .	2,838	4,403	7,241	18,109	10,802	35,011	51,238	Rs. 7,99,679
Rajpur . . .	1,088	1,287	2,375	6,165	5,925	12,090	17,917	2,44,340
Julgone . . .	259	624	883	2,250	1,946	4,196	5,216	64,120
Total . . .	4,185	6,314	10,499	26,524	24,773	51,297	74,371	11,08,149

34. *Sanitary.*—Sanitary measures for the town of Barwani were undertaken the first time during the year under report with an establishment costing Rs. 969 per annum. The result has been some improvement, and the Minister hopes that, with continued attention to the matter, much more will be effected in future years.

Public Health.—The general health of the district was good.

III.—Jamnia Estate.

35. The young Bhumia Resaldar Humeer Sing's administration during this, the first year after his being invested with authority, was satisfactory. He has made no change either in the mode of work or the machinery by which it was conducted during the period of our direct administration of the estate.

The Agent, Governor General for Central India, was pleased to sanction the Bhumia exercising limited judicial authority within Jamnia with the power of a Magistrate of the 3rd class and jurisdiction in civil cases in which the claim did not exceed Rs. 50. As far as I am able to judge, he has exercised those powers generally with discretion. There was no appeal from his decisions in civil cases, and I had only to check a little tendency in his judgments on criminal matters to fine somewhat heavily.

36. The financial condition of the estate continues satisfactory, and the people no worse for the change in the administration.

37. The young Bhumia has not been equally fortunate as regards his domestic affairs, his only wife having died from a chronic disease of the lungs on 22nd March 1882.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

38. The revenue return for the year shows—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance at close of 1880-81	19,717	0	4
Receipts from all sources during 1881-82	18,067	9	9
Total	37,784	10	1
Ordinary expenditure	12,107	10	11
Extraordinary expenditure on account of the marriage of the Bhumia's niece	1,417	7	9
	13,525	2	8
Cash balance at the close of 1881-82	9,259	7	5
Government promissory notes for	15,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	24,259	7	5

JUDICIAL.

39. *Civil*.—Fifty-six cases, involving claims of Rs. 1,019-6-0, were decided against 37, involving claims of Rs. 2,135-6-3, in the previous year. Of the former, 15 cases of above Rs. 50 amount of claim were disposed of by the Deputy Bhil Agent, and the rest by the Bhumia.

40. *Criminal*.—Forty-nine cases, involving 73 persons, were investigated during the year 1881-82, as against 35 with 77 persons in the year preceding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. *Education*.—The average attendance of pupils during the year 1881-82 was the same as in the year preceding, *viz.*, 8.

42. *Public Health*.—Fever and small-pox, as usual, were prevalent; otherwise the health of the district was good.

43. *Traffic over the Manpur and Dhar Road registered at the Choona Bhati Chowai*.—The subjoined statement will give the information on this point.

	KIBANA.				NHEM KIBANA.								GRAIN								
	Carts.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Bullocks.	Carts.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Bullocks.	Asses.	Camels.	Carts containing iron.	Carts containing cloth.	Empty carts.	Miscellaneous.	Carts.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Bullocks.	Asses.	Camels.	Miscellaneous.
1880-81.																					
From Mhow to Dhar	816	...	...	...	215	546	53	3	7	9	...	73	423	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Dhar to Mhow	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	1,282	58	119	379	...	6
Total	816	...	...	...	264	546	53	3	7	9	...	73	423	2	415	1,282	58	119	379	...	6
1881-82.																					
From Mhow to Dhar	370	2	22	2	81	14	20	...	...	...	10	49	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Dhar to Mhow	1,367	7	10	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,018	691	54	65	803	7	...
Total	1,737	9	32	6	93	14	20	...	...	...	10	49	...	29	1,019	691	54	65	803	7	...

44. *Population.*—

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Cattle.
	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1880-81 . . .	182	421	603	1,656	1,554	3,210	3,643
1881-82 . . .	182	587	769	1,649	1,536	3,185	4,151

45. *Vaccination.*—Forty children were vaccinated against 17 in the previous year.

IV.—*Bhumats of Bharudpura, Kothide and Chiktiabar.*

(*Under management.*)

46. The year had proved rather unfavorable to these petty estates. Kharif crops were injured almost wholly, first by the severity of rain, and then by the devastation of locusts; and there being little of rabi and opium cultivation carried on in the estates, the means of the people were greatly reduced. Had it not been for the previous two good years of plenty, the case would have been much harder. Such as it was, the people tried to live on, the best they could, by using old stocks of grain, or cutting and selling grass, and some advances of grain will have to be made to enable the poorest to weather the scarcity until the next kharif crops are harvested.

Cattle disease had also appeared within the estates and added to the troubles of the people. It lasted from January to May 1882, and had killed 248 cattle.

47. The general question of the indebtedness of these estates, and the time they will take to be entirely clear, was reported upon separately in this office No. 157, dated 5th April last, and it will suffice here to note that the estates will be free and in a condition to be made over to the Bhumias by the end of 1884-85.

48. *Bharudpura.*—

RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Land revenue . . .	1,565	1,737	Bhumia's allowances . . .	950	1,070
Grass	172	66	Karkoon and sepoy's . . .	584	698
Tanka from Dhar, &c. . .	501	501	Tanka to Dhar	601	499
Khunts	840	537	Public works	353	398
Miscellaneous	393	362	Miscellaneous	358	344
	3,471	3,203		2,846	3,009

Bharudpura—continued.

RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered . . .	...	...	Old debts paid . . .	241	274
Loans	702	425	Payments of loans . . .	684	425
			Tuccavee . . . . .	...	132
	702	425		925	831
Total	4,173	3,628	Total	3,771	3,840
Balance	347	748	Balance	749	536
GRAND TOTAL	4,520	4,376	GRAND TOTAL	4,520	4,376

Kothide.

RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Land revenue	250	276	Bhumia's allowance . . .	300	410
Khunts	501	793	Karkoon and sepoy's . . .	114	180
Miscellaneous	508	199	Tanka to Dhar	76	82
			Public works . . . . .	...	57
			Miscellaneous	67	139
	1,259	1,268		557	868
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered . . .	46	18	Old debts paid	593	50
			Marriage expenses . . .	150	...
	46	18		743	50
Total	1,305	1,286	Total	1,300	918
Balance	4	9	Balance	9	377
GRAND TOTAL	1,309	1,295	GRAND TOTAL	1,309	1,295

Chiktrabar.

RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Land revenue	524	588	Allowance of Bhumia . . .	300	355
Miscellaneous	163	140	Karkoon and sepoy's . . .	114	114
			Miscellaneous	72	76
			Amount overdrawn for last year	47	...
	687	728		533	545

Chiktiabar—continued.

RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered	...	...	Old debts paid	143	170
	...	...		143	170
Total	687	728	Total	676	715
Balance	...	11	Balance	11	24
GRAND TOTAL	687	739	GRAND TOTAL	687	739

EDUCATION.

The number of scholars attending the school at Bharudpura was five during the year under report.

DEBTS.

	Amount of registered debt up to 1880-81.	Liquidated up to 1881-82.	Balance due at end of 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bharudpura	4,538	3,779	759
Kothide	2,029	1,679	350
Chiktiabar	1,445	1,147	298
Total	8,012	6,605	1,407

BHumias OF RAJGARH AND GARHI.

49. The conduct of these Bhumias continued satisfactory.

50. The following three boundary cases were settled during the year under report, and masonry pillars have since been put up on the settled lines:—

- (1) Mouza Balwari, pargana Dharmpooree (held under British guarantee by the Bhumia of Garhi),

versus

Mouza Baswee, pargana Dharmpooree (Dhar).

- (2) Mouza Peeplaj, belonging to the Bhumia of Garhi,

versus

Bhanda Koh, belonging to the Bhumia of Bharudpura.

- (3) Mouza Peeplaj, belonging to the Bhumia of Garhi,

versus

Puchghati, belonging to the Bhumia of Kothide.

V.—Bagand Pargana (Dewas).

(Under British management.)

51. *General Remarks.*—There is nothing of importance to record in connection with the past year's administration of this district. The material condition of the people is improving steadily by the extension of opium cultivation within the pargana and immunity from heavy taxation to which it would have been subject under direct native rule. The heaviest rate on opium land is Rs. 3 a beegha, just equal to the highest rent paid on corn-fields in contiguous native territory.

52. The result of agricultural operations in the district was on the whole favorable. Some damage to kharif crops was done by locusts, as in other places. The rabi crops yielded fair harvests, and the opium was especially successful, its yield from 700 beeghas under cultivation being 125½ maunds, or more than 7 seers a beegha.

53. The surplus revenue payable to the Dewas Chiefs for the year under report amounts to Rs. 6,620, against Rs. 6,378 in the year preceding.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

54. *Revenue.*—The statement given below will show the result under this heading:—

	1880-81.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,938	3,238	300	...
Abkari	1,039	1,230	191	...
Forests	3,223	3,236	13	...
Law and Justice	397	812	415	...
Miscellaneous	487	5	...	482
Total	8,084	8,521	919	482

It will be observed that there has been an increase in almost all the items except "Miscellaneous," which shows a decrease of Rs. 482. The explanation is that miscellaneous income in 1880-81 was made up largely of extraordinary receipts on account of suspended revenue of disputed land which was finally awarded to Bagand, and of savings from the pay of establishments which were held in deposit, and which were credited to the State during that year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure, amounting to Rs. 1,901, leaves a balance of Rs. 6,620 to be divided among the two Chiefs of Dewas.

JUDICIAL.

55. *Civil*.—The following table shows the working of the civil court in the Pargana during the past year, as compared with the year 1880-81 :—

	Suits remaining at close of 1880-81.	Suits filed during 1881-82.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1881-82.	Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
1880-81—					Rs.	Rs.	
Deputy Bhil Agent . . . . .	...	6	5	1	1,385	116	5.50
Mahalkari . . . . .	...	21	19	2	321	36	2.
otal	.	27	24	3	1,706	152	2.72
1881-82—							
Deputy Bhil Agent	1	29	25	5	3,427	284	27.
Mahalkari	2	107	107	2	1,890	208	8.
Total .	3	136	132	7	5,317	492	11.51

Criminal.—Sixty-four cases were disposed of against 45 in 1880-81. The number of persons arrested was 122, of whom 66 were convicted and the remainder discharged.

Property to the value of Rs. 626 was stolen in 23 cases of theft, of which Rs. 85 worth was recovered.

56.

POPULATION.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1880-81	1,266	1,098	1,671	4,035
1881-82	1,308	1,162	1,814	4,284

57.

MISCELLANEOUS.

School.—The average attendance of the scholars in the Padlia school was 15 as against 7 in the preceding year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was 35.95 against 19.60 in 1880-81.

Boundary Disputes.—None of the boundary disputes was settled during the past year.

Public Health.—The health of the district was good throughout the year under report.

VI.—Bombay and Agra Road.

58. *Traffic*.—Six hundred and eighty-four chests of opium passed over this road from the Dhar scales. The amount of opium dues realized was Rs. 2,479-8-0.

The total value of traffic that passed over this line during the year under report was Rs. 6,70,666-12-0 against Rs. 7,33,412-8-0 in 1880-81. The decrease may be accounted for by less exportation of grain.

59. *Road Fund*.—The condition of this fund is as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st April 1881	4,349	5	10
Receipts during 1881-82	8,633	7	6
Total	12,982	13	4
Expenditure during 1881-82, including, Rs. 2,000 sent to the Indore Treasury for deposit	8,791	0	7
Balance	4,191	12	9
Total amount in deposit at the Indore Treasury	6,000	0	0
GRAND TOTAL OF CASH BALANCE	10,191	12	9

JUDICIAL.

60. *Civil*.—Twenty-two cases were decided against 16 in the previous year.

Criminal.—Twenty-nine cases, involving 41 persons, were decided during 1881-82 against 23, with 33 offenders in the previous year.

In five cases of theft and highway robbery, property worth about Rs. 206-8-0 was stolen, of which Rs. 11-14-0 worth was recovered.

61. *Dispensary*.—Eight hundred and nine patients were treated in the Khull dispensary against 885 in 1880-81.

Vaccination.—As small-pox prevailed at and about Khull during the vaccination season, no operation could be carried on in consequence of the disinclination of the people to have their children vaccinated under the circumstances. The locality being in the Dhar State, the Durbar was addressed to use its influence with the villagers, but even its orders on the subject were disregarded by the people.

VII.—Holkar's District.

62. There is little of importance to record regarding these districts. Cholera made its appearance at Barwai and Sanawad during the month of September, and continued till the middle of November 1881. Seventy-five persons were attacked, of whom 28 died and the rest recovered.

63. There was a fray at Khurgan on the 3rd September 1881 between the Durbar troops stationed there and the people of the Lodha caste, in consequence of some men of the former intruding too near a place where a large number of the women of the latter had assembled on a day of fair. Of course the weaker party had the worse of the affair, and some of its members were grievously beaten. The Lodhas left the district *en masse* and emigrated to the neighboring British territory. The Durbar took the matter promptly in hand. An investigation was made, the wrong-doers punished, and most of the deserters were persuaded to return to their homes.

No further details of the affair can be given, as no reports on such matters are made to this office by the Durbar.

APPENDIX I.

No. 398, dated Goona, the 23rd May 1882.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. BULLER, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Goona Agency for 1881-82, with the usual returns.

2. *Health*.—During the past year the general health of the district has been exceptionally good; the rainfall was 34 inches, about the average amount; the kharif crop was also an average one, but the rabi has been exceedingly good, prices of wheat, gram, and all cereals being lower than they have been for many years.

3. *Police*.—It is satisfactory to be able to report a decrease in the number of dacoities and serious cases of crime. Only three cases were reported in which loss of life occurred; of these the offenders in two instances were arrested and convicted, and in the third rewards have been offered with a view to obtaining some information regarding the dacoits.

Several cases of cattle theft have been brought to notice and the robbers apprehended and imprisoned; the number, however, is much less than that of the previous year, and on the whole the peace of the country has been well preserved.

Several cases which had remained over from 1881 have been investigated and settled, and the offenders brought to justice.

4. *Gwalior Territory*.—Affairs in the five parganas of Bujrungarh, Ranod, Pachar, Chachowra, and Kumraj, under the management of Subah Shunkur Dikshat, have progressed well. This official, who appears to be able and intelligent, succeeded Subah Waman Rao in November last, when that officer was transferred on promotion to the district of Mundesore in Malwa.

The annual fair of Bisbooji was held near the town of Bujrungarh in October, and lasted for fifteen days. It was fairly well attended, but neither horses nor cattle were brought for show or sale, as no prizes or money rewards are granted either by Government or His Highness the Maharaja Sindia to induce the zemindars to show their young stock. This is to be regretted, as without some reward being offered it is impossible to judge of the horse-breeding operations in the district. A large amount of merchandize, chiefly cloth, brass and iron utensils, spices,

&c., was brought and sold at the fair, full duties on all sales being levied by the Gwalior Durbar.

It must be satisfactory to the Durbar to note that waste lands in several places have been brought under cultivation during the last two or three years, proving that the last settlement is generally in favor with the people.

5. *Arone and Miana*.—Of these parganas, belonging to Bhappoo Sahib Jaddoon, the first has been fairly well managed by the Kamashdar Gunpat Rao. Some cattle-lifting cases occurred in this district, the thieves having come from the neighboring territory of Sironj. In most cases the stolen cattle have been traced and recovered, and several of the thieves or receivers of the stolen stock have been punished.

One serious case, which occurred when a large herd of cattle were driven off from the village of Baubhir Kherri in Arone by some fourteen armed dacoits, and one of the villagers shot when attempting a rescue was investigated this year. One of the dacoits was permitted to become Queen's evidence, and the remainder of the gang were sentenced to transportation for life.

6. *Chapra*.—The management of this district has nominally been under the Amil Mahomed Aman Khan; but, as he has been absent on duty at Tonk during the greater part of the past year, work has been carried on under the superintendence of the Peshkar.

This State has several boundary disputes with the neighboring pargana of Gwalior. Lieutenant Allen, of the Central India Horse, has lately been deputed to investigate and settle some of them.

Owing to some old treaty, the Chief of Muxoodungarh, under the Bhopal Agency, has the right to maintain a customs officer and post at Chapra. This is a constant source of vexatious disputes, and it would be great boon to the inhabitants of the Chapra city and district, if the customs post could be withdrawn. This could easily be arranged by the payment of a lump sum of money by His Highness the Nawab of Tonk to the Muxoodungarh Durbar in compensation, and I have, therefore, addressed the Political Agents of Bhopal and Tonk on the subject, who are, I find, both in favor of the measure proposed.

7. *Ragoogarh*.—The old chief, Rajah Jeymaudal Singh, has visited me at Goona on two or three occasions during the year, and his relations with me continue to be on the most friendly footing. He is, I regret to say, still in debt to the banker at Bujrungarh to the extent of Rs. 23,000, but is liquidating the amount by annual instalments of Rs. 12,000. It should be clear of all embarrassments within the next three years.

This State has during the year paid a fine of Rs. 500 on account of a robbery by force of merchandize from a cart belonging to a Gwalior trader,

which took place on the Agra and Indore main road within the limits of the Ragoogarh district.

8. *Ghurrah*.—The affairs of this State have been well managed by the trustworthy old Kamdar Diwan Dowlut Ram. The young Chief, Bulbaddar Singh, made a pilgrimage with his mother to Allahabad and Badrinath in December last. His attendance at the Goona school has, I regret to say, been very irregular during the past year, owing to the constant endeavours of his mother and relations to obtain leave for him. He has, however, now resumed his studies. He can read and write Hindi, and has lately begun to study English.

The accounts for the first half only of the past year have as yet been submitted. These show receipts to the extent of Rs. 7,852, expenditure Rs. 6,328; surplus to be employed in liquidation of debts Rs. 1,524. There is still a sum of Rs. 6,342 due by the State on account of a debt incurred during the late Chief's lifetime. This, however, is being paid off by instalments, and should be settled within the next three years. The accounts for the last six months will shortly be submitted; but owing to the Kamdar's temporary absence from the district, delay in their submission has necessarily taken place.

9. *Parone*.—The chief of this jagir, Rajah Maun Singh, has twice visited Goona during the year, but, I regret to say, unaccompanied by his son, an intelligent lad, whom he prefers to educate at his home.

The Kamdar of this State, Rustam Khan, died at Goona in October 1881, and his place is temporarily filled by Munshi Mahomed Hosein.

Four men of this district in the employ of the Raja were found to be implicated in a case of dacoity which took place in the Kotah territory, not far from Parone. They were arrested and handed over to the Political Agent at Kotah for trial, who on conviction sentenced them to different terms of imprisonment varying from three to ten years.

A disputed boundary exists between this State and Kotah, which is the cause of much ill-feeling and enmity. It is most desirable that this should be settled by some European officer next winter, and the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana has been addressed through the Political Agent at Kotah on the subject.

An Amin was deputed to the scene of contention two months ago, with orders to survey and map the contended claims; but owing to objections on the part of the district officials, no result followed, and he has now been withdrawn.

Like most of these cases, the dispute originally was only about a few bighas of land, but it now extends to two or three villages, and the respective demands will proportionally increase the longer settlement is delayed.

Of reported crime in this district, there has been little during the past year. One case of murder occurred, for which the offender was sentenced to transportation for life.

10. *Badowrah*.—Ruling chief, Maddan Singh, by whom affairs of the small chiefship are quietly and ably managed. In June last Maddan, Singh made a pilgrimage to Pokhur, but did not remain long absent from his district.

The boundary dispute settled by Colonel Hall between the villages of Badowrah and Tundeawad (Gwalior) was verified last June, and sites for pillars marked. Those, however, of the Gwalior district have not yet been erected.

A dispute between Bullapur, Badowrah, and Piproda Miana was investigated and satisfactorily settled by Captain Vincent in February.

11. *Umri*.—Affairs have progressed fairly well under the management of Dowlat Singh Kamdar. The Gwalior Durbar have lately raised the question as to whether this small chiefship should not be considered as a fief of Gwalior's, although for the last fifty years at least they have never put forward any such claim. The subject is now under consideration, and will shortly be brought to your notice in a separate report.

The income from the State, which should be over Rs. 5,000, only amounted to Rs. 4,000; expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,500, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 1,500. These items are, however, only approximately correct, the detailed accounts for last year not yet having been received. Expenses during the year have been reduced. Several servants and chaprassies no longer needed have been discharged, and the Kamdar directed to recover as far as possible all outstanding debts and advances to zemindars.

Two new villages have been started and several new wells dug. New families of cultivators have been brought from other districts and induced to settle in the deserted villages.

The young chief has lately been on a visit to his uncle Madho Singh, Chief of Sootaba in the Nursingarh district, but is shortly expected back to resume his studies at the Goona school.

The Kamdar showed energy in capturing some dacoits, which has had a good effect in the district.

12. *Dhancodah*.—The ruling Chief, Bhim Singh, whose affairs continue much the same, is gradually paying off his debt, and his land in part is fairly well cultivated.

The petty Chiefs in this State, near relations of Bhim Singh's, frequently give trouble in refusing to aid him with payments towards road and school fees. At the request of the Thakur I have on several occasions remonstrated with them on the subject; and I trust henceforth they will,

in accordance with the custom of the country, assist the Chief in proportion to the extent of their jagirs.

Some ill-feeling arose between one of the petty land-owners and his Chief regarding some land which the Thakur wished to resume. I investigated the case, and finding the jagirdar had good grounds for dissatisfaction, advised Bhim Singh to permit him to retain the land which had been in his possession for some years, and this the Chief has agreed to do.

13. *Sirsi*.—The young Diwan, Bijjey Bahadur, a bright intelligent boy, and his two young brothers are now attending the Goona school, and getting on well with their studies.

The Kamdar, Chundur Ban, is dilatory in his work, and very remiss the submission of his accounts. The state of the agir, I fear, improves but little, a large portion still remaining uncultivated. I visited the place in January last, but found that scarcely any improvement had taken place since I was there in 1875.

The income from land revenue and raj taxes amounted to Rs. 3,826, and other sums were received by sale of cattle and debts recovered from assamis for previous years. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,376, but an estimate has been drawn up for the present year which, if adhered to, should curtail expenses.

The sum of Rs. 286 was expended in 1881-82 in building a house in Goona cantonments for the use of the young Chief and his brothers. This has been completed, and is now occupied by them.

14. *Education*.—The school has been well attended, the daily average during the past year has been 68, which includes a certain number of recruits and men of the Central India Horse. In the Chief's class there have at times been eight, but attendance of some of them has been very irregular. Zenana influence is the main obstacle to the education of the young Chiefs, as their mothers and relations employ every pretext to obtain leave of absence for them.

The Head Master, Umanath Bagchi, and Assistant Master, Baijnath Sahai, have worked to my satisfaction.

15. *Telegraphs*.—A double line of wire has been laid throughout the district this year, and work has been satisfactorily carried on. In November last Sheikh Usman, an able and hard-working signaller, was transferred to Dhar, and Mr. Garton was appointed Telegraph Master in his place.

16. *Dispensary*.—Attendance has largely increased owing to the great interest taken by Dr. Grant. At his suggestion a branch dispensary has been opened in the cantonment bazaar, and a daily average of 40 patients attend there, without any reduction taking place in the number at the Goona dispensary.

A new operating room and office with quarters for the hospital assistant have lately been erected.

The good derived from these dispensaries is incalculable, and it would be a great boon to the district if another branch dispensary were started at Buragaon, in the Gwalior territory, on the Agra and Indore road, and near the large parganas of Chachowra and Kumraj. Funds for this purpose would be forthcoming from the profits derivable from the different serais on the road, and it would not therefore be necessary to further solicit assistance from His Highness the Maharaja Sindia.

17. *Postal*.—The postal arrangements are of the most primitive order, the bags still being carried by runners who are unequal to maintaining a speed of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. Bawani Sahai, Inspector, and Oonkar Lall, Postmaster, have worked to my satisfaction.

A branch post office, which has lately been started at Buragaon, appears to answer, and to be of advantage to the district; but a further extension of offices is not required, or wished for, either by the Gwalior or Tonk Durbars.

18. *Public Works*.—The sixty miles of metalled road from the Parbutty river to Buddurwas have been kept in good repair, and the bridges and Government buildings looked to.

It is proposed to start a Government toll at the ferry over the Parbutty river, which hitherto has been in the hands of the Gwalior district officials. If this is finally decided on, it would, in my opinion, be only fair to refund to the Gwalior Durbar any surplus which may accrue annually after payment of working expenses.

19. *Stallions*.—There are three Government horses kept at Goona: "Revenge," an exceedingly casty and well-bred Arab; "Rustam," a stud-bred; and "Daisy," an Arab galloway. The services of the first two are much sought after by the zemindars owning mares, and there is a sprinkling of colts in the district. The zemindars, however, are careless in looking after their young stock, and only two remounts bred from Government stallions have been purchased this year for the regiment.

20. *Military*.—The head-quarters of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, having an average strength of 300 rank and file, have been stationed here during the past year. Detachments have been supplied to the station of Sehore, and at the different posts along the Agra and Bombay road. The health of the corps has been excessively good, and recruits of all classes have been easily obtained. The regiment was inspected on 22nd February by Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Commandant, Central India Horse.

21. *Returns*.—The following 13 returns are herewith attached :—

A.—Civil Justice.

B.—Criminal Justice.

C.—Ditto ; attendance of witnesses.

D.—Police.

E.—Jail.

F.—Revenue.

G.—Education.

H.—Public Works from Local Funds.

I.—Post Office.

K.—Military.

L.—Hospital and Dispensaries.

M.—Registration.

Abstract of General Report.

APPENDIX J.

Report of the Bundelkhand Political Agency for the year 1881-82.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Captain C. B. Cooke was in charge of the Agency from 6th April 1881 to the end of the year. The post of Assistant Political Agent for Bundelkhand and Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong has remained vacant throughout the year. Up to the 12th July 1881 the duties of the Cantonment Magistracy and Treasury were conducted by the Political Agent, and for the remainder of the year Major Homfray, the Boundary Settlement Officer, held charge of those offices. This Agency has thus been left short of one officer, while the amount of work to be done has increased very largely.

2. The contemplated tour of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, through the Bundelkhand states had to be given up, for reasons which need not be here detailed. This was a sore disappointment to the Chiefs generally, who were most anxious to make the acquaintance of Sir Lepel Griffin; some few of them were eventually able to gratify this wish, as the Agent, Governor General, paid a hurried visit to Panna, Chhatarpur, Nowgong, and Chirkhari, in February 1882, returning to Indore *via* Futtehpur.

3. During the camping season of 1881-82, all the States and petty Chiefships in Bundelkhand, with the exception of four or five jagirs, chiefly near Nowgong, were visited by the Political Agent. The area covered during the tour was considerable, inasmuch as large tracts of British territory intervene between the States and lengthy and rapid marches had to be made. Several of the petty Chiefships had not been visited for many years and, in the case of the choubey jagirs, no Political Officer had been there since 1867. They are difficult of access, and do not lie on any road leading elsewhere.

4. *Census*.—The population of each State and Chiefship, as ascertained by the enumeration taken on the 17th February 1881, was given in last year's report, it is therefore unnecessary to repeat the figures here. The total population of the States comprised within this political charge is 1,281,837 souls. The tabulation and compilation of the village tables from the enumerator's schedules were completed on the 21st October 1881, at a total cost to Government of Rs. 1,934-11-5. In this work the Native States rendered the Agency material assistance, by sending

with their enumerator's schedules several mohurrirs to explain the entries and to aid in tabulating the results.

5. *Seasons and crops.*—From the accompanying return of meteorological observations, recorded at the petty observatory attached to the Rajkumar College at Nowgong, it may be seen that the rainfall for the year was registered as 37·7 inches, being about 4 inches more than the fall of 1880-81, and some 3 inches less than the average for the previous 14 years. There was heavy rain in July and August, so much so that in the low-lying lands the crops were damaged; but the monsoon then suddenly ceased, and only one inch and a half of rain fell from the 1st September 1881 to the 31st January 1882, so that both the kharif and rabi harvests suffered considerably. The remarks that were recorded in last year's report regarding the monsoon and crops, are equally applicable to the year under review. The unfortunate States of Baoni and Beri, in Northern Bundelkhand, again suffered from drought, and on visiting those States it was apparent that the people there have been reduced to a state of extreme poverty by a succession of bad seasons.

6. The grass crop in the States generally was above the average. This has in a measure ameliorated the condition of the agricultural portion of the community, who in this respect had suffered severely for many years past, their cattle having died in numbers from want of food. From the Baoni State it is reported that out of 22,269 head of cattle 6,624 died during the year from there being no grazing for them, and grass was selling in that State at five seers per rupee.

7. *Public health.*—The health of the population was generally good. Cholera broke out badly in the Panna State in May 1881; 161 deaths were reported. The disease was also prevalent in Chhatarpur in the months of June and July, when 17 fatal cases are said to have occurred. Cholera again broke out in January 1882 at the great "Koombh" or "Magh Mela," a fair that was held in Allahabad; the pilgrims, while returning to their homes, died in numbers. The returns furnished by the States show that the disease was first reported from Paldeo, one of the Choubey jagirs, close to Chitarkot, a noted place of pilgrimage. The first case is said to have taken place on the 18th January, and the last case reported was on the 27th March; there were 443 seizures and 329 deaths, principally among the pilgrims. The large fair which is annually held in the Chhatarpur State, at the ruins of Khajrah, in the month of February was put a stop to, owing to the prevalence of cholera, as it was obviously undesirable to permit an assembly of people at such a time. There was an isolated case of alleged cholera in the Nowgong cantonment on the 17th June, which terminated fatally.

8. There were no cases of cholera among the European or Native troops.

9. *Deaths of Chiefs.*—The young Sarila Chief, Raja Khalak Singh, died at Nowgong on the 25th February 1882, at the early age of 20 years. He had contracted malarious fever at Sarila and been ailing for some time, and had been so weakened by the violent drugs administered by ignorant bakims and baidis, that when the Agency Surgeon was called in, it was too late to do anything, and the young Chief expired in a few days. He was a quiet, intelligent, and well-behaved lad, and had just completed his studies in the Rajkumar College, and was about to be invested with power in his State, when his untimely death took place. He was married in February 1880, but has left no heir; the question of the succession to the vacant Chiefship was under consideration at the close of the year.

10. The death of the senior Maharani of the Bijawar Chief occurred on the 15th May 1881, and the brother of the Jagirdar of Jaso, Dewan Purun Mull, died on the 6th February 1881, at the early age of 14 years, of fever.

11. *Political Pensioners.*—Two of the Bundelkhand Gosbain pensioners died during the year, *viz.*, Kuar Iskund Gir on the 28th November 1881, and Jawahir Puri on the 15th January 1882. The former, Iskund Gir, was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 325 per mensem, to which he had succeeded on 4th October 1832, on the death of his father Kuar Dabi Gir. The pension has now been divided among his three surviving sons and the widow of his eldest son, who predeceased his father; each son gets Rs. 90 per mensem, while a monthly stipend of Rs. 55 has been assigned to the widowed daughter-in-law for her maintenance. As regards the pension, Rs. 9-15-2, enjoyed by the late Jawahir Puri, it has been assigned to his brother Thakur Puri, who is now in receipt of a pension of Rs. 19-14-4 per mensem, and is required to support his widowed sister-in-law.

12. The pension of Rs. 300 per mensem granted in 1874 to Rani Deep Kuar, the widow of the ex-Chief of Shahgarh, but which had lapsed in consequence of its not having been drawn from the Treasury while the matter was under correspondence with the Government of India, was again sanctioned with effect from 22nd September 1881. This lady's case was detailed at some length in the annual report for the year 1879-80, so no further allusion to it is now necessary.

13. *Local manufactures.*—In circular No. 43 of the 14th May 1881 it was ordered that mention should be made in the annual report of local manufactures. The towns in this Agency are not noted for specialities. Paper of good quality is manufactured in the town of Chhatarpur. In Tori-Futtehpur coarse cotton cloths are manufactured in considerable

quantities; in Datia woollen carpets are made, and several towns and villages in that state and in Tehri are noted for the manufacture of guns, swords, spears, and iron-work of all kinds; but the principal place for such handicrafts is Burragainsy, which is now included in the Jhansi district.

14. *Boundary settlement.*—The following tabular statement shows the working of this Department for the past eleven years:—

YEARS.	Remain- ing at the close of the previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total number of cases for settle- ment.	SETTLED		TOTAL.	Remain- ing at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
				By or through Boundary Officer.	By or through Agency.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1871-72	108	6	114	5	4	9	105	
1872-73	105	28	133	35	3	38	95	
1873-74	95	17	112	8	2	10	102	
1874-75	102	14	116	8	9	17	99	
1875-76	99	3	102	7	11	18	84	
1876-77	84	4	88	6	2	8	80	
1877-78	80	7	87	16	3	19	68	
1878-79	68	52	120	15	29	44	76	
1879-80	76	31	107	17	6	23	84	
1880-81	84	22	106	16	6	22	84	
1881-82	84	22	106	11	26*	37	69	
Total	985	206	1,191	144	101	245	946	* The 26 cases entered in column 6 include 15 cases which have been struck off the file as not being merely boundary disputes.

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15. Major Homfray held the office of Boundary Settlement Officer up to the 20th February 1882; but, as he was in charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office and Treasury, he could not go on tour and visit the disputed boundaries, and the result is that only two cases are returned as settled by him during the year, while the remaining nine shown in column 5 of the above statement were settled by Major Maitland, the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Chirkhari State.

16. It has been frequently urged that an experienced Boundary Settlement Officer is much needed to deal with the numerous boundary disputes between the States under this Agency. The bitter spirit with which the most trifling disputes are prosecuted by some of the States, especially by Panna, Ajaigarh, and Bijawar, is detrimental to good administration, and it is only by constant and repeated admonitions that open quarrels are prevented between the subjects of the two States. These boundary disputes occupy so much of the Political Agent's time and attention that other work suffers in consequence. If they could be satisfactorily settled, the vernacular correspondence of this Agency would

decrease by some 40 per cent., while at the same time feelings of irritation would be allayed.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

17. There are thirty States and Chiefships under the political charge of this Agency, with a population of more than one million and a quarter. They cover an area of about 11,000 square miles, and yield a revenue of about 45 lakhs per annum.

18. There were four States directly under British management at the commencement of the year, *viz.*, Chhatarpur, Baoni, Sarila, and Jigni, and four others were administered by relatives of the minor Chiefs, *viz.*, Khanyadhana, Tori-Futtehpur, Pahra, and Taraon; of these eight States, Jigni was made over to its jagirdar, Rao Bahadur Lutchman Singh, on the 22nd August 1881, and the Chiefs of the petty Choubey jagirs of Pahra and Taraon were directed to assume formal charge of the administration of their respective estates from the 22nd November 1881, for they had both attained 20 years of age, and, as a matter of fact, had taken charge of their States, although the correspondence was being carried on in the names of the regent Thakuranis of the late Chiefs.

STATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.

19. The Superintendents of the States under management have for the first time furnished brief reports, in the vernacular, of the annual administration of the States under their charge. From those reports the statistics below given have been gathered, but no comparison can be drawn between the revenues and disbursements of 1881-82 and those of previous years, as there has been a change introduced in the period embraced by the accounts which are now made up so as to coincide with our financial year; whereas formerly they were closed according to the Hindu revenue year, *viz.*, from 1st *Asarh* to the end of *Jeit*, or, in other words, from 1st July to 30th June.

20. *Chhatarpur*.—The young Chhatarpur Chief, Raja Vishwanath Singh, attended the Rajkumar College at Nowgong during the year, and also received private tuition from Lalla Bansi Dhur, B.A., his private tutor. The Chief does not make satisfactory progress, his attendance at college is very irregular; so that his education suffers. This is much to be regretted, for he is an intelligent lad and inclined to be studious, inasmuch as he has not strength to enjoy out-door exercise, though his health has much improved of late, and he appears to be stronger than he has been for some years past.

21. The following figures have been taken from the Administration Report of the Chhatarpur State:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	86,833
Land Revenue	2,35,958
Miscellaneous	75,070
Total Revenues and Receipts	3,97,861
Disbursements	2,72,600
Closing balance	1,25,261

The above results show that the State has been carefully and most satisfactorily administered by its Superintendent, Munshi Chundi Pershad, throughout the year.

22. The Superintendent's report shows that 87 villages were settled during the year for terms varying from five to seven years. The equipment of the State troops was improved by the purchase from the Allahabad arsenal of 100 Enfield muskets and accoutrements complete, at a cost of Rs. 3,238-2-9. Nearly Rs. 7,000 were expended on public works, comprising 5 serais, 14 police stations, and 1 hospital at the town of Chhatarpur itself. The zamindars have also been encouraged to dig wells for irrigating their fields, and for each well completed they have received Rs. 14; in this manner 17 wells were dug or repaired during the year. The pay of the village putwaris, which has been kept in arrears for years past, was finally adjusted during 1880-81, and the disbursements on that account amounted to Rs. 3,261-15-0. There have been many old debts of the time of the minority of Raja Juggut Raj, the father of the present Chief, paid off at a cost of Rs. 14,798-3-9; the mahajuns who held these old bonds would have given the Chief much trouble when he had been invested with power, whereas the Superintendent has been able to compound with these old creditors on terms most favorable to the State. The cultivation of opium has been started on a small scale in the State *seer* gardens.

23. *Baoni*.—The financial condition of this State is so unsatisfactory, in consequence of a succession of bad harvests, that the administration has been conducted with considerable difficulty by the Superintendent, Moulvi Karamat Hossain, whose annual report shows the following results:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	3,027
Land Revenue	36,368
Miscellaneous Revenue	26,363
Total Revenues and Receipts	65,758
Disbursements	62,562
Closing balance	3,196

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24. In the above figures, under the head of "Miscellaneous Revenue," the sum of Rs. 19,000, being a part of the loan of Rs. 30,000 from the Chhatarpur State, is included; the first instalment of Rs. 11,000 was credited in the accounts of 1880-81. No portion of this loan has yet been repaid.

25. The Superintendent of this little State has a very difficult part to play, for the Nawab himself resides in the State, and though he voluntarily relinquished the responsibilities of administration in 1874. The question of the future administration of Baoni is under the consideration of the Government of India.

26. The finances of Baoni are crippled by the heavy disbursements that have to be made on account of allowances to the Nawab and to his numerous relatives; these amount in the aggregate to about Rs. 31,000 per annum, *viz.*, Rs. 18,000 to the Nawab, and Rs. 13,000 to the *Maashdars*, or relatives. The Superintendent has been unremitting in his endeavors to collect the outstanding land revenue demand, but the straitened condition of the zamindars and cultivators has obliged him to act with leniency and forbearance, otherwise they would have fled from the State. It is only fair to record that Moulavi Karamat Hossain has conducted the difficult task of administering a State that is almost insolvent in a careful, economical, and able manner; the unsatisfactory results must be attributed to causes beyond human control.

27. *Sarila*.—The death of the young Sarila Chief has been already mentioned above, in paragraph 9. This petty State of ten villages was under the superintendentship of Munshi Sham Lall throughout the year 1881-82. The following figures show the revenues and disbursement for the year under report—

	Rs.
Opening balance	8,774
Land Revenue	42,040
Miscellaneous Revenue	20,605
Total Revenues and Receipts	71,419
Disbursements	61,240
Closing balance	10,179

The revenues and disbursements are both unduly increased by a faulty system of account, by which a loan of Rs. 13,593-12, made from the Revenue Treasury in 1876-77, is annually entered as a receipt, and shown also as having been repaid. The financial condition of Sarila is very satisfactory; in addition to the closing balance above shown, there is a sum of about Rs. 35,000 in the Reserve Treasury, and the Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 51,500 are held by the Political Agent on behalf of the minor Chief of the State.

28. *Khaniadhana*.—The young Raja of this little State attended the Rajkumar College during the greater part of the year 1881-82, though he has been absent almost ever since. The administration of the State is conducted by the Chief's uncle, Dewan Satterjit. The balance of the receipts over disbursements, amounting to Rs. 5,739 of native currency was invested in Government paper during 1881-82; so there is now invested on behalf of this small Chiefship a sum of Rs. 14,000.

29. *Tori-Puttehpur*.—This petty jagir is under the management of the widow of the late jagirdar, who died in February 1880. She has managed fairly well during the year. Since the close of the year these complaints were carefully enquired into and found to be generally groundless; and taking everything into consideration, there was nothing to call for active interference in the affairs of this petty State, the average income of which amounts to Rs. 17,000 per annum. The little jagirdar is an intelligent child and promises to turn out well.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

30. *Orchha or Tehri*.—This is unquestionably the best administered of all the Bundelkhand States. The Maharaja Pertab Singh possesses a personal knowledge of the details of the management of his State, which is not often met with among Chiefs of his position, and he is justly proud of the creditable manner in which the duties of the various departments of his administration are conducted, so much so that he has invited a minute inspection and examination of the public offices.

31. In last year's report it was stated that the Maharaja had removed Rao Shes Dial Singh from the office of Dewan, and had placed his father-in-law, Sewai Bahadur Bijoi Singh, in charge of that important office. This, undoubtedly, was a retrograde step; but the close supervision that is exercised by the Chief himself has for the time being postponed the evil results that it was apprehended would follow the appointment of an uneducated and simple Thakur to the post of Chief Minister in so important a State as Tehri. The expenditure on public works in this State during the year is reported to have amounted to Rs. 71,677.

32. *Datia*.—Of this State there is not much to record. The year under report was generally uneventful. The Dewan Goshain Gharib Dass and his disciple Janki Pershad appear to have managed well, so far as can be judged from the facts that very few complaints reached the Agency. The relation between this State and the Thakurs of Baroni are on a most unsatisfactory footing. The Thakurs claim independence as holding their jagir on sanads granted by the Emperors of Delhi, while orders passed at various times by British officers show that the Baroni Thakurs are in a measure subordinate to the Datia Chief; but it has been never clearly defined what their precise status is as regards

the Durbar; and until this has been done, the embittered feelings with which the Thakurs regard the Durbar can never be allayed. The expenditure on public works in Datia amounted to Rs. 19,193, the greater portion of which was expended in repairing the bund of the Sita Sagar tank, which is close to the city itself.

33. *Samthar*.—Three-fourths of this State are administered by Maharaja Chhatter Sing, and the remaining one-fourth, *viz.*, the Amra Pargana, is managed by Arjun Singh *alias* Ali Bahadur, on behalf of the insane Chief Raja Hindupat. This is not a satisfactory state of things, as there can be no doubt that criminals from one portion of the State find a ready shelter in the other, thus rendering the detection and suppression of crime most difficult. Samthar, although a treaty State, has, with the pargana of Amra, a population of only 38,633 souls; so that the interests involved are trifling, and its administration does not call for much comment. The returns show that Rs. 1,31,352 were expended on public works during 1881-82. The greater part of the sum has been spent on the large fort which the Maharaja has been building for the past four or five years.

34. *Panna, Ajaigarh, and Bijawar*.—These three States take up the time of the Agency chiefly with their boundary disputes, which they prosecute with irritating perverseness and obstinacy. In Ajaigarh the Minister, Lal Bahadur Singh, continues to administer the State satisfactorily, and he has succeeded in paying off almost the whole of the heavy debts with which this State has been burthened for years past. As regards Bijawar, its financial condition has become so unsatisfactory that the Maharaja has been again obliged to ask for a loan from the Government of India to enable him to meet the current charges of the Administration. A loan of Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned since the close of the year under report.

35. The remaining petty Chiefships under this Agency do not call for any special remarks.

III.—JUDICIAL.

36. *Civil Justice*.—No original civil suits are instituted in the court of the Political Agent. Appeals lie from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in civil cases beyond the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes. One appeal in a suit for the settlement of accounts on a dissolution of partnership was presented in March 1882, and was pending at the close of the year.

37. *Criminal Justice*.—Full particulars under this head will be found in the tabular returns which have been separately submitted. Monthly returns are prepared by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, show-

ing the judicial work done in his office during each month; these returns, as well as the prescribed annual tabular statements, have been transmitted to the local Administration through the Political Agent. The cases dealt with were of a very ordinary nature and do not appear to call for any special comment.

38. No cases of *Sati*, *Samadh*, or *Jalpurwa*, were reported during the year; there were also no cases of *kidnapping girls* for immoral purposes.

39. *Dacoity*.—Seven cases of dacoity were reported during the year under review, and property to the value of Rs. 5,737-9-9 is said to have been plundered, of which hardly any was recovered. Two of the cases of dacoity occurred in the Orchha State, two in Chhatarpur, and one each in Datia, Panna, and Bhaisaunda.

40. The cases in the Orchha State occurred on the 17th May and on 27th December 1881; the former was a comparatively small affair, but in the latter case the dacoits, some 40 in number, are said to have been armed with fire-arms of a superior description and carried off property to the alleged value of nearly Rs. 2,000. In neither case were any arrests made.

41. The two cases of dacoity in the Chhatarpur State occurred on the 23rd May and on the 21st October 1881. In the former case a money-lender of Chhatarpur was returning home after having collected monies due to him in various places and was attacked towards evening on the high road between Srinagar and Chhatarpur, and plundered of Rs. 470. The other case of dacoity referred to was committed on the Government parcel mail, and will be further described below. There was also a serious case of *highway robbery* on the 26th June, a few miles from the town of Chhatarpur. A trader and his daughter were attacked by four men and relieved of Rs. 662 in cash; the Chhatarpur police worked the case well, and not only arrested the robbers, but recovered the whole of the property. The single cases of dacoity in the Datia, Panna, and Bhaisaunda States, were of the ordinary type, and do not appear to call for any special remarks.

42. In last year's report allusion was made to the escape of Ram Lall Brahmin, a notorious leader of dacoits, and a resident of Mouza Passeyia, in the Amra pargana of the Samthar State. Ram Lall was arrested by the Jhansi police, and was made over to the Amra officials for safe custody on the 26th February 1881. On the 20th March he effected his escape from the Amra fort, but was again arrested by the Jhansi police in Mouza Barragaon on the 21st August 1881. Rewards, aggregating Rs. 2,250, were collected by this Agency and transmitted to the Deputy Commissioner of the Jhansi district for disbursement to the police, who had a second time been successful in arresting this notorious criminal. Ram Lall was sent from Jhansi to the Orchha State

to answer charges implicating him as concerned in two cases of dācoity committed in that State; he was convicted on those charges and sentenced to undergo altogether ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Ram Lall and a number of other prisoners were then sent to the Gwalior Durbar to undergo their trial on several charges of dacoities and robberies committed in that State. The arrest of this influential outlaw leader has had a most beneficial effect, as may be seen from the marked decrease of serious crimes in the Orchha State.

43. The small local gang of dacoits under the leadership of Raghnath Khangar, who, during 1879 and 1880 and part of 1881, gave much trouble in the British districts of Jhansi and Hamirpur and in the Native States around Nowgong, was entirely dispersed during the year. The gang was supposed to find refuge, when closely pressed by the British police, in the Joorun jungles of the Alipura jagir, and the intelligent young Chief of that petty State was urged to exert himself to effect the capture of the gang. This he did in a most thorough and creditable manner, the result being that the leader, Ragbunath Khangar, was shot dead; another member of the gang, Ram Lall Ahir, was badly wounded and sent into Nowgong, where he eventually died from his

* Garhu Guraria, Mircha, wounds, and four * others were arrested in Luchman, Dariao. various places and forwarded to Hamirpur for trial. Rao Bahadur Chhatarputti, the Jagirdar of Alipura, received a khillut of Rs. 300 from the Government of India as a tangible expression of its approbation for his services in having rid the country of a most troublesome band of petty marauders.

44. *Thuggee*.—There were no cases of thuggee "by strangulation," and only one very doubtful case of thuggee by "dhatura poisoning," reported from the Samthar State. The alleged offender was arrested in the Jhansi district and forwarded to Samthar, but the charge could not be brought home and consequently the case was dismissed.

45. *Robbery of cash in transit*.—No cases of this kind were reported during the year.

46. *Robbery of the Government mails*.—It has been above stated, in paragraph 41, that the Government parcel mail was plundered on the evening of the 21st October 1882 in the Chhatarpur State. This case is characterized by unusual boldness: the mail-runner with the parcel mail bag from Sutna, in transit to Nowgong, was accompanied, as usual, by two State sepoy; just about dusk and within 2 miles of the town of Chhatarpur itself, they were attacked by some 15 persons, who readily possessed themselves of the mail bag and decamped. The contents of the parcel mail are said to have been valued at Rs. 1,780, of which the principal part was silver and gold; so that it was at first suspected that the robbery had been planned by persons who were aware of what was

passing through the Post Offices, but eventually the covers and boxes which contained some of the parcels were discovered near Chhatarpur itself, and this seemed to point to the commission of the act by a local gang. However, whatever may be conjectured, it is a matter of deep regret to have to record that no trace whatever has been found either of the property or of the perpetrators of this daring robbery. It is, however, only fair to the Chhatarpur State to remark that the transmission of large sums of money in cash by parcel mails carried by foot runners is a very great temptation and incentive to the perpetrators of crime, *e. g.*, it has been ascertained that Rs. 15,111 in value, of coins of the old Nagpur currency, were transmitted from Nagpur through the Nowgong Post Office from the 1st to the 27th October.

47. *Female Infanticide*.—In view to the prevention of female infanticide among the Parihar Rajputs, of the Jigni State, pregnancies have been registered since 1864. During the year under report, the births of 8 boys and 8 girls were reported, of these one boy died. The register from the time that preventive measures were first introduced shows the following results up to the end of March 1882:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Total births	145	120
Deaths	66	63
Survivors	79	57

48. *Professional criminals*.—The *Sonorias* in Orchha and the *Chandarbedies* in Datia are the only classes registered and kept under surveillance in the States under this Agency. The returns show the following results:—

	At the end of 1879-80.	Registered.	Died or absconded.	Remaining.
Sonorias in Orchha	51	1	1	51
Chandarbedies in Datia	101	...	...	101
Total	152	1	1	152

IV.—REVENUE.

49. There are no reliable statistics from which information can be furnished as to the revenue demand or amount collected in the Native States of Bundelkhand during 1881-82.

50. The Government tribute, amounting to Rs. 27,194, was fully realized during the year and paid into the Nowgong Treasury. The payments were from following States:—

	Rs.
Ajaigarh	7,014
Behut	1,400
Chirkhari	8,583
Paldeo	242
Panna	9,955
Total	27,194

51. *Succession Nazarana*.—The following sums were recovered and paid into the credit of Government during the year under report:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chirkhani	75,000	0	0
Gaurihar	13,325	0	0
Tori-Futtehpur	2,608	11	0
Total	90,933	11	0

52. The details of revenues and expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund and of the Bundelkhand Agency Local Fund have been given in the tabular statements.

V.—EDUCATION.

53. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong was superintended by Mr. Mather throughout the year. The average number of boys enrolled was 45, and the daily attendance 39, or nearly 86·6 per cent. These figures are precisely the same as those of the previous year. The difficulty of securing regular attendance does not diminish, the boys will not return after the holidays, and they ask for leave on every imaginary plea. Mr. Mather is decidedly popular among his pupils, for he treats them with much kindness and consideration; and the success of his pupils at the last examination shows that their studies also are not neglected, and that he conducts his duties with ability and zeal.

54. Ten boys were sent up for either the Calcutta University Entrance Examination or for that of the Central India Schools, and all passed. Three were placed in the first division, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third. Mr. Mather remarks in his report: “Two boys stood respectively third and fourth, in order of merit, on the general list, and carried off scholarships of Rs. 24 and 36 per annum. To be placed in the first division it was necessary to get over 50 per cent. of the marks given, in the second over 40, and in the third over 33 per cent. Looking at the results, however, in another way, it will be seen, if we take the term “Chief” in its widest sense, *viz.*, to mean not only Chiefs, but the sons of their most important ministers or officials, that 7, out of the 10 boys sent up, should be classed under this description; the results, therefore, as regards this class of boys are by no means discreditable, and it can hardly be said that this class showed any inferiority to the class of boys consisting of the sons of munshies and pundits.”

55. *Division of the Rajkumar College into two departments*.—The Agent, Governor General, inspected the College in February 1882, and the result of Sir Lepel Griffin’s visit has been that two separate and distinct departments have been formed, *viz.*, one, the Rajkumar department, for Chiefs and Thakurs’ sons only; and the other, the middle class school, for the sons of officials and respectable persons. For admission to the latter department a fee of Rs. 5 is charged, and a schooling fee,

varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per mensem, is also realized from each boy according to the class of the school in which he is placed. The changes introduced under Sir Lepel Griffin's instructions require that "the Principal should in future devote the greater portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the Chiefs. All these, whatever their age, should receive some daily instruction from him." This brief extract shows what amendment has been introduced in the system previously in force; the change was made quite at the close of the year 1881-82, so that remarks as to the effects produced appertain more properly to the report of the current year, but it is unquestionable that the result must be advantageous to the Chiefs if they will only attend the College regularly. There is already a very marked improvement in the young Chhatarpur Chief, whose pronunciation of English has improved, and who can also now converse with a fair degree of fluency.

56. *State Schools*.—The State schools are usually inspected by the Principal of the Rajkumar College during the camping season. Mr. Mather visited seven State schools during the year, *viz.*, those at Datia, Samthar, Amra, Tehri, Pirhipur, Jattara, and Alipura. The following extracts are from his report:—

Samthar and Amra,

"The schools at Samthar and Amra have improved. There are more boys in each. The boys also are more advanced.

Datia.

"This school did not do as well as usual. My visit was unexpected, and I found the boys as a rule not prepared. The head master, though he had had the necessary papers sent to him direct, did not know of the changes in the course of studies, nor of the change in the time of the examination. . . . The Thakur class in this school is, I am afraid, a great farce. The boy who had attended most frequently had been only 56 days present during the whole year, while 2 others had been 11 and 8 days present, and 3 had never attended a single day. . . . Education, I am afraid, is to the Thakurs of Datia a thing of little value and not worth their consideration, being in their opinion only useful to Banias and people of that class, and not a thing for a Thakur to take to.

"The boys' school at Tehri had not made the progress during the past year that I expected it would have. It is quite time for schools like Tehri, Datia, Chhatarpur, Panna, and Ajaigarh, to begin to send in boys for the Central India schools' examinations and to take part in them. The school at Chirkhari sent in 5 boys for the examination held last December, and passed all. If Chirkhari can do this, something may be reasonably expected from the schools just mentioned. . . . The village school at Prithipur was found in a very backward state. Complaints were made by those responsible for the school that the parents of the boys would never let them remain for any length of time under instruction. The Jattara school, however, showed a much better result. The boys acquitted themselves well, and would do even still better if the teacher was not changed so frequently.

1. Tehri.
2. Prithipur.
3. Jattara.

} Village schools in
Tehri territory.

"The girls' school in Tehri acquitted itself well: great encouragement is shown towards this school by the Maharaja and his officials. I think it quite deserves all the encouragement it gets.

Girls' school, Tehri.

"This school did not come out as well as usual. The teacher is, I consider, chiefly to blame, though in former years he has worked well and shown good results."

Alipurn.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. *Imperial Military*.—There were no new buildings constructed. The roofing of barracks and the periodical repairs were carried out at an aggregate cost of Rs. 35,712.

58. *Imperial Civil Buildings*.—The principal expenditure under this head was incurred in the purchase of Dr. Stratton's bungalow in Nowgong for Rs. 15,000 as an official residence for the Political Agent. In repairs and minor works there was a petty expenditure of Rs. 484.

59. *Imperial Communications*.—The Bundelkhand States are traversed from east to west by a well-metalled road, which, commencing at Sutna railway station, passes through Nagode, Panna, Chhatarpur, Nowgong, Mow-Ranipur, Jhansi, and Datia, and thence on to Gwalior. The streams are all bridged, with the exception of the Kane, Dassan, Betwa, and Sindh rivers. There is very little traffic along this road from the Sutna direction, but between Jhansi and Gwalior the traffic is considerable, and that part of the road consequently was much in need of repair last January.

60. The Banda and Saugor road, running from north to south through Mahoba, Srinagar, and Chhatarpur, is still uncompleted. This work has been in abeyance since 1868-69, but the Agent, Governor General, has recognized the importance of its completion, and has promised that if the Government of the Central Provinces will undertake the construction of the large portion of the road within its limits, the few miles that have to be completed in Native States shall be put in hand. The traffic along this road, even with the almost impassable ghâts at Heerapur, is very considerable, and it is in every respect the most important communication in the Bundekhand States.

61. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 40,248, disbursed by the Executive Engineer, Nagode Division.

62. *Railway*.—A project for intersecting Bundelkhand by a system of railways was under consideration during the year, and, in view to the preparation of some definite plans, surveys were conducted in various places, but nothing is known in this office as to the progress that has been made in this work.

63. *Betwa Canal*.—This project has been undertaken by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with a view to the irrigation of the arid lands of the Jaloun district. The work is to consist of a weir, or dam, some 40 feet in height, across the Betwa river, opposite to the village of Khurd, which belongs to the jagir of Tori-Futtehpur, and

of a main canal from the head-works into Samthar territory, whence two branches are to be excavated, one almost due, not along the edge of the Pabuj river ravines up to Kothound on the Jumna, while the other branch is to follow the course of the Betwa and to join the Jumna at Hamirpur.

64. Having regard to the fact that the head-works and many miles of this canal are in native territory, it is unfortunate that no communication was sent to this Agency of the intention of the Government of the North-West Provinces to commence this work, which had been under consideration some ten years previously, but which, it was supposed, had been definitely abandoned. The first intimation of the immediate intention of commencing this projected work was received in a demi-official letter from Major Western, R.E., the Superintendent of Works, who stated that the engineer officers were collected on the spot and ready to commence work. This abrupt procedure has rendered the negotiations with the Native States concerned, as to the taking up of land for temporary or permanent occupation, more tedious than they otherwise would have been; and the natural consequence is, that the engineers had not up to the end of the year under report made that progress which they otherwise might have done in the way of collecting materials, &c. Since the close of the year, the land required at the head works has been made over to the Public Works Department on terms which have been accepted by that Department, and to which the jagirdars concerned, *viz.*, of Dhurwai and Tori-Futtehpur, have willingly and readily consented.

65. *Native State Public Works.*—The returns received from the Native States show the following results:—

	Rs.
Expenditure on roads and bridges	48,186
Expenditure on other works, such as serais, schools, dispensaries, wells, tombs, public offices, &c.	2,55,202
Total	<u>3,03,388</u>

66. *Local Fund, Public Works.*—The Agency, Local Fund, expended Rs. 405-14-5 on petty works during 1880-81, while the *Nowgong Cantonment Fund* shows disbursements aggregating Rs. 4,223-5-3 under the head of local improvements and public works. The construction of good masonry drains in the Suddar Bazaar is being gradually carried out with results highly satisfactory to the health of the residents of the bazaar, and with many obvious sanitary advantages.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

67. *Post Offices.*—There were 12 Post Offices open in the States under this Agency during the year. Seven of them, *viz.*, Nowgong,

Alipura, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Datia, and Panna, are under the Deputy Post Master General, Central India; 4, *viz.*, Kadoura, Samthar, Telri, and Tori-Futtehpur, are in the Jhansi division; and one, the Post Office at Kamta (near Chitrakot), is in the Futtehpur division; these last two divisions being subject to the control of the Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The statistics usually given as to the amount of postal work done during the year are said to be altogether incorrect and misleading, so they are not inserted this year.

68. *Telegraphs*.—It has been stated with wearisome repetition that there is no telegraph office at Nowgong, the nearest office being that at the Sutna railway station, 100 miles distant. The urgent necessity of having a telegraph line constructed from Gwalior to Nowgong, *viâ* Datia, Jhansi, and Mow-Ranipur, has at length been admitted by the Government of India, and sanction has been accorded to the immediate construction of the line during the current year. Sir Lepel Griffin has succeeded in obtaining this boon for the community of Nowgong, which had in vain been urged for some ten or twelve years past.

69. *Military*.—The Nowgong cantonment was garrisoned by the following troops during the year :—

Europeans.—Royal Artillery, K. Battery, 3rd Brigade; Infantry, two companies of the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, which were relieved in February 1882 by two companies of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Native Troops.—Cavalry, one squadron of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, which was relieved in October 1881 by a squadron of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, which again was relieved by a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. Infantry, a wing of the 35th Madras Infantry.

70. The health of the troops generally was very good. The Battery of Royal Artillery, which had come direct to Nowgong from England, had the most sickness. The tabular statement annexed shows that there were 6 deaths among the European troops, all of which occurred in the Battery, and one death among the native troops. The percentage of deaths to strength is shown as equal to '66 against '92 in the previous year.

71. *Dispensaries*.—The Nowgong Dispensary was largely attended during the year. The returns show that there was an average daily attendance of 30·66 out-patients and 12·78 in-patients. The returns from other dispensaries are not reliable, there being no control or check over the hospital assistants, baidis or hakims, who are in charge of

them. The return, compiled from the information furnished by Native States, shows that there were 15 State dispensaries not under British supervision. In these there are said to have been 12,417 admissions and 400 deaths, and a sum of Rs. 8,191 is stated to have been expended by the Native States in the maintenance of those institutions.

72. *Vaccination*.—This department is under the control of a native Deputy Superintendent. The staff employed at the expense of the State is a very large one, and some reductions were made during the year by which the expenditure under this head has been reduced from Rs. 10,000 per annum to Rs. 9,237, and further reductions are contemplated. The returns show that 29,435 persons were vaccinated, and of these 23,489 are returned as successful.

73. *Agency Surgeon*.—The want of a professional officer to superintend the State dispensaries and the working of the Vaccination Department has been frequently urged in the reports of past years, and it seems unnecessary to repeat what has been constantly said in support of a proposal the advantages of which are obvious, provided that financial considerations would allow of sanction being accorded thereto.

Nowgong,
The 23rd November 1882.

C. B. COOKE,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Health of Troops at Nowgong,

TROOPS.	Average strength.	Total admission to hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in hospital of each admission.
K. 3rd Bde., R. A.	152	295	194.07	17.02
Det., 17th Regiment	150	147	98.00	9.00
Det., 4th Battalion, Rifle Bde.	170	17	10.00	12.60
Det., 16th Bengal Cavalry	76.53	65	84.93	8.86
Det., 12th Bengal Cavalry	108.33	5	4.61	17.4
Det., 8th Bengal Cavalry	79.46	10	12.58	6.9
Right Wing, 35th M. N. I.	310.72	233	74.98	10.12
Total	1,047.04	772	73.73	11.61

(True Copy).

NOWGONG,

C. B. COOKE,

1st April 1882.

Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Bundelkhand for 1881-82.

Deaths.	Percentage of death to strength.	Cause of deaths.	REMARKS.
6	3.94	2. Enteric Fever. 2. Remittent Fever. 1. Hepatic Abscess. 1. Sun stroke.	
None	None	None.	
do.	do.	do.	
do.	do.	do.	
do.	do.	do.	
do.	do.	do.	
1	.32	Ague and albuminuria.	
7	.66		

(Sd.) H. G. L. WORTABET, M. B.,
Agency Surgeon, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the official year 1881-1882,

MONTHS.	Height of Barometer cistern above sea-level in feet.	BAROMETER.									
		Daily mean.	Mean at sea-level.	MEAN AT		Mean daily range.	HIGHEST MAXIMUM.		Absolute range.	LOWEST MINIMUM.	
				10 A. M.	4 P. M.		Date.	Inches.		Date.	Inches.
April 1881 .	757'04	29'000	29'772	29'061	28'939	'122	14th	29'164	'357	29th	28'807
May ..	757'01	28'880	29'626	28'838	28'820	'119	6th	29'049	'370	31st	28'679
June ..	757'01	28'783	29'534	28'833	28'731	'102	21st	28'956	'300	9th	28'656
July ..	757'01	28'778	29'542	28'817	28'731	'086	8th	28'803	'207	17th	28'596
August ..	757'04	28'830	29'596	28'872	28'780	'092	28th	28'990	'301	2nd & 11th	28'689
September ..	757'04	28'936	29'703	28'991	28'884	'107	30th	29'129	'391	13th	28'738
October ..	757'01	29'082	29'858	29'136	29'035	'101	25th	29'200	'416	6th	28'875
November ..	757'01	29'193	29'989	29'259	29'148	'110	29th	29'356	'365	17th	28'991
December ..	757'04	29'282	30'089	29'348	29'229	'120	31st	29'449	'302	2nd	29'147
January 1882 .	757'01	29'290	30'096	29'358	29'234	'124	19th	29'535	'435	31st	29'100
February ..	757'04	29'193	29'993	29'267	29'145	'122	6th	29'388	'511	11th	28'875
March ..	757'01	29'123	29'899	29'193	29'065	'128	12th	29'378	'494	25th	28'884

i. e., from April 1881 to March 1882, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR.

Daily mean.	Mean at sea-level.	MEAN AT		Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Mean daily range.	HIGHEST MAXIMUM.		Absolute range.	LOWEST MINIMUM.	
		10 A. M.	4 P. M.				Date.	Degrees.		Date.	Degrees.
89·4	91·1	95·5	101·8	103·7	72·7	31·1	22nd	112°	45·5	16th	66·5
95·0	97·6	101·0	109°	109·5	79·7	29·8	9th	116·5	50·7	5th	65·8
90·0	92·6	91·3	97·4	100·4	82·0	18·3	5th	110·2	36·1	2nd	74·1
81·7	83·4	83·0	84·8	88·7	77·7	11·0	17th	93·7	19·3	29th	74·4
81	82·7	81·4	84·9	87·2	76·8	10·4	27th	90·4	15·5	18th	74·9
82·4	84·1	84·8	88·6	90·9	75·2	15·7	26th & 27th	96·5	27·4	21st	69·1
79·1	80·8	84·8	90·2	92·9	64·0	28·9	19th	96·0	41·8	27th	54·2
67·9	69·6	72·8	80·7	83·3	49·4	33·9	1st	89·6	47·7	23rd	41·9
61·6	63·3	65·4	75·3	77·5	44·9	32·6	24th	82·4	42·3	21st	40·1
62·8	64·5	64·8	76·8	78·0	45·8	32·2	25th	86·3	47	8th	39·3
64·8	66·5	69·3	79·5	80·9	48·6	32·3	10th	93·2	53·6	4th	39·6
79·6	81·3	85·5	94·8	97·5	61·9	35·6	27th	104·7	52·9	4th	51·8

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the official year 1881-1882,

MONTHS.	VAPOUR TENSION.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			CLOUD.			RAIN.	
	MEAN AT		From minima.	MEAN AT		From minima.	MEAN AT		Daily mean.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Total fall in inches.
	10 A. M.	4 P. M.		10 A. M.	4 P. M.		10 A. M.	4 P. M.			
April 1881 .	·310	·272	·366	21	14	46	0·33	3·40	1·87	...	...
May „ .	·357	·286	·432	18	12	42	0·00	2·87	1·44	1	0·12
June „ .	·728	·671	·771	52	40	71	4·43	5·83	5·12	8	2·47
July „ .	·868	·873	·836	78	74	88	8·87	8·65	8·76	22	13·93
August „ .	·908	·914	·861	85	76	93	9·20	8·45	8·87	27	19·78
September „ .	·829	·781	·773	70	69	88	4·60	5·67	5·08	10	1·20
October „ .	·505	·414	·490	42	29	80	0·68	1·36	0·97	2	0·03
November „ .	·278	·236	·283	34	23	79	0·43	0·80	0·62	...	...
December „ .	·271	·257	·253	43	20	84	0·81	1·13	0·97	...	...
January 1882 .	·286	·253	·202	48	28	84	1·26	1·90	1·58	...	...
February „ .	·228	·188	·260	32	19	75	0·61	2·04	1·32	1	·17
March „ .	·300	·259	·328	24	15	59	1·13	2·39	1·76	...	...
										Total inches for year=37·7.	

NOWGONG, BUNDELKHAND,

16th May 1882.

i.e., from April 1881 to March 1882, Nowgong, Bundelkhand—concl'd.

WIND.													Average rainfall in inches and decimals of an inch for each month calculated on the statistics of 14 years.
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS.									RESULTANT.		Mean daily velocity.		
North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.*	Direction.	Percentage.			
2	1	1	3	...	9	30	14	...	N. 84° W.	71.0	93.2	.115	
6	2	3	3	...	4	23	20	1	N. 64° W.	60.2	92.1	.295	
3	10	5	2	...	5	22	12	1	N. 56° W.	41.0	118.6	3.752	
1	1	9	4	4	15	21	4	3	S. 59° W.	41.0	102.7	15.083	
2	2	2	1	3	12	21	7	12	S. 83° W.	49.2	65.9	12.105	
2	4	1	3	...	7	24	3	16	S. 89° W.	41.8	54.4	7.209	
8	4	1	...	1	4	18	14	12	N. 58° W.	51.3	41.4	.951	
4	5	2	2	2	5	9	3	28	N. 71° W.	13.7	26.0	.066	
13	4	2	1	...	2	5	8	27	N. 19° W.	33.1	22.1	.171	
7	3	2	3	1	5	12	6	23	N. 64° W.	24.4	24.2	.510	
9	5	2	2	3	5	16	8	6	N. 61° W.	37.3	39.9	.243	
10	10	2	1	...	5	9	17	8	N. 31° W.	46.6	47.9	.181	
												Total inches for year=40.760	

JOHN MATHER,

Superintendent, Observatory.

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